Record Group 104. Entry 1.

General Correspondence 1792-1904.

Philadelphia Mint
1817-1899

Digitized May 3-5, 2022, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Volumes in Box 203 for 1817-1899 (approx.) are shown in this table:

Folder Number	*Title (As Written on Archives' Folders)*
1	List # 1: List of Letters & Documents from Mint Files Selected by Works Progress Administration, Survey of Federal Archives Project, and Delivered to Chief Clerk (Placed in Superintendents Vault.)
2	U.S. Mint, List # 2: List of letter & Documents selected from Mint files by Works Progress Administration, Survey of Federal Archives Project, and delivered to Chief Clerk (placed in Superintendent's Vault) December 19th 1817 to January 25th 1839.
3	U.S. Mint, List #2: List of letter & Documents selected from Mint files by Works Progress Administration, Survey of Federal Archives Project, and delivered to Chief Clerk (placed in Superintendent's Vault) June 26th 1839
4	List #3: List of letter & Documents selected from Mint files by Works Progress Administration, Survey of Federal Archives Project, and delivered to Chief Clerk (now deposited in Superintendent's Vault).
5	List #4: Miscellaneous List of Important Papers Found in Engraver's Vault (now deposited in Superintendent's Vault).
6	List #4 (Continued): Miscellaneous List of Important Papers found in Engraver's Vault (now deposited in Superintendent's Vault).
7	Letter's and Documents found in with List #4 that are not on the List.

Note: Lightly printed and written text may be difficult to read in scanned version. Hidden words might be visible on the original pages. Larger (18+ inch) documents are scanned in multiple parts. Correspondence organization is presented as stored and is not always in chronological order.

RG 104 RECORDS OF THE
BUREAU OF THE MINT
U.S. Mint At Philadelphia,
1791-1936

Correspondence, 1792-1904

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE,
1792 - 1899

LISTS OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS FROM MINT FILES SELECTED BY WORKS PROGRESS PROJECT, AND DELIVERED TO CHIEF CLERK (PLACED IN SUPERINTENDENT'S VAULT)

List 1 To List 4

BOX NO. NC-152 E-1 HM1992
203

LIST #1

LIST OF LETTERS & DOCUMENTS FROM MINT FILES SELECTED BY WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, SURVEY OF FEDERAL ARCHIVES PROJECT, AND DELIVERED TO CHIEF CLERK (PLACED IN SUPERINTENDANTS VAULT.)

List #1

LIST OF LETTERS AND DO[illegible]S FROM MINT FILES SELECTED B[illegible]AKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, SURVEY OF FEDERAL ARCHIVES PROJECT, AND DELIVERED TO CHIEF CLERK (AND PLACED IN FIREPROOF AND LOCKED SAFE IN THE CASHIER'S VAULT)

U. S. Mint to Secretary of State (unsigned, appears to be rough draft) stating he will negative the intended agreement with Mr. Billsland.	December 22, 1795
Charges by George Breining, workman at Mint, against Chief Coiner, Henry Voigt.	September 17, 1803
John Forsyth, Dept. of State, to Dr. Samuel Moore, Director of Mint, regarding boxes for coins to be sent as presents to Siam & Muscat.	December 2, 1834
John Forsyth, Dept. of State, to Dr. Samuel Moore, Director of Mint, acknowledging receipt of letter relating to assay of British coin.	July 26, 1834
John Forsyth, Secretary of State, to Samuel Moore, Esq., Director of the Mint, forwarding coin recently circulated by British Govt. in Jamaica.	July 3, 1834
Printed Circular of the Department of State, signed by Jno. Forsyth relating to a Bill authorizing the compilation of a register of officers and agents of the United States.	June 30, 1835
John Forsyth, Dept. of State, to Hon. B. Storer, House of Represent[illegible]es, enclosing copy of law requested.	January 16, 1837
[illegible]orsyth, Dept. of State, to R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint, returning Deed.	November 23, 1837
John Forsyth, Dept. of State, to R.M.Patterson, Director of Mint, enclosing commission of John R. Bolton as Coiner of the Branch Mints in N. C. & Ga.	March 15, 1837
John Forsyth, Dept. of State, to Dr. Patterson, relating to visit of Mr. E. Early to the Mint.	July 9, 1837
Extract from a dispatch received at the Department of State from William R. Glover, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz p Benjamin C. Brown, forwarding bag of gold dust belonging to dec'd American citizen.	October 11, 1852
Secretary of State by Hy. Sargent, a report re silver coins	November 1, 1850
Hon. Edward Everett to Geo. M. Eckert, Director of the Mint, relating to deposit of gold by U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz.	January 6, 1853
L. A. Thomas, Assistant Secretary of State, to James R. Snowden, Director of the Mint, relating to set of U. S. Statutes.	December 28, 1855
W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, to J. R. Snowden, Esq., Director of the Mint, relating to specimen coins rec'd from U.S.Minister,Peru.	September 18, 1855
[illegible]uthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, to Danl. Sturgeon, Treasurer of the Mint, relative to 2 drafts of $50,000 each payable to Adams Express Co. & enc. abstract of letter from Supt. of Indian Affairs.	May 27, 1856

John Appleton, Asst. Secretary of State, to James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, relative to cost of striking medals. April 20, 1859

Fred.T. Frelinghuysen, Dept. of State, to Hon. Charles J. Folger, enclosing an impression of the great seal of the U. S. April 27, 1882

Henry White, U. S. Legation at London, to Thos. F. Bayard, relative to Roman coins found near Aberdeen. April 25, 1888

G. L. Rives, Acting Secretary of State to Daniel M. Fox, Esq., Director of the Mint, relative to ancient coins. May 14, 1888

T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Daniel M. Fox, Supt. of Mint, relative to ancient coins. May 8, 1888

Thomas F. Bayard, Dept. of State, to Miss A. M. Bayard, regarding her request for an extension of sick leave. July 5, 1888

List #2

LIST OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS SELECTED FROM MINT FILES BY WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, SURVEY OF FEDERAL ARCHIVES PROJECT, AND DELIVERED TO CHIEF CLERK (AND PLACED IN FIREPROOF AND LOCKED SAFE IN THE CASHIER'S VAULT)

Adam Seybert to Robt, Patterson, Director of the Mint, relating to a Bill in Congress concerning the Mint, asking information re standard of coinage, etc.	December 19, 1817 107
P. Denson, Bank of the U. S. at Cincinnati, to Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, regarding foreign coins.	August 5, 1826
John Sergeant to Samuel Moore, concerning the purchase of coining material constructed for South America and not suited to their purpose.	February 4, 1828 112
John Sergeant to Dr. Moore, regarding continuation of the Mint at Philadelphia.	January 28, 1828 111
John Sergeant to Dr. S. Moore, regarding Bill to continue the Mint.	March 6, 1828
John Sergeant to Samuel Moore, regarding Mint Bill before Senate.	May 14, 1828
John Sergeant, Chairman House of Representatives, to Dr. Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, regarding support and extension of the Mint establishment.	December 18, 1828
John Sergeant to Samuel Moore, relating to Resolution passed by Congress concerning the Mint & asking information on improvements additions to the Mint, the cost, etc.	December 15, 1828 110
John Sergeant to Samuel Moore, relative to Resolution to continue the Mint, etc.	January 7, 1828 106
Franklin Peale, London, to Dr. Samuel Moore, Director of Mint relating to his studies in Europe.	October 22, 1833 72
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, relating to trip to Europe on behalf of the United States Mint.	May 7, 1833 86
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, relating to the Paris trip.	July 31, 1831(?)1833 102½
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, possibly relating to Paris trip.	January 28, 1833 100
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, regarding visit of Mr. Peale to St. Petersburg.	June 29, 1833 80
Jacob Green to John K. Kane (?), Esq., recommending Mr. Peale for employment in the Mint.	February 19, 1833 61
Recommendations in favor of Jno. J. Andre (four signatures), addressed to the President of the United States and the Director of the Mint.	July 4, 1833 1
Franklin Peale to Dr. Samuel Moore, estimate of expenses	March 25, 1833 85
Franklin Peale to Dr. Samuel Moore, applying for position in the Philadelphia Mint	January 24, 1833 75

Receipt from Franklin Peale, Paris, to Dr. Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, for expenses of trip to Europe.	September 14, 1833
Letter of instructions from Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, to Franklin Peale, relative to his trip to Europe.	May 6, 1833
Franklin Peale, London, to Dr. Samuel Moore, acknowledging receipt of the approval of his proceedings on behalf of the United States.	October 17, 1833
Franklin Peale, Paris, to Dr. Samuel Moore, advising he had procured the newest and best coins of France, etc.	August 29, 1833
Franklin Peale, to Dr. Samuel Moore, reporting on his studies in Europe.	July 19, 1833
Franklin Peale, Paris, to Dr. Samuel Moore, reporting on his observations during visit to the Paris Mint.	August 5, 1833
Franklin Peale, Paris, to Dr. Samuel Moore, relative to his designation as Assistant Assayer of the Mint.	June 28, 1833
L. Harris, Paris, to Samuel Moore, regarding Franklin Peale.	August 22, 1833
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, enclosing designation as Asst. Assayer of the Mint.	May 15, 1833
Franklin Peale, New York, to Dr. Samuel Moore, regarding his time of sailing from Europe.	May 8, 1833
Two letters from Samuel Moore to Messrs. Crocher Bros. Co., relative to copper planchets.	June 22, 1833
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, regarding Paris trip.	September 30, 1833
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, regarding Paris trip.	December 5, 1833
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, relative to specimen of coins rec'd from Mr. Walsh.	October 23, 1833
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, regarding trip to Europe.	August 30, 1833
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, regarding Paris trip.	August 28, 1833
Letter of recommendation of Franklin Peale by R. M. Patterson, re his appointment as agent of the U. S. for studies, etc.	February 15, 1833
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, relative to Paris trip.	July 15, 1833
Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale, regarding his studies in Europe.	June 7, 1833
Samuel Moore to Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, re employment of an agent to visit Paris.	April 27, 1833
Duc de Broglie to Mr. Harris, charge' d'affaires of the United States at Paris, re admission of Mr. Peale to Paris Mint.	July 1, 1833

muel Moore to Franklin Peale, forwarding draft for expenses of aris trip.	July 23, 1833 104
Franklin Peale to Dr. Moore, Director of the Mint, relative to his studies in the Paris Mint.	July 6, 1833
James Maxwell, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint, giving account of the proceedings in his department in the New Orleans Branch Mint.	July 2, 1838
Jacob Barker, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint, relating to investigation at the New Orleans Mint.	July 20, 1839
R.M.P., Dr. to Jacob Barker, New Orleans, relating to investigation at New Orleans Mint.	July 31, 1839
Jacob Barker, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint relative to investigation of Messrs. Tyler & Maxwell at New Orleans Mint.	July 23, 1839
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of Treasury, to Dr. Patterson, regarding Mr. Eckfeldt's resignation & Mr. Peale's appt. to fill vacancy.	March 14, 1839
R.M.P., Dr. to the Secretary of the Treasury, reporting on appointment of Mr. Peale.	April 4, 1839 61
Rufus Tyler, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, relative to Yellow Fever Epidemic in New Orleans.	August 9, 1839 72
Rufus Tyler, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, submitting his views re incompetency of the Supt., Mr. Bradford, etc.	January 25, 1839
Thos. Slidell to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, reporting on investigation of the New Orleans Branch Mint.	June 26, 1839 41
James Maxwell to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, re investigation of himself & Mr. Tyler.	June 26, 1839 42 (Rec'd Jul. 5,1839)
R.M.P., Dr., to Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, relative to removal of officers at the New Orleans Branch Mint.	May 29, 1839 37
R. M. Patterson, Director, to Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, forwarding report of the U. S. Atty., Thos. Slidell, on the investigation made by him at the New Orleans Branch Mint.	October 17, 1839 36
James Maxwell, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, preferring charges against the Supt. of the New Orleans Branch Mint, Mr. Bradford.	January 24, 1839
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, authorizing the employment of the District Attorney at New Orleans to investigate officers of the New Orleans Branch Mint.	May 20, 1839 59

muel Moore to Franklin Peale, forwarding draft for expenses of Paris trip.	July 23, 1833 104
Franklin Peale to Dr. Moore, Director of the Mint, relative to his studies in the Paris Mint.	July 6, 1833 [illegible]
James Maxwell, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint, giving account of the proceedings in his department in the New Orleans Branch Mint.	July 2, 1838 [illegible]
Jacob Barker, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint, relating to investigation at the New Orleans Mint.	July 20, 1839 [illegible]
R.M.P., Dr. to Jacob Barker, New Orleans, relating to investigation at New Orleans Mint.	July 31, 1839 [illegible]
Jacob Barker, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint relative to investigation of Messrs. Tyler & Maxwell at New Orleans Mint.	July 23, 1839 [illegible]
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of Treasury, to Dr. Patterson, regarding Mr. Eckfeldt's resignation & Mr. Peale's appt. to fill vacancy.	March 14, 1839 67
R.M.P., Dr. to the Secretary of the Treasury, reporting on appointment of Mr. Peale.	April 4, 1839 61
Rufus Tyler, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, relative to Yellow Fever Epidemic in New Orleans.	August 9, 1839 ~~69~~ 72
Rufus Tyler, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, submitting his views re incompetency of the Supt., Mr. Bradford, etc.	January 25, 1839 [illegible]
Thos. Slidell to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, reporting on investigation of the New Orleans Branch Mint.	June 26, 1839 41
James Maxwell to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, re investigation of himself & Mr. Tyler.	June 26, 1839 42 (Rec'd Jul. 5,1839)
R.M.P., Dr., to Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, relative to removal of officers at the New Orleans Branch Mint.	May 29, 1839 37
R. M. Patterson, Director, to Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, forwarding report of the U. S. Atty., Thos. Slidell, on the investigation made by him at the New Orleans Branch Mint.	October 17, 1839 36
James Maxwell, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, preferring charges against the Supt. of the New Orleans Branch Mint, Mr. Bradford.	January 24, 1839 ✓
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, authorizing the employment of the District Attorney at New Orleans to investigate officers of the New Orleans Branch Mint.	May 20, 1839 59

Wid Bradford, Superintendent, New Orleans Mint, to Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, reporting relative to complaints made by depositors of bullion at the New Orleans Mint.	May 13, 1839 62
Martin Gordon, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, advising Mr. F.B. Tyler stricken with yellow fever.	September 29, 1839 35
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, enclosing letter from R. C. Nicholas, Esq., reporting on conditions at the New Orleans Mint.	May 22, 1839 24
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, submitting extract of letter rec'd re conditions at New Orleans Mint.	May 27, 1839 60
R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, to Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, regarding article in the "Globe" of the 27th exposing inefficiency at the Branch Mints particularly New Orleans.	April 24, 1839 38
Jacob Barker, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint, relative to investigation at New Orleans Branch Mint.	September 18,1839 33
R. M. Patterson, Director of Mint, to Dr. Wm. P. Hort, Asst. & Acting Superintendent, New Orleans Mint, relative to appointment of Joseph M. Kennedy as Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint.	October 18, 1839 32
6 letters from J. W. Zacharie, Esq., New Orleans, to David Bradford, Superintendent, New Orleans Mint, relative to remarks detrimental to the appointment of Mr. Trastour to the New Orleans Mint.	July 27, July 29, Aug.3, Aug.3 & Sept.22,1839 48
L. Matthews, New Orleans, to R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, regarding qualifications of Mr. Edward P. Trastour for position of Melter & Refiner, New Orleans Branch Mint.	Sept. 23, 1839 51
Arthur G. Coffin to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, relating investigation of Messrs. Maxwell & Tyler at New Orleans Mint.	September 21,1839 30
R.M.P. to Martin Gordon, Esq., relative to Mr. Tyler's illness.	September 20,1839 21
R.M.P. to Dr. Wm. P. Hort, Assayer, New Orleans Mint, regarding pay for discharged hands, sealing vaults of deceased officers, etc.	September 20, 1839 28
R.M.P., Dr. to Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of Treasury, regarding altered accounts at New Orleans Mint.	May 6, 1839 57
Martin Gordon, New Orleans, to R.M.Patterson, Director of Mint, advising affairs of New Orleans Mint have been taken out of hands of the Govt. & placed under judicial authority of the State.	September 10,1839 21
Jacob Barker, New Orleans, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director of Mint, relating to affairs of the New Orleans Branch Mint at the time of Tyler's death.	September 8,1839 25
R.M.P.,Dr. to Jos. M. Kennedy, Supt., New Orleans Mint, relative to latter's appt. as Supt. at New Orleans.	November 9, 1839 24

H. C. Cammack, Treas. Branch Mint, New Orleans, to Dr. R.M. Patterson, relative to contingent accts. of the New Orleans Mint; also re salaries due Messrs. Maxwell & Tyler, Dec'd. — October 22, 1839

Wm. P. Hort, Assayer, New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R.M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, relative to appt. of Mr. Kennedy to office of Supt. — October 28, 1839

H.C. Cammack, Treasurer Branch Mint, New Orleans, to Dr. R.M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, relative to bullion acct. at New Orleans Mint. — September 20, 1839

Wm. P. Hort, M.D., Assayer, New Orleans Mint, to R.M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, announcing Mr. Tyler's death. — September 8, 1839

R.M.P. to Horace C. Cammack, Treasurer, New Orleans Mint, recommending Mr. Philos B. Tyler for vacancy caused by death of his brother. — September 18, 1839

H. C. Cammack, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, enclosing summary of bullion acct. New Orleans Mint. — October 18, 1839

H. C. Cammack, New Orleans, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, regarding accts. of Mr. Tyler, deceased Coiner at New Orleans Mint. — October 13, 1839

James Maxwell, New Orleans, to Thos. Slidell, U.S. District Atty. at New Orleans, fixing appt. for purpose of starting investigation of New Orleans Branch Mint. — June 3, 1839

M.P., Director of the Mint, to Philos B. Tyler, Esq., Coiner, New Orleans Mint, relative to his selection as Coiner at New Orleans Mint. — October 22, 1839

H. C. Cammack, Treasurer New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, regarding bullion account at New Orleans Mint. — September 27, 1839

Dr. Wm. P. Hort, Assayer, New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, relating to sealing of vaults of deceased officers of New Orleans Mint. — October 4, 1839

David Bradford, Superintendent, New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, recommending Dr. Riddell for Melter & Refiner at New Orleans Mint, etc. — October 8, 1839

Letter of recommendation from D. Nord, Chief Engineer, N.O.& M.R.R. to Dr. R.M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, recommending Philos B. Tyler for Coiner in New Orleans Mint. — October 4, 1839

Letter of recommendation from H.C. Cammack, New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R.M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, relating to bullion found in Mr. Maxwell's vault. — October 4, 1839

Rufus Tyler, Coiner, New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Dr. relating to improvement in power press at New Orleans Mint. — August 21, 1839

Copy of letter from Wm. P. Hort, New Orleans Mint to Dr. R.M. Patterson, recommending Dr. Riddell for Melter & Refiner at New Orleans Mint. — October 6, 1839

Copy of letter from H.C.Cammack, Treasurer New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, regarding references of Dr. Riddell for position of Melter & Refiner at the New Orleans Mint.	October 5, 1839 45
R.M.P. to David Bradford, Supt.New Orleans Mint, introducing H.C. Cammack, new Treas. of New Orleans Mint.	September 2, 1839 46
Certificates accompanying letter of Jacob Barker, New Orleans to R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint.	July 16, 1839 40
Jacob Barker, New Orleans to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, re his defense of Messrs. Maxwell & Tyler.	July 17, 1839 44
H.C.Cammack, New York, regarding his appt. as Treas. of New Orleans Branch Mint.	August 22, 1839 63
Jacob Barker, New Orleans, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director of Mint, advising review of testimony in New Orleans Mint investigation has been forwarded to the Sec. of the Treasury.	July ~~August~~ 19, 1839 53
R.M.P., Dr. to H. C. Cammack, advising him of the necessity of his entering upon his duties at the New Orleans Mint promptly.	August 23, 1839 67
Jacob Barker to Messrs. M. Fulton & O. Davis, Jr., relating to the New Orleans Mint investigation.	July 29, 1839 4
Copy of letter from James Buchanan to Dr. R. M. Patterson, recommending Dr. J.C.McClintock for Melter & Refiner in U. S. Mint, Phila.	March 29, 1839 62
R.M.P. to the President of the United States, relating to nominations for the position of Melter & Refiner.	March 24, 1839 64
H.C.Cammack, New Orleans, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, reporting on conditions at the New Orleans Mint after death of Mr. Tyler.	September 18, 1839 57
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of Treasury, to R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, ordering investigation at the New Orleans Mint.	May 8, 1839 6
R.M.P. to Thos. Slidell, District Attorney at New Orleans, relating to investigation of the New Orleans Mint.	July 10, 1839 7
Newspaper clippings from "New Orleans Bee" re New Orleans Mint.	July 25 & 31, 1839 3
David Bradford, Superintendent, New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R.M.Patterson requesting alteations in exterior appearance of New Orleans Mint.	March 8, 1839 102
James Maxwell, New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, advising conditions are such that hasty decision as result of investigation is desirable.	August 10, 1839 57
James Maxwell, New Orleans Mint, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, re investigation at the New Orleans Mint.	August 12, 1839 50
R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, to David Bradford, Superintendent, New Orleans Mint, advising of the death of Mr. Moody from yellow fever, approving dismissal of workers, etc. at New Orleans Mint.	August 27, 1839 53

R.M.P. to Rufus Tyler, New Orleans, regarding spread of yellow fever among employees of the New Orleans Mint.	August 20, 1839
R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, to Horace C. Cammack, New Orleans, advising him of his appt. as Treas. of New Orleans Mint.	August 6, 1839
Unsigned letter to David Bradford, Superintendent, New Orleans Mint, forwarding President's commission to H.C.Cammack as Treas. of New Orleans Mint.	August 6, 1839
Rough draft re investigation of New Orleans Mint.	October 15, 1839
R.M.P. to Martin Van Buren, President of the United States -- letters of recommendation re Franklin Peale's appointment.	March 11, 1839
R.M.Patterson to A.B.Quimby, Esq., regarding Vaporimeter for their new engine.	September 16, 1839
Menu Annual Assay Dinner.	February 11, 1868
Bills for Assay Commission Dinners.	1895
Observations by James Maxwell, Melter & Refiner, New Orleans Mint, regarding charges against him.	Undated affidavit

LIST OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS SELECTED FROM MINT FILES BY WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, SURVEY OF FEDERAL ARCHIVES PROJECT, AND DELIVERED TO CHIEF CLERK (AND PLACED IN FIREPROOF AND LOCKED SAFE IN CASHIER'S VAULT)

True copy of extract of letter from Thomas Pinckney, London, to the Secretary of State, relating to purchase of coin copper from Mr. Bolton of Birmingham & his proposal to sell the U. S. his coining apparatus, &c.	April 2, 1795 1
Secretary of State (unsigned) to H.W.deSaussure, Director of Mint, recommendation fro the writer (name omitted) of the enclosed.	August 19, 1795 9
Louis M'Lane, Dept. of State, to Samuel Moore, Director of Mint, re specimen coin rec'd from U.S.Minister at Santa Martha, Colombia.	May 13, 1834 6
John Forsyth, Secretary of State, to Samuel Moore, Director of Mint, relating to South American Coins.	July 29, 1834
A.P.Upshur, Secretary of State, to Robert M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, relative to Medals for the diplomatic representative of the Belgians.	October 11, 1843
Hon. Geo. W. Crawford, Secretary of War, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, re striking copies of Natl. Medals; enc. amt. of Mr. Peale's bill, etc.	July 25, 1843
John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, to Robert M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, enclosing extract of letter from Alex. Humbolt to Mr. Fay,). of Legation at Berlin.	September 26, 1849
W.M.Meredith, Secretary of Treasury, to J.Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, relating to increase of deposit of public money in Mint, &c.	May 24, 1850 10
Press copy of letter from James R. Snowden, Director of the Mint, to W.L.Marcy, Secretary of State.	September 19, 1850 4
James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, to Daniel Sturgeon, Treasurer of the Mint, returning draft No. 196 for $8000 covering repairs at U. S. Mint.	July 5, 1855 8
W.L.Marcy, to Thomas M. Pettit, Director of the Mint, re report on coins from U.S.Consul at Panama.	May 30, 1853 11
Press copy of letter from James Pollock, Director of the Mint, to Honorable Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, acknowledging receipt of Medals.	March 15, 1862 2
Edward Everett, Secretary of State, to Dr. G.M.Eckert, Director of the Mint, re bag of gold dust rec'd from Wm. R. Glover, U.S.Consul at Vera Cruz.	December 6, 1852 54
John Forsyth, Secretary of State, to Samuel Moore, Director of Mint, [illegible]rizing preparation of 2 sets of coins of the United States with [illegible]ctions for delivering same.	March 31, 1835 83

List #4

MISCELLANEOUS LIST OF IMPORTANT PAPERS FOUND IN ENGRAVERS VAULT (AND PLACED IN FIREPROOF AND LOCKED SAFE IN THE CASHIER'S VAULT.)

List of Washington Medals, Medallets, Tokens, &c &c.	Undated
Sixth page of paper about Artists, Medals & Augustin Dupre'.	Undated
Book entitled "An Account of Gold & Silver Monies Coined since the 20th day of July 1660."	Undated
Chief Coiner's Gold & Silver Accounts.	Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1795
Elias Theo. Boudinot, Director of the Mint, acknowledgment of having taken a Lot at the end of 6th Street from Edmond Physick.	March 5, 1800
Unsigned letter to Joseph Coleman Fisher, Esq., Phila. from Paris.	December 20, 1835
Lewis Cass, War Dept. to Doct. R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, relative to dies for the Croghan Medal.	September 28, 1835
R.M.Patterson to Hon. Lewis Cass. Sec. of War, re dies for Croghan Medal.	September 24, 1835
R.M.Patterson to Hon. Lewis Cass, Sec. of War, advising design for Croghan Medal rec'd.	September 11, 1835
Lewis Cass, War Dept. to Doct. R.M.Patterson, giving information to locate Moritz Furst re Croghan Medal.	September 8, 1835
R.M.Patterson, Director to Hon. Lewis Cass, Sec. of War, asking where Mr. Furst, the Die Sinker, is to be found.	September 4, 1835
R.M.Patterson, Director to Hon. Lewis Cass, Sec. of War, re Croghan Medal.	August 28, 1835
Copy of letter from Lewis Cass, War Dept. to Doctor Samuel Moore, re Medal for Col. Croghan.	May 24, 1835
Lewis Cass, War Dept. to Doct. Robert M. Patterson, Supt. of the Mint, Phila., enclosing copy of letter to Dr. Patterson's predecessor re Croghan Medal.	August 24, 1835
Hon. Lewis Cass, War Dept. to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the U. S.Mint, Phila. re Medal for Gen. Ripley.	February 15, 1836
R.M.P., Director, to Hon. Lewis Cass, Sec. of War., re Ripley Medal.	March 24, 1836
Lewis Cass, Sec. of War, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, re estimate to complete Ripley Medal.	March 21, 1836
R.M.Patterson, to Hon. Lewis Cass, Sec. of War, re balance due Mr. Eckfeldt for medals voted by Congress in 1814.	May 4, 1836
Harris, Acting Sec. of War, to Robt. M. Patterson, Esq., Director of the Mint, re Ripley Medal.	October 20, 1836

* Treasurer of Mint, Receipts for Copper Coins 1793 - 1816 - 1 small vol.

R.M.P., Dir., to C. A. Harris, Esq., Acting Sec. of War, advising dies for Ripley Medal are finished, etc.	October 22, 1836
Observations on "Portrait Lathe" from the Original in French by Franklin Peale.	March 25, 1837
Extract of a letter from Morgan Neville, Esq. to The Hon. J. R. Poinsett.	April 19, 1837
J.R.Poinsett, War Dept. to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, Phila., re Gen. Morgan medal for his descendant, Mr. Neville.	May 2, 1837
R.M.P., Director of the Mint, to (Sec. of War ?) re search for dies for Gen. Morgan medal.	March 28, 1837
B.F.Butler, Sec. of war, ad interim, to R.M.Patterson, Esq., Director of the Mint, re Ripley & Croghan medals.	January 27, 1837
R.M.P., Dir. to B.F.Butler, Sec. of War, ad int., re Ripley and Croghan Medals.	January 30, 1837
Unsigned letter from Mint of the United States to (Sec. of War ?) explaining delay in delivering Ripley and Croghan Medals.	March 16, 1837
B.F.Butler, Sec. of War. ad interim, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director U. S. Mint, re non-delivery of Ripley & Croghan Medals.	March 13, 1837
J.R.Poinsett, Dept. of War, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, inquiring when Ripley medal would be finished.	February 8, 1838
J.R.Poinsett, War Dept. to Dr. Robert M. Patterson, Director of the U. S. Mint, acknowledging recpt. of Gen. Croghan medal & requesting search be made in Phila. for dies for Morgan medal.	March 22, 1837
R.M.P. to Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Sec. of War, re Ripley medal.	February 11, 1838
R.M.Patterson, Director to Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Sec. of War, advising Ripley Medal being sent, cause of delay &c.	March 1, 1838
Unsigned letter from Mint of the U. S. to Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Sec. of War, re balance due Adam Eckfeldt for medals.	February 17, 1838
J.R.Poinsett, Dept. of War, to Dr. R. M. Patterson, Director of the U. S. Mint, acknowledging recpt. of Ripley medal; also re acct. due Mr. Eckfeldt.	March 12, 1838
R.M.P., Dir., to Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Sec. of War, re Morgan Medal.	November 5, 1839
R.M.P., Dir., to Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Sec. of War, re Morgan Medal.	December 14, 1839
J.R.Poinsett to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Dir., U.S.Mint, Phila., ack. receipt of Morgan Medal.	December 26, 1839
J.R.Poinsett, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Dir. U. S. Mint, Phila. re dies for Morgan Medal.	November 1, 1839

.M.P., Dir., to Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Sec. of War, re Morgan Medal.	January 4, 1840
R.M.Patterson to Hon. J.C.Spencer, Sec. of War, re electrotype copies of Gen. Anthony Wayne Medal.	January 27, 1842
J.C.Spencer, Sec. of War, to A. R. Perkins, Esq., Phila., re Gen. Wayne Medal.	January 24, 1842
J. C. Spencer, Sec. of War, to R. M. Patterson, Esq., enclosing letter to A.R.Perkins, Esq., of Phila.	January 24, 1842
R.M.Patterson, Director to Hon. John C. Spencer, Sec. of War, re Military Medal.	February 28, 1842
R.M.P., Dir. to Hon. W.L.Marcy, Sec. of War, re Gen.Taylor Medal.	December 12, 1846
Pollard Webb, Washington, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, re Napolean Medals, and others, for sale.	May 8, 1847
R.M.P., Dir., to Hon. W.L.Marcy, Sec. of War, enclosing Mr. Peale's estimate for Gen. Taylor Medal.	April 1, 1848
C.S.Trotter, Engineer Dept., Washington, to Hon. W.L.Marcy, Sec. of War, re Gen. Scott Medal.	December 9, 1848
L.Marcy, Sec. of War, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Dir. of the Mint,Phila. re Medals for Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor.	January 3, 1849
Hon. G. W. Crawford, Sec. of War, to Dr. R.M.Patterson, Director of the Mint, acknowledging receipt of the Gen. Taylor Medal.	July 7, 1849
R.M.P., Dir. to Hon. George W. Crawford, Sec. of War, regarding the engaging of C.C.Wright, of New York, for engraving the dies for Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor Medals.	April 26, 1849
R.M.P., Dir. to Hon. G.W.Crawford, Sec. of War, enc. Mr. Wright's estimate for Gen. Taylor Medal.	June 20, 1849
R.M.P., Dir., to Hon. W.L.Marcy, Sec. of War, presenting estimate of Mr. Wright for Gen. Taylor & Gen. Scott Medals.	January 13, 1849
R.M.P., Dir., to Hon. W. L. Marcy, Sec. of War, ack. receipt of designs for 2 Medals—one for Gen. Scott & one for Gen. Taylor.	January 4, 1849
R.M.P., Dir., to Hon. G.W.Crawford, Sec. of War, re payment due Mr. Wright for Gen. Scott's medal.	August 20, 1849
Letter from Bronson Bros. to Superintendent, U. States Mint, Phila., re Medals.	November 8, 1853
o. R. Chapin to Jas. Ross Snowden, Director of Mint, enclosing signs for 3 coins.	September 28, 1853
Press copy of letter from James Ross Snowden, Dir. of the Mint,Phila., to John C. Deveraux, Esq., N.Y., re establishment of Medal Dept.	April 14, 1854

Letter from James Ross Snowden, Director to Hon. James Guthrie, Sec. of the Treasury, enclosing press copy of a law to establish a Medal Department in the Mint.	April 5, 1854
Director of Mint, Philada. (unsigned) to Charles Nahl, San Francisco, Cals., awarding him $30 for designs presented.	January 1854
J.R.S., Director (draft of letter - unaddressed), relative to change of coinage of the cent.	April 3, 1854
James Guthrie, Esq.,Secretary of the Treasury, to J. R. Snowden, Esq., Director of the Mint, re specimens of new cent.	March 20, 1854
John C. Deveraux, N. York City, to J. Ross Snowden, Esq., re Bronze copies of National Medals for N.Y.Historical Society.	April 12, 1854
Press copy of letter from James Ross Snowden, Director to Wm. Whettan, Esq., re striking medals for Assn. of the Industry of all Nations.	April 17, 1854
George N. Eckert, Director, to Hon. Edward Everett, Sec'y of State, re gold coins to be sent to Paris for patterns in construction of weighing machine for this Mint.	January 28, 1853
P. G. Washington, Esq., to J. R. Snowden, Esq., forwarding authority relative to the striking and presentation of medals.	December 20, 1855
Unsigned and unaddressed letter (answering above letter)	December 21, 1855
Press copy of letter from James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, to Messrs. Bronson Bros., Waterbury, Conn. (illegible)	November 12, 1855
Bronson Bros., Waterbury, Co., to James Ross Snowden, Director of Mint, ordering Medals for Conn. State Agric. Soc.	December 15, 1855
Copy of Statement of "The Medal Fund" of the "Mint of the United States" for 1st & 2nd qtrs 1855.	1855
Receipt for $5.00 from Morgan & Orr to Medal Dept., U. S. Mint (Dupl.) for 1 Collar, Bed & Punch for "Peabody" die.	October 23, 1855
Receipt from Geo. Megee & Co. to Medal Fund, U. S. Mint, for $19.20 for 2 strips Copper 48# @ 40¢ "Ingraham Medal"	November 19, 1855
Receipt (Dupl.) from Geo. Gordon to U. S. Mint for $[illegible].00 - "Ingraham Medal" Acct. for (?) (illegible)	December 6, 1855
Copy of bill from Mint of U. S. to Hon. Jas, C. Dobbins, Secy of the Navy, for "Ingraham Medal", amt. - $636.20,	November 29, 1855
Copy of bill from Mint of the United States to Hon. James C. Dobbin for manufacturing Bronze Medals for "Ingraham Dies" amt.—$67.20.	December 8, 1855
Receipts (2) from Geo. Megee & Co. to the Medal Apartment, one for $6.20 and one for $2.10 for copper strips.	October 1, 1855

Warrant from Director of the Mint, Phila. to Daniel Sturgeon, Treasurer, regarding charging "Gold Coinage" acct. with proceeds of sweeps.	June 30, 1855
Statement of Gold & Silver Bullion, Mint of U. S., Phila.	July 6, 1855
Warrant from Director of Mint of U.S. to Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, Treasurer Mint U. S., for charging "Gold Coinage" acct. with proceeds of sale of sweeps.	June 30, 1855
Bill from Geo. Megee & Co. to Medal Fund of the Mint of the U.S. for copper strips - "Pierce & Fillmore Medals" amt. $10.40.	June 9, 1855
Receipt from Adams Express Co. to U. S. Mint for pkg. addressed to Hon. James C. Dobbin - contents: Bronze Ingraham Medals (10).	December 8, 1855
Receipt of Adams Express Co. to J. R. Snowden for Pkge marked Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secy of the Navy, Washington, D. C. - "Ingraham" Gold Medals.	November 29, 1855
Receipt of Adams Express Co. to J. Ross Snowden, Esq., for 1 pkg. of Medals directed to E. C. Perkins, Danvers, Mass.	November 28, 1855
Receipt for Medals of Philadelphia Agric. Soc. signed by Alfred S. Kennedy.	November 17, 1855
Letter from Alfred S. Kennedy, Secy. to Col. J. R. Snowden, Dir. U. S. Mint, re medal of Phila. Agric. Soc.	November 17, 1855
Receipt (and dupl.) for pkg. of 100 medals directed to Wm. F.Austin, Treas. Mass. Horticultural Soc., Boston.	May 1, 1855
Receipt of Adams Express Co. to U. S. Mint for 1 pkg. of Medals directed to A. Bishop, Esq., Supt. Public Schools, Boston.	June 11, 1855
Copy of Statement of the "Medal Fund" of the "Mint of the U. S." for 3rd qtr 1855.	1855
Dupl. bill from Geo. Megee & Co. to Medal Fund of the Mint of the U. S. for copper strips, amt. $9.20, "Penna. Agric. Soc."	August 30, 1855
Receipt from Adams Express Co. to U. S. Mint - 1 pkg. medals for Gen'l Scott, U. S. Army.	June 21, 1855
Receipt from Adams Express Co. to U. S. Mint for 1 pkg. Gold Medals marked for J. B. Austin, Esq., Treas., Mass. Hortl. Soc., Boston.	June 19, 1855
Receipt from Conrad Bard & Son to J. Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, for 1 pkg. Medals struck for Penna. State Agric. Soc.	September 14, 1855
Press copy of letter from James Ross Snowden, Director U.S.Mint to Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secy of the Navy, re Ingraham Medal.	December 8, 1855
Press copy letter from James Ross Snowden, Dir., U.S.Mint to Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Sec. of the Navy, re Ingraham medals & dies.	November 19, 1855

Receipt from Wm. Miller to J. R. Snowden for $8.18.	November 27, 1855
Receipt from Wm. Miller to J. R. Snowden for $82.48.	November 14, 1855
Receipt from Wm. Miller to J. R. Snowden for $8.50.	November 27, 1855
Press copy of letter from H. R. Linderman, for Director, U.S.Mint, to J. B. Dillon, Esq., Sec. Indiana State Board of Agric., returning goblet rec'd for assay, assayer's report, etc.	December 13, 1855 ?
John B. Dillon, Sec. Indiana State Board Agric. to H.R.Linderman, Esq., U. S. Mint, re assaying a silver goblet.	December 10, 1855
Press copy of letter from H. R. Linderman for Director, U. S. Mint, to J. H. Longacre, Esq., re Ingraham Medal.	December 13(?),1855
Press copy letter from James Ross Snowden, Director U. S. Mint, to Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Sec. of the Navy, re Ingraham Medal.	November 29, 1855
J. C. Dobbin, Navy Dept., to Col. J. R. Snowden, Director of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, re Ingraham Medal.	November 3, 1855
John Snowden, Engraver, to Hon. J. Guthrie, Sec. Treasury, marked "Copy", re Ingraham Medal.	
Press copy of letter from James Ross Snowden, to Lieut. Gen. Scott, Com. U. S. Army, re medals ready for delivery.	June 9, 1855
Press copy letter James R. Snowden, Director to Hon. James Guthrie, Secy. of the Treas., re Ingraham Medal.	June 15, 1855
Receipt from Conrad Bard & Son to Hon. J. Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, for 1 pkg. Medals for Pa. State Agric. Soc.	March 12, 1856
Receipt from Conrad Bard & Son to Hon. J. Ross Snowden, Director of U. S. Mint, for Medals belonging to Penna. State Agric. Soc.	February 1, 1856
Receipt from Conrad Bard & Son to Hon. J. Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, for 5 Medals.	February 16, 1856
Copy of Statement of Medal Fund of Mint of U. S. for 4th qtr.	1856
Press copy letter from James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, to Hon. James Guthrie, Sec. of the Treasury, re specimens of proposed new cent for members of Congress.	December 4, 1856
Wm. L. Trothingham, P.O.Boston, to J.Ross Snowden, U.S.Mint,Phila. requesting specimen of new cent.	December 13, 1856
Press copy letter James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, to Wm. L. Trothingham, P.O.Boston, enclosing specimen of new cent.	December 16, 1856
M. J. Woolsey, Long Island, to James Ross Snowden, Esq., Phila., returning borrowed medals.	March 12, 1857

✓ ss copy letter James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, to Benjamin Haines, Esq., Elizabeth, N.J., acknowledging receipt of coins.	July 6, 1859
Statement of Medal Fund for qtr. ending Dec. 31, 1859.	1859
✓ Draft of a Joint Resolution for Bronze copies of U. S. Medals.	March 22, 1860
✓ Howell Cobb, Sec. of the Treas. to J. Ross Snowden, Esq., Director of the Mint, enc. letter from Gen. Millson, of House of Reps.	March 31, 1860
✓ Draft of a Notice signed by James Ross Snowden re closing the Mint on Friday, the 4th inst. as "a day of Humiliation, Fasting & Prayer."	January 3, 1860
✓ Joseph Henry, Secy. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, to J. R. Snowden, Esq., enclosing letter from Henry Little, Capt. U. S. Army.	April 2, 1860
Henry Little, Capt. U. S. Army, to Prof. J. Henry, Smithsonian Inst., Wash., D.C., re Gold Dollar found in a Chicken's Gizzard.	February 29, 1860
✓ James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, to Joseph Henry, L.L.D., Sec. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, re gold dollar found in checken's gizzard.	April 7, 1860
✓ Unsigned draft of letter to (Sec. Treasury) enclosing statement of Medal Fund Account.	March 22, 1860
✓ P. ss copy letter James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, to Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec. of the Treas., presenting statement of Medal Fund for quarter ending 31st December 1859.	March 22, 1860
✓ James B. Longacre, Engraver, to Hon. James Pollock, Director, (marked "Copy") re dies for N.Y.Chamber of Commerce medals.	June 15, 1861
✓ I. Smith Homans, Secty. to Messrs. DuBois & Eckfeldt, U.S.Mint, Pha. re designs for contemplated medals.	June 12, 1861
✓ Press copy letter James Pollock, Director of the Mint, to I. Smith Homans, Esq., N.Y.Chamber of Commerce, re designs for proposed medals	June 15, 1861
✓ Copy of Circular Letter signed "Jas. Pollock, Director of the Mint, per HCP, re French Medals.	March 15, 1862
✓ Letter marked (Copy) William L. Dayton, Paris, to Wm. H. Seward, Sec. of State, re payment of medals struck at request of Hon.Jas.Pollock.	February 19, 1862
✓ E.N.Horsford, Chairman of Rumford Comm. of American Academy of Arts & Sciences, re Ericson Medals.	June 14, 1862
✓ E.N.Horsford, Chairman of Rumford Comm. American Academy of Arts & Sciences, to James Pollock, Esq., re Rumford medal.	June 19, 1862
✓ J Zanone, Cincinnati, to Jas. Pollock, Esq., ordering Medals.	June 16, 1862
✓ C.P.Nichols, Buffalo, to James Pollock, Esq., Director U. S. Mint, re purchase of medals.	March 18, 1862

P. Nichols, Buffalo, to Jas. Pollock, Esq., re Medals, Proofs sets, etc.	February 7, 1862
Wm. C. Lordd, Newburyport, Mass., to James Pollock, Esq., Director U. S. Mint, requesting list of medals & asking for an offer on orig. die of half of Washington Medal.	April 1, 1862
Arthur G. Coffin, Phila., to Hon. James Pollock, re Medals.	May 16, 1862
Barnard Capen, Secty., School Comm., Boston, to James Pollock, Esq., ordering Medals.	May 27, 1862
Y. S. Smith, Auditor, Treas. Dept. to Archibald McIntyre, Esq., enclosing copy of letter addressed to John D. Lefrees, Esq., Supt. Public Printing.	November 1, 1862
Barnard Capen, Secty. School Comm., Boston, to James Pollock, Esq., advising medals to be composed of silver.	May 31, 1862
Record of Call for Volunteers among employees of the U. S. Mint on the occasion of Gen. R. E. Lee's invasion of Penna. with list of names of employees who volunteered.	June 17, 1863
Hon. E. B. Washburn, Galena, Ill. to Hon. James Pollock, re Grant Medal.	Aug. 18, 1865 (?)
Resolution adopted by officers & employees of the U. S. Mint on death of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.	November 8, 1872
Theodore W. Dimon, Dept. of State, to James Pollock, Esq., Director of the Mint, re Medal for Capt. Adolphe Pailloux.	January 27, 1873
Jas. Guthrie, Treas. of the United States, to "My dear Irwin" relating to letter to James Pollock, Supt. of the U. S. Mint, Phila. in Evan's behalf.	September 23, 1875

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE AND DATA ON PROOF COINS - DEPOSITED IN (AND PLACED IN FIREPROOF AND LOCKED SAFE IN CASHIER'S VAULT)

Assays of 5 franc pieces compared with proof pieces.	Undated
List of Coins "wanted" by W. J. Howard, New York.	Undated
Card of John K. Curtis, Watch & Jewelry Store, New York.	Undated
Jno. K. Curtis to James Ross Snowden, offering rare American & foreign coins and medals for sale.	Undated
Chief Coiner (unsigned) to F. C. Derby, Esq., relative to coin prepared for Paris Exhibition.	Undated
Unsigned lead pencil draft of letter to Prof. J.H.Alexander from (A. Louden Snowden)? regarding coin struck for Paris Exhibition.	Undated
Unsigned draft of letter in lead pencil to Hon. William Millward, enclosing for his approval letter to Prof. J. H. Alexander, of Baltimore, on subject of the Coinage for Paris Exhibition.	Undated
One page of a pencil draft of letter from Chief Coiner to Prof.J.H. Alexander, suggesting substituting Coinage of 1867 for Paris Exhibition instead of that of 1866.	Undated
Unsigned letter (ink) to Prof. J. H. Alexander, regarding Coinage for Paris Exhibition.	Undated
Press copy of letter from James Ross Snowden to W. J. Howard, Esq., acknowledging the Kane & Hartstein Medals; also regarding coin collection offered for sale by Mr. Howard.	June 9, 1858
W. J. Howard, New York, to J. Ross Snowden, regarding Kane & Hartstein medals, his collection of coins for sale, etc.	May 19, 1858
W. J. Howard, N. Y. to J. R. Snowden, re Kane & Hartstein medals.	June 5, 1858
Augustine Shurtleff, Brookline, Mass. to Mr. Snowden, regarding pattern cent for 1858, 1854 & 1855.	April 12, 1858
Franklin Blake to the Treasurer U. S. Mint, Phila., ordering one or two cents of the new pattern.	June 9, 1858
Robert Coulton Davis, to Col. J. Ross Snowden asking for pattern pieces of the cents of 1858.	April 30, 1858
W. J. Howard, New York, to James Ross Snowden, acknowledging receipt of specimen coin & stating he will write to some members of Congress re Bill establishing Medal Dept.	March 14, 1858
[illegible] K. Curtis to J. R. Snowden offering proof coin and medals and [illegible]ng for set of proof coins of 1858 &c.	March 27, 1858
James Ross Snowden to John K. Curtis, re collection of coins offered.	April 3, 1858

Press copy letter J. R. Snowden, Director to W. J. Howard, New York, (with Tiffany & Co.), forwarding specimen coins.	March 3, 1858
W. J. Howard, N. Y., to J. Ross Snowden, asking about proof coins for 1858.	February 28, 1858
W. J. Howard, N.Y., to J. Ross Snowden about new pattern piece for a cent.	April 12, 1858
Press copy letter from James Ross Snowden to W.J.Howard, N.Y. sending specimen coins.	March 6, 1858
Winslow Lewis, Boston to (unaddressed) - $2 enclosed - Proofs of silver coins & cent 1858 returned - also specimen of proposed new cent.	April 4, 1858
James Ross Snowden to Dr. Winslow Lewis, forwarding proof silver coins.	April 8, 1858
Press copy letter James Ross Snowden to Asst. Secretary of Treasury, re letter from Mr. Hodge about specimen coins.	June 21, 1858
Jno. K. Curtis to James R. Snowden, Esq., enclosing $10 for pattern cents.	October 29, 1858
R.R.Linderman, for the Director of the Mint, to J. K. Curtis, returning $10 and advising pattern or specimen coins not for sale.	October 30, 1858
Press copy of letter James Ross Snowden to John K. Curtis, N.Y. re purchasing from him a silver pound sterling.	April 8, 1858
Jno. K. Curtis to (?) stating price of $35 for Silver Pound Charles I.	April 6, 1858
Press copy letter from James Ross Snowden to Dr. Winslow Lewis, advising $3.00 for proof coin never came to hand.	April 3, 1858
J. K. Wiggin, Boston, to J. R. Snowden, Esq., re Washington Cent 1791, small eagle.	August 29, 1859
Press copy letter James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, to Mr. J.K. Wiggin, Boston, re 2 sets of coin - 1859; also re Washington Cent 1791.	September 2, 1859
George G. Stoddard, Boston, to J. Ross Snowdon, Esq., ordering proof coins of 1859.	February 25, 1859
Press copy letter R.R.Linderman, for the Director of the Mint, to George G. Stoddard, Boston, forwarding proof coins - 1859.	March 2, 1859
C. H. Elmer, Elmira, N. Y. to J. Ross Snowden, ordering coins for 1860.	October 10, 1860
Press copy letter James Ross Snowden to C. H. Elmer, N.Y., re shipment of proof coin ordered.	October 16, 1860
A. H. Rochester, Rochester, N.Y., to Jas. Ross Snowden, re proof coin for purchase or exchange - 1859, &c.	April 16, 1860
D. M. Walbridge, Rochester, N.Y. to James R. Snowden, ordering set of "master coins" of 1860.	April 11, 1860

Press copy letter H. R. Linderman, Director's Clerk, to D.M.Walbridge, Esq., Rochester, N.Y., re shipment of set of master coins - 1860.	April 14, 1860
Regulations as to the giving out of Master Coins, signed by James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint.	March 8, 1860
Press copy of Regulations as to giving out of Master Coins, etc.	March 8, 1860
J. Grier Ralston, Norristown to James R. Snowden, Esq., inquiring about proof coin to illustrate history of our country to pupils.	May 7, 1860
Press copy letter James Ross Snowden to Rev. J. Grier Ralston, Norristown, enc. circular & adv. re coin of previous years.	May 12, 1860
John S. Reigart, N.Y. to Col. J. Ross Snowden, ordering dime, ½ dime and 3 cent piece of 1860.	July 16, 1860
Press copy letter James Ross Snowden to John S. Reigart, forwarding proof coin requested.	July 17, 1860
Samuel A. Gaylord, St. Louis, Mo. to James Ross Snowden, asking cost of gold and silver master coins.	August 14, 1860
Wm. T. Appleton, Boston, to (?) enclosing money for proof sets of silver & cent of this year. (Note special entry at bottom of letter, viz:- "Received & entered in small Blank Book Feb. 11, 1860."	February 9, 1860
Press copy letter J.R.Snowden to Wm. T. Appleton,Esq.,Boston, ack. $3.00 for set of proof coins.	February 11, 1860
Press copy letter J. R. Snowden to J. C. O'Brien, Esq., Baltimore, advising of shipment of proof coin.	October 30, 1860
Nathan Paine, Worcester, Mass, to J. Ross Snowden, re master coins(1860)	February 8, 1860
J.H.Alexander, Baltimore, to A. Louden Snowden, re composition of bronze and nickel coinage.	December 26, 1866
Wm. E. Chandler, Asst. Sec. Treas. to Hon. Wm. Millward, Director of the Mint, Phila., relative to cooperating with J.H.Alexander, No. 5 Commissioner to attend Paris Exhibition, in selecting & arranging of coins of U. S. for display at that Exhibition.	November 28, 1866
Copy of letter (unsigned) from A. Louden Snowden, Chief Coiner, to Hon. William Millward, Dir. of U.S.Mint, re proof coins for Paris Exhibition.	November 26, 1866
Unsigned lead pencil letter from Chief Coiner to J.C.Derby,U.S.Agt. Paris Exhibition, advising coin for exhibit sent by express, with directions for opening box &c.	March 2, 1867
H.R.Linderman, to Hon. James Pollock, submitting modification of Medal Circular & directing that a new circular be printed.	August 14, 1873
Draft of Rules for sale of American Medals and Cabinet Coins (unsigned), with price list of medals attached.	1873

Note:

For a list of records in this jacket, see:

"List No. 1"

RG 104 Mint Bureau

Finding Aid Folder under "Philadelphia Mint" tab, Branch Office, 11E

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

L. J. Holverstott
5/1/47

(Copy.)

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Sept. 14th 1866.

His Excellency
Andrew Johnson.
President of the U. S.

Sir.

I hereby tender to you my resignation of the office of Director of the U. S. Mint, which I hold under the appointment and commission of our late and ever to be lamented President Abraham Lincoln.

I cannot approve "Your Policy" as defined by yourself in your late public speeches and practically illustrated in deeds of violence and blood by its advocates & defenders in Memphis, New Orleans & elsewhere.

I cordially & unhesitatingly approve of the Constitutional Amendments proposed by Congress. They embody the true policy of reconstruction, — are just & more magnanimous than treason had any right to expect, or in justice to demand. Their adoption, in my opinion, would at once restore harmony & peace to every section of our Country

I desire the earliest possible reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of truth, honor, justice, liberty & equality. This will be done, and I will labor earnestly for its accomplishment; but in the in the name of the patriot dead of the late war, and the living & loyal millions who then stood & still stand by the Nations' flag, I protest against giving to the late rebellious States a premium for treason & rebellion, by increasing their political power, or granting to unrepenting rebels the right to make laws for their antagonists, to govern the true friends of the Union, whilst in their hate of freedom, they disregard the rights of emancipated millions, and deny to the loyal Citizens of the United States the ordinary privileges of American Citizenship.

I cannot sacrifice my manhood for office, nor will I approve, under any circumstances that which every sentiment and feeling of my heart condemns. I regret the necessity that compels me to address you thus. I could say more, I can say no less, Longer silence would be dishonor.

I will delay sending this until your return to Washington.

Very Respectfully
Yours.
Jas. Pollock
"Dett"

To the President of the United States Resignation of James Pollock, Director of the Mint of the United States.

Sept 14. 1866.

Copy

Mint of the United States Engravers Dept.
Treasury Department.
Philad.a Nov. 30th. 1866.

Dear Sir:

The matter referred to me, in the letter of B. F. Stevens to the Secretary of the Treasurer; is one of importance to the operations of the Mint.

My attention was called to the "Reducing Machine" to which it refers about four Years ago from Specimens sent to the Mint by the inventor, C. J. Hill of London, purporting to be produced by the operations of his machine, which were so much superior to any other machine reductions I had seen, as to create some doubt with regard to the accuracy of the representations of the process by which they were produced; and I was induced to open a correspondence with an artist friend residing then in London, on whose judgment I could rely, to make further inquiries: his reply satisfied me of the value of the invention; but Mr Hill would not then agree to construct and furnish the Machine, preferring to

keep it in his own hands, and take orders for the work produced by it. He has since however, as I have learned, parted with his interest in the invention to the Messrs Wyon, the parties referred to in the letter before me; and who it seems now propose to furnish the Machine.

The work produced by this Machine, judging from the Specimens before me, is so far superior to that of our present Machine (which was constructed in Paris many years ago) or any other in existence of which I have knowledge; that I consider it exceedingly desirable the Mint should possess it; if it can be obtained on fair terms and guaranteed to produce work equal to the specimens now submitted.

It is scarcely possible to overrate the value of such a machine in its relations to the work required for the coinage, provided the Mint can have the entire and absolute

Control of its operations; without restriction from the patentee.

Very Respectfully
Your Most Obt. Servt. &c
(Sig.) James B. Longacre
Engraver of the Mint

Hon. Wm. Millward
Director of the Mint.

1866

Mint of U. S.
Nov 30/66

Jas. B. Longacre
Engraver of the Mint

Report on "reducing machine."

FEDERAL

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

208 College Hall, U-P

October, 12, 1936

Mr. Roland,
Assistant Sup't. of the Mint.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Roland;

I want to thank you for your co-operation in letting me have the Historical letters to be displayed in the WPA exhibit at the Broad St. Concourse. The best of care will be taken - they will be in a case which will be locked and a worker in charge, at all time when on display. At the close of each day, the case will be placed in a room, for further protection.

Yours very truly,

James L. Whitehead

James L. Whitehead
Project Head.

1. Hon. A. P. Upshur
2. Hon. Wm. M. Meredith
3. Hon. L. M. McLane
4. Hon. Geo. W. Crawford
5. Dave. Rittenhouse
6. Paul Revere
7. Robt. Patterson
8. John Forsythe (two)
9. John M. Clayton
10. Wm. Seward
11. George Marcy
12. Edward Everett
13. Andrew Jackson
14. James Guthrie
15. James Buchanan
16. J. A. Garfield
17. Extract of letter from Thomas Pinckney.
18. A letter presumably from Thoasm Jefferson without signature.
19. An agreement of the first workmen of the Mint.

The Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Penn.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

, 18

adjoining this is the adjoining room, at right angles thereto covering a space of 39 by 54 feet wherein ~~about 136 ladies~~ do their critical and exceedingly responsible work one ~~half of them~~ portion from 8 ~~AM~~ until 4 PM and the other portion ~~half~~ from 4 until 10 at night

List #1

7

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

History of the Mint to 1883

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Franklin Peale Chief Coiner to Hon E. Everett Secy State Jan 28 1853
Extract from a dispatch rec'd at Dept State from Gulian
R Glover US Consul at Vera Cruz & Benjamin
C Brown ~~at~~ dated Oct 11 1852

John Appleton Asst Secty State to James Ross Snowden D/M Apr 20, 1839
John Forsyth Dept of State to Dr Samuel Moore D/M Dec 2 1834
John Forsyth " " " " " " " July 26, 1834
" " " " " " R M Patterson D/M Mar 15 1837
" " " " Dr Patterson July 9 1837
Printed Circular Dept of State June 30, 1835, signed by Jno Forsyth
John Forsyth Secy of State to Samuel Moore Esq. D/M July 3, 1834
Fred K T. Frelinghuysen Dept of State to
Hon Charles J Folger Apr 27, 1882
Henry White US Legation at London to Th F Bayard Apr 25 1888
Mint of the US (unsigned) appears to be rough draft Secty of State Dec 22, 1795
pen & ink sketch of (unsigned) history of mint to 1883

from
G. L. Rives Actg Secy of State to Daniel M. Fox Esq D/M May 14, 1888
Louis McLane, Dept of State to Samuel Moore Esq D/M July 20, 1833
Charges by George Breining workman at Mint against Chief Coiner Henry Voigt Sept 17, 1803
Daniel Brent, Dept of State, to Elias Boudinot D/M Aug 13, 1802
Edward Randolph (signature missing) Dept State to Elias Boudinot D/M Feb 4 1796
Alexander Hamilton (signature missing) to the Secy of State Jan 25 1795
R. M Patterson D/M (signed R.M.P.) to Daniel Webster Secy State Nov 4, 1850
James Guthrie Secy Treasy to J R Snowden Mar 10 1856
T. F Bayard Secy State to Daniel M Fox Supt mint May 8 1888
Translation from the Swedish respecting copper for coinage 1794(?)
Edward Everett Secy State to Geo. M Eckert D/M Jan 25 1853
Secy State by Wm. Sargent report re silver coins Nov 1, 1850
James Madison (sig missing) Secy State to Elias Boudinot D/M Jan 17 1804
John Forsyth Dept of State to Dr Samuel Moore D/M Nov. 11, 1834
John Hay Asst Secy State to A Louden Snowden Supt mint Aug 24, 1880
L. A Thomas Asst Secy State to James R Snowden D/M Dec 28 1855
Thomas F Bayard Dept State to Miss A M Bayard July 5, 1888
Hon Daniel Webster Secy State (unsigned) R M Patterson Esq D/M Jan 21 1842
James Guthrie Secy Treasy to Dan'l Sturgeon Treas mint May 27 1856
Hon Edward Everett to Geo. M Eckert D/M Jan 6 1853
W L Marcy, Secy State to J R Snowden Esq D/M Sept 18, 1855
John Forsyth Dept State to Hon B. Stoner House of Reps Jan 16 1837
" " " " " R M Patterson D/M Nov. 23, 1837

Mint of the United States Dec 22 1793

Sir

Agreeably to the hint contained in your ~~favor~~ favour of yesterday, I will negative the intended agreement with Mr Billsland, altho' I fear it will in the end prove injurious to the Interest of the United States — I cannot pretend to mercantile Knowledge, especially to that of the Purveyor, but from my own personal Experiments, and from the one made by Mr Pinkney, I am satisfied we shall never import it cheaper — I have conversed with the Purveyor who is confident it may be done, and if so, I think it would be very proper to authorise the Purveyor to do it — I have ~~[illegible]~~ consulted some of our first Merchts at the Bank, who inform me that we shall not be able to get it on more reasonable Terms, ~~therefore~~ if the Purveyor can save us two pCt it will be a considerable Sum in Twenty Tons — I am willing to make any Experiment the President will direct — I fear we shall want Copper, this winter, unless we continue to give 2/4 ~~[illegible]~~ which is the lowest I can get it at, independant of ~~separate from~~ a Contract — Enclosed you have the Expence of Importation, of ~~that~~ a Quantity purchased by Mr Pinkney on the Spot —

As I have a Ton of Cents ready to be sent to the Treasurer of the US., I submit the propriety of issuing a Proclamation of the reduction to 7 Dwt, each Cent, previous thereto as most conformable to the Spirit of the Act of Congress —

On considering the expensive establishment of the Mint, and the means for reducing it, I am inclined to think ~~I am~~ a great deal ~~towards the Purchase~~ might be done in future, by importing the 20 Tons of Copper given in Blanks ready for striking, by thereby prevent the loss in Clippings as well as the additional price of Labor in cutting them — Another considerable saving may be made in purchasing Bills at the present low rate of Exchange which would be ~~at least~~ equal to 6 pCt ~~of~~ on the par of Exchange

Secretary of State
Decr. 22. 1793

9½

I have the honor to be
Sir, your Obdt. Servt.

The Secretary of State

J. Fleming
Baltimore — 9th Septbr 1803.
Recd — 11th Novbr.
1803.
Concerning charges against the Chief Coiner.
357.

Philadelphia
Director of the Mint
Recommended by
Governor

OF THE UNITED STATES

8 Cts
PAID

5

Baltimore Sep: 9th 1803

Sir

I am very Sory that I dit not Reieve your note till this Day it was by Looking in the Newspaper that my Son in Law dis covered it that a Letter ~~ad~~dressed to him was in the Post Office in wich your note was inclosed . as I cannot know what Time your Honor has apointed for the Examination Concerning the Chief Coiner and as I am a Distance from Philadelphia I will Sent your Honnor a Coppy (as near as I can Recollect) of the Charges that I have Laid against the Said Chief Coiner, and wich I am Sure the Hands in the Mint will testify. that is to Say Mr Schreiner Mr Anderson. Birnbaum Mr Ric and if Mr Bitting was asked how many Boards he has Cut up for the Use of the Coiner and many other things as Lead for weigts for Clocks and Pendelum Vcc I Sure your Honor will not want my

J. Browning
Baltimore — 7 th Septbr 1802.
Received — 11 th Novbr.
1802.
Containing charges against the Chief Coiner.
357.

OF THE UNITED STATES

Baltimore Sep: 7th 1802

Sir

I am very Sorry that I dit not Receive your note till this Day, it was by Looking in the Newspaper that my Son in Law dis covered it that a Letter Adressed to him was in the Post Office in wich your note was inclosed. as I cannot know what Time your Honor has apointed for the Examination Concerning the Chief Coiner and as I am a Distance from Philadelphia I will send your Honnor a Copy (as near as I can Recollect) of the Charges that I have Laid against the Said Chief Coiner, and wich I am Sure the Hands in the Mint will testify. that is to Say Mr Schreiner Anderson. Birnbaum Nan Sc and if Mr Bitting was asked how many Boards he has Cut up for the Use of the Coiner and many other things as Lead for weigts for Clocks and Pendelum Wec I Sure your Honor will not wanton

Presence. one thing that Every Gentleman in the mint cant help but that the Chief Coiner keeps a Jurniman which Daily was at work in the Smith Shop when your honnor was not in the mint, I Can not Help to Acquiant you Honnor whit the Motive of my going to washington when ever I ask the Chief Coiner for my full Pay acording to Promise I was answered that the Director of the Mint wicked to make the Expence as low as Possible but that he would speak to the Director and so it has Castet for four years but the Truth is that he engaged Littlewood in a Drunken frolick and gave him five hundred Dallars Per Annum to Spite John Schreiner whithown he had fell out and took fifty Dollars Per Annum from Schreiner and fifty from me Althoug Littlewood was unatt at that Time in the mint. But wrong Entierly for mr Coiner gett Littlewood

Paid by the U.S. Thus have I Laid before your Honnor the Charges I have to make against the Chief Coiner wich upon inquiring will be well founded and in my humble opinion if the Expences of the mint Can be Lessend it ought To begin whit the Chief Coiner

I Remain Sir
your most obedient
Servant
George Breining

P.S. If your Honnor wishes to Adress any future Line to me Pleas to Direct it to Robert Brewley in Forest Street Baltimore and it Shall be Duly attent to by your humble
Servant

Copy of the Charges I Left in the Office
at the Citty of washington as near
as I Can Recollect
First that he has Engaged a hand at the
Rate of Five hundred Dollars and worekt
for near a twelf month for the Chief Coiner
the Said workman was Paid by the U. S
Seiond that he uses the Steel Coals and Iron
of the U. S for his own Use in Carrien on the
Clock and watch making Business
the above Can be Prooved by Every workman
in the mint Done at the Citty of washington
in Sept the Day of the month forgot

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Q (8.)

The following charges are made by George Breining late a workman in the Mint of the United States against the Chief Coiner Henry Voigt of the said Mint.

That he has employed an unnecessary hand better than three years ago at the rate of Five Hundred Dollars, the said hand for a twelve month done private work for the chief coiner and was paid by the public: that he uses the Steel, Iron and Coals, the property of the United States for his own use in carrying on the clock and Watch making business. The above can be proved by every Working Man in the Mint.

City of Washington
September 17th 1803

Archives of the United States

Department of State –
Washington, December 2d. 1834 –

Sir,

As the object of the Department in procuring the boxes for containing the Coins which are intended to be sent as presents to Siam and Muscat, is not only to preserve them from being soiled, but to shew them to the greatest advantage, the color of the interior lining and the form of construction are left to your discretion

To
Doct. Samuel Moore,
Director of the Mint

discretion. It is also thought best, upon reflection, that the whole of the work which is designed to be done upon the Caskets should be executed at Philadelphia. After they have been prepared, therefore, in the way directed by a former letter from the Department, you will please to have them decorated on the exterior with some suitable devices in gilding, displaying the national emblems, the Eagle, Stars, &c. in such manner as may be most agreeable to your own taste, or that of the artist employed. For the additional expense thus incurred, which it is presumed will not be considerable, you will be at liberty also

to dress

to draw upon the Department. If the articles are received here by the 20th of December, they will be in time to answer the purpose for which they are designed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Yr. ob. Serv.,

John Forsyth

Hon. J. Forsyth
Secy of State
Decr 2d. 1834

2518

p. 11. +

Not unfrequently fourteen ladies from the Adjoining Room (Calle that can be seated) are obliged to do their work at a table that occupies almost the entire central space in the Engraving Office.

p. 16. +

~~before the day workmen arrived~~.

Early one morning in the winter time before the workmen arrived, a fire broke out there, that was extinguished ~~by~~ by the Night Watchmen, just in time to prevent disastrous results. That danger is always imminent, from either accident or spontaneous combustion.

1.

Besides the third story, additional space of very great value (and which is included in the plan herewith submitted) could also be secured by extending the basement ~~to the~~ south to the line of Chestnut Street, ~~the~~ ~~occupy the~~ occupying the ~~of~~ this area now covered by paved walks and grass plots on each side of the front portico. This would give us square feet more in the basement, that could be utilized to the best advantage.

* This requires a constant running up and down stairs to the Assayer's office, and my own, if business is to be transacted promptly.

dreamed at that day that
the time would come, and
so soon, when ~~that~~ $85,000,000. in
gold and silver would be
in the personal custody of
the head of this institution,
and the amount constantly
being added to, upon his
official responsibility,
while some of his old fashioned vaults holding
of this vast treasure, could be broken
into with a pickaxe in less than an hour!

When the present mint building was erected in 1833, in an old apple orchard in the then out-skirts of the city, its size and appliances were amply sufficient for the execution, without friction or inconvenience, of any coinage that had been or was likely to be required of it, so far as the public men of that day could see into the future of the metallic money of the country. But the expansion of our territory until it spanned the continent, and the discovery since of enormous deposits of the precious metals in undeveloped regions not then under our flag, has changed all that, and made demands upon it not equalled by any mint in modern times, anywhere. Who could have

Now, the Mint is too small for its uses; and every ~~device~~

alteration and piece-meal additions that ingenuity could devise from time to time to add to its facilities and enlarge its working resources, has been made, until the central area ~~has diminished its narrow passage~~ that was intended to give abundant air and light and elbow room in the interior of the building, has diminished into choked and narrow passage ways, and almost every nook and corner has been pressed into some special service, that, by lessening our space has embarrassed about as much as it has helped us, and as our limited ~~the~~ quarters cannot be enlarged laterally without encroaching upon the streets or adjoining property ~~holders~~, nothing is left for us but to go up ~~into the sky~~ at least one story

cramped and inconvenient, not to say dangerous, restrictions under which our operations are conducted.

But our limited ~~space~~ space, objectionable and undesirable as it is, is not the least of the evils under which we suffer, and from which relief is sought. In the makeshift policy that it engendered, ~~and~~ a very grave and serious annoyance in itself and a great hindrance to the smooth and efficient transaction of business, and a cause of no little solicitude in other respects, is the incongruous and utterly unsystematic distribution and arrangement of the various departments and their subdivisions, and the work to be done in them.

My own office is ~~in~~ the south east corner on the two second floor; next north of it

-gers, and next to their room the book keepers. The rest of my clerical staff and calculators, five in number, are in the south west corner on the first floor, adjoining the vestibule, ~~where it is~~ not always quiet, and where, with all their important work they are seldom free from interruption and its disturbing influence. * The Cashier with his very great responsibility, is on the opposite side of the vestibule in a room scarcely larger than a common bath bed room, and (with common brick walls) vaulted, so narrow that two men could scarcely enter to handle bags of coin, except in single file.

Next to the Book Keepers' room on the second floor, is the Machine shop, with its jarring ~~sound, and~~ tremulous machines for boring iron and brass and steel, and where our massive coining presses are taken to be repaired. Next to that is the die sinking room, with its pulleys and lathes

and heavy machinery; and ~~the~~ opposite entrance to it, just beyond, is the ~~the~~ room occupied by the Engraver and his assistants, in which their patient, and intricate artistic work is required to be done, notwithstanding the disturbing influence of the surroundings. ~~Some~~ A portion of the Engraver's force is down in the basement, where his presence is often required to supervise their ~~work~~ work, at much personal inconvenience, and considerable loss of time.

The Refinery is ~~located~~ on the west side, on the second story, next to the Adjusting Room, and to have ~~the~~ the fumes of its acids and active chemicals are wafted to the ladies engaged in weighing and filling blanks for coins. The rest of the Melting & Refining department is on the first floor and in the basement.

In the basement, east side, is the Blacksmith Shop, with its forges and hot irons, and next to its two

(all under the Coining Room)
Carpenter shops, with their piles of shavings, and supplies of pine boards for specie boxes, and where a spark might kindle ~~as most~~ ~~a conflagration~~ disastrous conflagration. Just outside of these shops on the same level, are six large boilers, with the white heat of anthracite fires under them.

The Coiner's department occupies half the building on the first floor, scattered along two sides, and part of it in the basement, and part on the second floor, and the new room just added, ~~on the~~ which is on the ~~[illegible] part of which was~~ ~~[illegible]~~ third floor, the rear lantern the only room there is on that floor.

The stock room is a low narrow arched cell under the front porticos, and not intended or suitable for that purpose. The basement is an agglomeration of ~~the~~ work shops, engines, boilers, sewer-cellar, kitchen, coal bins, water closet and clothes closets for the workmen, ~~[illegible]~~ medal striking room, coin and bullion vaults, ~~different~~ storage places for I Kinds of [illegible]

- the coal, 4 kinds of charcoal, old material, laid aside to be sold, and iron and steel to be worked up as needed. Its condition and arrangement could be vastly improved.

The area in court yard, on the level with the first floor and right over the boilers, is almost entirely occupied by "temporary" wooden structures, one and two stories high, that are little better than kindling boxes. The one story building is occupied from necessity, by the shipping clerk, express agent, weigh master, mine-car counting boards and tables, and by clothes closets for workmen. The second story (one room) is occupied jointly by the painter and glazier, with his inflammable paints, oils, benzine, turpentine &c, and the plumber and gas fitter, with his portable furnaces, spirit lamps, and soldering irons. On the other side of the chimney stack, right over the hot boilers, & vibrating engine, is a kind of closet, occupied by the adjuster of scales

and Nights where all his delicate and exceedingly important manipulations must be made. There is no other place to put him.

The building when first erected was fire proof, and most of the original portions are still so, but as has been shown there are enough added structures and materials, liable to ignite at any moment that would make very destructive fires, and that might involve serious personal injury, if not loss of life. It ought not so to be.

The plan of the original building, being that of a fire proof Greek temple, with low windows, ~~with~~ and arched iron and brick ceilings, made no provision whatever for ventilation! And the rooms occupied by the officers and clerks, can only be ventilated, even in the ~~coldest~~ coldest & stormiest weather, by opening doors and windows, at

To remedy these incongruities, and rearrange the various divisions of the Mint service to bring them into harmonious relations and proper juxtaposition; putting the heavy mechanical departments by themselves, isolating as much as possible the explosive and dangerous ones, removing the chiefly artistic and scientific force, as far as possible from disturbing influences, and restore the court yard to its original ~~use~~, dimensions and perspective, it will be necessary to add a third story to the Mint building, the walls to be built of marble, the same as the first and second stories, and conforming in architectural design, ~~and~~ appearance and solidity to the general plan of the building as originally ~~constructed~~ ~~the first and second stories~~, and to harmonize perfectly with them. This would give us an additional floor space of [illegible] square feet, and more than 75 per cent to the capacity of the Mint, and ~~put~~ bring its operations into smoother working & under better supervision and control. The cost of this improvement would be slight, in an

buying additional ground and erecting new buildings, even if it would be practicable. The proposed third story would ~~add immensely to the~~ make the building very commodious, ~~and~~ add immensely to the efficiency of its operations, and render the Mint equal to any demands that could be made upon it for many years to come. It is such an improvement as any judicious business man would make if it was his own property, and its early completion will promote the public interests and give the community increased speedier and better service.

I may add that from calculations given me and Estimates furnished, so far as the additions to the building and rearrangement of the space in a more commodious and methodical manner, are concerned, an appropriation of $50,000 would cover the entire cost, and this too, without disturbing the architectural [illegible] and I respectfully ask that Estimates for that amount may be submitted to Congress, accordingly.

Samuel Moore Esq.
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Sir.

I have the honor to send you two one shilling, and two sixpenny pieces of new coin recently circulated by the British Government in the Island of Jamaica. These coins are forwarded to this office by Mr. Harrison U. S. Consul at Kingston in that Island, and I have now to request you to inform me what is their intrinsic value, the Consul having inquired whether they would be taken by our Government in payment of duties &c.

I am, Sir, respectfully.
Yr: Obt: Svt:
[illegible]

20.

Jno. Forsyth
Sec.y of State
3d July 1834
rcd. 8th. July

2514

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 1 1967

Department of State.
Washington 26 July 1834.

Samuel Moore Esq.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th. instant communicating the result of an assay of the British coins forwarded to you from this Department for that purpose at the request of the U. States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

I am, Sir, respectfully
Yr: obt: Svt:
John Forsyth

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

6

Secretary of State

26 July 1834

25 13

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(CIRCULAR.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 30, 183 5.

I have the honor to subjoin the copy of a Resolution of the two Houses of Congress, passed the 26th April, 1816, requiring the Secretary of State to "compile and print, once in every two years, a Register of all officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States," made up to the last day of September of each year in which a new Congress is to assemble; to which is added the copy of another Resolution "respecting the Biennial Register," approved on the 14th July, 1832, requiring, in addition to the matter heretofore contained in the Biennial Register, published by direction of the one first mentioned, a statement of various other particulars therein described.

To enable this Department to fulfil the views of Congress, the co-operation of the other Departments is necessary, as well as that of the Clerks of the Supreme and other Courts of the United States, and of the Direction of the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor, therefore, to request, that you will supply the information expected from you, towards a compliance with those Resolutions, at as early a period after the 30th September next as may be practicable.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Forsyth

RESOLUTION requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print, once in every two years, a Register of all Officers and Agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, once in two years, a Register, containing correct lists of all the officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, made up to the last day of September of each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, be compiled and printed under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of State. And, to enable him to form such Register, he, for his own Department, and the Heads of the other Departments, respectively, shall, in due time, cause such lists as aforesaid, of all officers and agents, in their respective Departments, including clerks, cadets, and midshipmen, to be made and lodged in the Office of the Department of State. And the said lists shall exhibit the amount of compensation, pay, and emoluments, allowed to each officer, agent, clerk, cadet, and midshipman, the State or country in which he was born, and where employed.

2. *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Navy subjoin to the list of the persons employed in his Department, the names, force, and condition, of all the ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built.

3. *Resolved,* That five hundred copies of the said Register, be printed; and that on the first Monday in January, in each year when a new Congress shall be assembled, there be delivered to the President, the Vice President, each Head of a Department, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, one copy of such Register; and to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, each ten copies, for the use of the respective Houses; that twenty-five copies shall be deposited in the Library of the United States, at the Seat of Government, to be used like other books in that Library; and that the residue of the said copies be disposed of in such manner as Congress shall, from time to time, direct.

4. *Resolved,* That for the information of the present Congress, such Register as aforesaid, be prepared and distributed as aforesaid, on the first day of its next session.

[*Approved, April* 27, 1816.]

RESOLUTION respecting the Biennial Register.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the matter heretofore contained in the Biennial Register, published by direction of a joint resolution passed on the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, there shall be included a correct list in the next Register, of all printers of the laws of the United States subsequent to the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to the thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, with the compensation allowed to each; and of all printers within the period aforesaid, in any way employed by Congress, or by any department or officer of the Government, with the compensation allowed to each, designating the department or officer causing the printing to be executed; and that said Register shall contain a correct statement of all allowances made by the Postmaster General, within the period last aforesaid, to each contractor on contracts for carrying the mail, discriminating the sum paid as stipulated by the original contract, and the sum as additional allowance. And to enable the Secretary of State to comply with this resolution, the several heads of departments, and officers directing or incurring the expense, or making the allowance mentioned, shall cause the lists, and the matter hereby required to be added, to be lodged in the office of the Department of State, as is directed in other cases by the resolution of April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Resolved, That said Register shall contain a correct list of the Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of the Bank of the United States and its branches, in office on the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; which list shall be transmitted by the President of said Bank to the Secretary of State, by the first Monday of October, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three.

Resolved, That all Biennial Registers, under the said resolution of April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall hereafter be compiled and published conformably to the principles therein and hereby established.

[*Approved, July* 14, 1832.]

Dept. of State —
requesting information
for Register
June 1835

778

Department of State
January 16th 1837.

Hon: B. Storer,
House of Repr.

Sir,

I enclose an authenticated copy of the law requested by your letter of the 14th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
John Forsyth

Sent
Sec. of State.
Jan. 16, 1837.

With authenticated copy
of law repealing the
Bonyan Vandal.

Department of State,

November 23d, 1837.

R. M. Patterson Esquire,

Director of the Mint,

Philadelphia.

Sir;

The deed transmitted with your letter of the 15th instant, is herewith returned executed, agreeably to your request.

I am, Sir,

respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John Forsyth

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Forwd

Sec. of State.

Nov. 23d, '37.

Rec'd 25th.

Department of State,
March 15th 1837.

R. M. Patterson Esquire,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

Sir;

Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant to the Secretary of the Treasury, the commissions are herewith inclosed, of John R. Bolton, as Coiner of the Branch Mint at Charlotte in the State of North Carolina, and of David A. Mason, as Coiner of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega in the State of Georgia.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jno Forsyth

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sent / Sec. of State.

March 15th, 1837.

Rec'd. 17th.

Philadelphia July 9. 1837

Dr Patterson

My dear Sir

a very old acquaintance of mine
Mr J. Early of Georgia a Brother of the former Governor
wishes to see the mint. I am sorry I cannot have the pleasure
of presenting him to you in person. I beg leave to introduce
him to you by this note. He will deliver it
to you tomorrow or next day, when I hope your business
will permit you to bestow half an hour of your
time for the gratification of his curiosity.

I am my dear Sir
very truly
John Forsyth

Send
Hon Jno. Forsyth.
Sec. of State
July 9, '37.
Rec'd. 13th.

Extract from a Despatch received at the Department of State from William R. Glover, Esqr. U.S. Consul Vera Cruz p. Benjamin C. Brown, dated October 11th 1852 (No 7).

"By the American Brig "Tehuantepec" to leave here on the 15th instant, I shall send you a small bag of gold dust, also the property of a deceased American, unknown, weighing some four ounces and eight pennyweights, Troy weight. As gold dust is worth but Fifteen dollars per ounce here, and I understand Seventeen dollars per ounce in the United States, I have deemed it best to send the article itself to you, rather than sell it here, where it is more than probable that even Fifteen dollars could not be obtained for it, if sold as the "Instructions" direct, viz: at Public auction".

Extract from Despatch from same dated October 14th 1852. (No 8).

"Agreeably to what I mentioned to you in my communication of the 11th instant, No 7, I herewith have the honor

to

to enclose to you a small package containing some Four ounces and eight pennyweights of Gold dust, with which you will have the goodness to act, as the laws may direct."

The Silver from Mexico and the Pacific is generally consigned to a British Port, and the greater part is disposed of in the English Market.
Nearly the whole through British Ports, but not always through British markets, as, large amounts are sent p^r the Royal Mail Company's packets, to be forwarded to Houses, on the Continent.

The Coin is in most cases, immediately sold for exportation to the Continent when it is presumed to be recoined.
The silver coin imported from South America is chiefly sent to foreign refineries or mints; but occasionally, Dollars are purchased here, for shipment to the East and West Indies and other parts; the proportion, however, is small.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Prices of Silver from 1st Jan 1849 to October 1850. —

59 7/8 - to 60 3/4 p^r oz standard, showing a variation during the whole period of 3/4^d p^r oz standard.

Rather more than 1/2 p^r Cent.

4th Whether the European import of Silver from Mexico and the Pacific coast of South America, generally goes first to British Ports and markets?

5th whether Silver coin from those Countries, retains its shape for any length of time, for commercial purposes, or is promptly taken to refineries or Mints?

3^d What is the greatest fluctuation in price of Silver, in the London Market, within a year past?

The importation of Silver from America, (excluding the United States) according to the Bank records, was, in 1849, about £5.896.156. and in the present year £3.261.722. Probably to this may be added, about one million in each year that does not appear here.

The Amount of Silver imported into England from Mexico and South America from 1st Jan 1849 to the present time, we believe to be about £8.500.000 or £9.000.000. value.

4th What is known or believed to be the amount of importation of Silver from America (excluding the United States) into Europe, or (if that be too large an inquiry) into England, within the past year, or eighteen months?

The Silver coins of the United States, appear in but very small quantities in the English Markets.

The chief amount of Silver coin imported from North America, consists of Mexican Dollars, but occasionally some quantity of the United States ½ Dollars is brought here.

5th Whether Silver coins of the United States appear in the British Markets, to any considerable extent?

From,

Sec. of State
by Mr Sargent
Washington

Rec. 4

1 Nov. 1850

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

November
1850

Department of State.
Washington, January 6th 1853.

Dr Geo: N. Eckert
Director U.S. Mint.
Philadelphia.

Sir,

Your letters of the 8th & 28th ult: have duly come to hand - the first acknowledging the receipt of the Gold mentioned in my letter of the 6th of that month, and the second, enclosing duplicate receipts of the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, for the proceeds of the same ($79 54) as a deposit by Wm R. Glover, Esqr, U.S. Consul at Vera Cruz, on account of the property of some person unknown.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obdt Servt

Edward Everett

From
Hon. Edwd. Everett
Washington
6 Jan 1853

Recd
7 Jan 53

MAY 8 1967

Department of State,
Washington 28 Decr. 1855

Sir

In compliance with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, a complete set of U. S. Statutes at Large, has been forwarded to you. and you will please acknowledge the receipt of it, when it shall have reached your hands

I am respectfully
Your Obdt. Servant

J. A. Thomas
Assistant Secy

James R. Snowden Esqr.
Director of the Mint
Phila

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

From
Ass^t Sec. State
Washington City

States that at the request of
the Sec. of the Treasury
a complete set of the United States
Statutes at Large, has
been forwarded to me to

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dec. 31, 1885.

Department of State,
Washington, 18 Sept. 1855.

To
J. R. Snowden, Esquire,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir:

I have just received from Mr. J. Randolph Clay, the Minister of the United States in Peru, specimens of the new dollar and half dollar coinage of that country. I enclose them for the collection of foreign coins, which, it is understood is preserved in the Mint, and request your acknowledge=

ment of their receipt.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
W. L. Marcy.

From, Hon W. L. Marcy
Sec State
Washington

Enclosing Specimens
of Coinage of Peru

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Corrections Ack: encln

Sept 18. 1853.

Treasury Department
May 27. 1856.

Sir.

Two drafts have been this day drawn on the Treasurer of the Mint in favor of the Depositing at Chicago and Dubuque for $50.000. each and made payable to the order of Adams Express Co.

I enclose an extract of a letter from the Supt. Indian Affairs to the Commissioner with thanks yet to have the silver put up, as far as may be in packages as suggested by the Supt. for his convenience

I am very Respt.
James Guthrie
Sec of the Treasury

Dan'l. Sturgeon Esq
Treasurer Mint.
Philada.

1856

Department of State,
Washington 20th April, 1859.

James Ross Snowden, Esq
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Sir,

Be pleased to state the cost of striking four fine gold Medals, weighing about eight ounces each, size 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and 2/10 of an inch thick.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I am, Sir
Your Obt. Servant
John Appleton
Assistant Secretary.

21.67
8
173.36
5.64
179.00

From To

Hon John Appleton
Assistant Secretary
Department of State
Washington City

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Cost of Striking 4
Gold Medals
of Size indicated

April 21, 1839

/

Department of State,
Washington, April 27. 1882

The Honorable
Charles J. Folger,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 24th. instant asking for the exact diameter of the Great Seal of the United States for the information of the Mint Superintendent at Philadelphia, I have the honor to enclose herewith a slip of paper bearing the impression of the said seal.

/

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Enclosure:-
Impression of Great Seal, as above.

444

8207
B/33

657

Wash DC
Apr 27/82

Secretary State

Enc "impression" of the
Great Seal

Treasury Department
May 1, 1882

Respectfully referred to the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint Philadelphia, Pa. for his information in connection with his letter of the 22d. instant.

Assistant Secretary

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1882
DIVISION PUBLIC MONEYS

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1882
U. S. MINT, PHILA.

Rec'd May 2/82

No. 736.

Legation of the United States.
London April 28th 1888.

Sir:

Referring to your instruction numbered 829 of march 22d and to my despatch No. 732 of the 25th instant, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter I have received from the Queen's Remembrancer in Scotland, with reference to the find of ancient coins near Aberdeen.

I shall lose no time in forwarding

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.

forwarding the list of coins therein referred to when I receive them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry White.

Enclosure
W. Clegg to W. White
Apl. 27. 1888.

copy

Enclosure -

Exchequer Chambers Edinburgh
27. April, 1888.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th. as to the find of silver coins at Aberdeen, in May, 1886, which has been taken possession of by the Queen's Remembrancer on behalf of Her Majesty as Treasure Trove -

In reply to your inquiry I beg to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have directed me to distribute the coins among certain Institutions and persons in this country on applications which have been

been received from them, and the distribution has already been made to a considerable extent: but I think it probable that a balance may remain undisposed of: and though the directions I have received do not refer to nor seem to anticipate applications from any Foreign Government, I shall have much pleasure in sending you a complete list of the coins in the fund, with a statement of those undistributed, as soon as I am in a position to do so.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sd) N. Glegg.

For Queens Remembrancer

No 732. Legation of the United States.
London, April 25th 1888.

Sir:

Referring to your Instruction numbered 829. of 22d ultimo, I have the honor to acquaint you that I am informed by the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint that there are no Roman coins in the find" (near Aberdeen) "which consisted entirely of English Scotch and Flemish silver coins of the 13th & 14th centuries. and none of great interest."

He has suggested that I should apply to "The Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Scotland" in whose hands the coins not yet disposed of

The Honorable.
Thomas F. Bayard. &c.

remain, and I have done so. I shall lose no time in transmitting to you that functionary's reply to my inquiries, when received.

I have the honor to be -

Sir -

Your obedient Servant,

Henry White

L 7

Department of State

Washington, May 14, 1888.

Daniel M. Fox, Esquire,

Superintendent of the Mint,

Philadelphia.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 14th of March last, relative to certain ancient coins recently found in Scotland, I now have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your information a copy of a despatch from Mr. White, American Chargé d'affaires ad interim at London, relative to the subject.

I am sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. L. Rives.

Acting Secretary

Enclosure.

Mr. White to Mr. Bayard, No 736

April 28, 1888, – Copy.

587 19

Washington. D. C.
May 14. 1888.

G. L. Rives.
Acting Secy. of State.

Enclosing copy of despatch from Mr Whitt. London, relative to Ancient Coins.

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1888

L 7

Department of State
Washington, May 3, 1888.

Daniel M. Fox, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Mint.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 14th of March last, relative to certain ancient coins recently found near Aberdeen in Scotland, I now have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your information a copy of a despatch from Mr. White, American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at London, reporting his action relative to the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

T. F. Bayard

Enclosure.

Mr. White to Mr. Bayard, No 732,

April 25, 1888, – Copy.

Washington, D.C.
May 8. 1888.

T. F. Bayard.
Sec'y of State.

Enclosed copy of despatch from Mr White at London relative to ancient coins found near Aberdeen.

Washington D.C.
July 5. 1888

Dear Miss Bayard

I have just received your note and that of Mr Main asking me to procure an extension of your leave on account of sickness, until Aug 1st for the benefit of the child — Must —

I have just submitted the application to my Colleague the Secretary of the Treasury

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

with the recommend-ation that the lease be granted

Of course you are aware that I have no control whatever on the affairs of the Trust

I hope your lease may be granted, and you health be wholly restored.

Very Truly
Yours
T. T. Hay and
Co of C Mann & Cake Mfg

Mrs
A M Bayard

18½

Dept of State
Washington DC
July 5: 1888

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Thos. F. Bayard.

Letter to Mrs. A. M.
Bayard.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON.

July. 1888.

MAY 6 1967

U.S. MINT, List #2: List of Letter & Documents selected from mint files by WORKS Progress Administration, Survey of Federal Archives Project, And Delivered To Chief Clerk (Placed in Superintendant's Vault) December 19th 1817 To January 25th 1839

My dear Sir

Having heard that Mr Franklin Peale is desirous of obtaining a situation in which accurate chemical manipulation & mechanical skill will be required I can from personal knowledge of his qualifications confidently recommend him in these respects. It would give me great pleasure to see him occupy a place where the public might be benefitted by his superior attainments both in the sciences & the arts —

Yours truly

Jacob Green —

Philadelphia Feb. 19th 1833 —

Prof. Gunn –
Feby. 19. 1833
Recommended.

22 Feb

To / John K. Kane – Esquire.

Southampton Oct 22nd 1833

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure to address you a few on the 17th of this month, on the prospects and occupations that that town presented to our objects in London.

I have little to add at the present moment but a favorable opportunity offers for the transmission of the Medal struck by Chronometers prepd. and which that Gentleman desired me to present to you I therefore take advantage of the return of Captain Hawkins packet of the Union Line to send it to you.

I have seen a work of an extremely interesting character on the Metals, but as it is expensive and does not immediately belong to my department of research, I have not thought proper to purchase it without previously reporting to you, observing that its title is sufficiently descriptive of the character of the work and its contents and render a further description unnecessary it was published in 1832 under the title of "a historical enquiry into the production and consumption of the precious metals" by Jacobs 2 vols octavo price 24 shillings

I am most respectfully

Yours obliged

Martin Van Buren

Dr Samuel Rowe

Minister U. S. of U. States.

To

Dr Samuel Moore

Director of the Mint of

the United States

Per Capt Jenkins

Philadelphia

Mr Eaton

Apr 22 1833

2208

93

Mr Samuel Moore

Dear Sir

I have been given to understand, that in the contemplated change in the location of the Mint, there will be an opening for additional assistance. I have no means of judging of the correctness of this information and hope therefore that I am not premature in asking your permission to consider myself a candidate for the situation and asking also for such information as may be requisite.

A variety of circumstances render me very desirous of vacating the situation that I have held for many years as manager of the "Civil" Museum, it will therefore be agreeable to change even at a pecuniary sacrifice.

I have the honour to be
Respectfully your obt Svt

Franklin Peale

Phila.
Thursday 24th Jany 1833.

Fee

Dr. Samuel Moore

Director & A. S. Mint

No 183 Pine St.

Philada

Aug. 24. 1833

2197

Mint of the United States
May 6. 1838

Franklin Peale Esqr
Dear Sir

Being about to embark for Europe on a mission connected with the affairs of the Mint, which has been the subject of our late frequent conversations, it is proper to present to you the views entertained in ~~recommending~~ to the department the design on which you are now entering, and the ~~[illegible]~~ points of chief interest which are ~~now~~ committed to your investigation.

As introductory to the observations I am about to offer, you are herewith furnished with a copy of my communication of the 27th April to Mr McLane secretary of the Treasury, in which the principal objects of the intended mission are recited, reference being had to a ~~communication~~ conversation held with him at Washington, when the design was fully submitted for his consideration, and on a developement of its objects promptly approved. You will find also herewith your designation as Assistant Assayer of the Mint, the character in which you will be considered as standing related to the institution, during your mission in its service. I inclose also a letter from the Secretary of State and of the Treasury, to the representatives of our Government in Paris and London, which will secure to your enquiries their favourable regard and influence, both of which however I have no doubt would otherwise be cheerfully

rendered for the promotion of the objects in view. I also ~~[illegible]~~ Deliv~~[illegible]~~ to Mr Harris, Charge of the United States at Paris, with whom I have the satisfaction to be personally acquainted. —

The prominent subjects of enquiry for which this mission has been recommended, are, as you are aware, the improved process for separating gold & silver, & the assay of silver by the humid mode. In addition to these, an attentive notice of the combinations of machinery & manipulations, employed in any of the operations of foreign mints, coming within your observation, will claim your regard, together with whatever practices may have been approved of on long experience of their utility, for promoting economy in those establishments, where very extended supplies of bullion present many advantages for determining what is best. Various minor points will also be mentioned as they have ~~occurred~~ to myself on reflection, or been suggested by ~~the~~ Officers of the Mint, and others will ~~be likely to~~ present themselves to you in the progress of your observation while abroad. On the principal topics referred to, a few remarks are subjoined in their order.

1. The process of separating Gold & Silver from each other, or, as it is more neatly denominated gold & silver parting. This as you know is the process formerly called by chemical writers, quartation, from the near approach of the proportion of the two metals to that of one part of the metal to be separated in four of the whole mass, which was found requisite for the successful action of the solvent employed.

The agent employed in the process of parting in the Mint of the United States, has been usually the nitric acid, as also, it is believed, in Europe until within late years. The sulphuric acid has been, but to a small extent, used for this purpose with us. Vessels of the character required for its safe and successful application, have not hitherto been readily obtained here, and the aggregate expense of a suitable establishment has been perhaps regarded as disproportioned to the demand for this process heretofore. Later years have, however, thrown into the United States more frequent supplies of the precious metals in a state requiring this operation. Under these circumstances our attention has been drawn to the improvement in the vessels and combinations employed in this process for some years past in France, under many advantages from the abundance of bullion there offered to the refiner; and it has been considered worthy of enquiry to determine on the expediency of introducing this improved process into the United States — An enquiry which must embrace the expense of the requisite vessels, structures and arrangements, and all the manipulations in detail, with the most successful method of disposing of the noxious gases developed during the operation. In few words, it is required to solve well the following general proposition viz. — A bar of Goldish silver being given, in which the quantity of each

The agent employed in the process of parting in the Mint of the United States, has been usually the nitric acid, as also, it is believed, in Europe until within late years. The sulphuric acid has been, but to a small extent, used for this purpose with us. Vessels of the character required for its safe and successful application, have not hitherto been readily obtained here, and the aggregate expense of a suitable establishment has been perhaps regarded as disproportioned to the demand for this process heretofore. Later years have, however, thrown into the United States more frequent supplies of the precious metals in a state requiring this operation. Under these circumstances our attention has been drawn to the improvement in the vessels and combinations employed in this process for some years past in France, under many advantages from the abundance of bullion there offered to the refiner; and it has been considered worthy of enquiry to determine on the expediency of introducing this improved process into the United States — An enquiry which must embrace the expense of the requisite vessels, structures and arrangements, and all the manipulations in detail, with the most successful method of disposing of the noxious gases developed during the operation. In few words, it is required to solve well the following general proposition viz. — A bar of Goldish silver being given, in which the quantity of each

metal has been strictly determined by assay - to exhibit those metals in a separate form, by the agency of the sulphuric acid, in safe vessels, in the shortest time, with the least expence, without injury to the operator, or the diffusion abroad of noxious vapours.

The economy of the process involves, of course, that there shall be the least possible waste of precious metal, viz. no waste, and demands that the agents employed shall be recovered, by adequate expedients, in the most productive forms.

An operation in magnitude is that in contemplation, and not a delicate analysis of a minute quantity - a business operation, in which the whole procedure shall have reference to large results. Every progressive step with the manipulation pertaining thereto is important, and should be rendered familiar. Excuse minute illustration. A bar of goldish silver for example of 72 lbs troy, about 2 killigrams, is carefully weighed and assayed - be sure that this assay is perfect, indicating the average fineness of the mass. This bar is granulated, exposing thereby an extended surface to the action of the acid. How granulated in the best laboratories - it is well done here, is it better done abroad - A certain weight is then introduced into a proper vessel, of a given size and form, and the acid poured thereon - What weight - what vessel, and size and form; and how much acid - and of what degree of purity and strength; and how are the purity

and strength determined. Is the metal or the acid first introduced - the whole quantity of both or either at once, or in divisions. What precautions to obviate disaster in the process - what the contrivances for disposing of the offensive vapours. Of the given acid what quantity dissolves a given weight of silver variously alloyed - in what time, at what temperature. Is the solution saturated with the first dose of silver, or is the acid used partially to dissolve the silver and then reserved to be poured on a fresh quantity. The solution is at last it is presumed a saturated solution, and at the end of the process is at the boiling temperature. What guards to prevent ~~dangerous~~ explosion in decanting the solution - how can it be diluted without danger while at the boiling temperature of concentrated sulphuric acid, and how prevent crystallization in cooling if not promptly diluted. How soon can the whole of the silver be precipitated - what is the precipitant preferred, and how is this best recovered in an available form. The gold is cleared of the sulphate of silver by the filter, then dried and melted - cleared by the filter - a highly important device, to be studied well. It is dried - how dried - how melted - with what additions - in what vessels - with slow or rapid fire. When melted with very precaution and the gold bar assayed, if all parts of the process have been perfectly successful, the weight should correspond with the indication of the assay, and the gold should be perfectly fine. But it is probable that the gold will not be perfectly fine, the weight of the bar should therefore be

greater than that of the gold indicated, and on ~~to~~ being assayed should be found to contain the whole quantity of gold estimated to be in the original mass. ~~If there shall be an~~ ~~ly~~. A corresponding process is applicable to the silver, after precipitation, with corresponding results; ~~if silver be in the right~~. Does the acid dissolve every particle of silver even when the disproportion of this to the gold is such, that the latter is reduced by the process of parting to a state of the most minute division.

The process having been persued successfully throughout all its details in a single bar, the question of quantity to be accomplished in a given time, is merely one of proportion in the several parts of the establishment, and the constituents of the operation.

Devise and delineate the best plan of a Laboratory, complete in all its appendages for the parting of gold & silver, regarding the process as an object of individual enterprise, profitably conducted, to a given extent per day. Please to exercise your ingenuity in perfecting such an arrangement, as shall combine the efficiencies and facilities of the best conducted refineries within the reach of your observation. An apartment of the Mint 54 feet by 37, accommodated with numerous flues, may be appropriated to this purpose. Such a modification of the plan devised, as would be feasible in the apartment referred to, claims therefore your special consideration.

The precipitants used to recover the silver from its solution in the sulphuric acid, will vary according to the occasional demand for their

respective sulphates. Ascertain well the most convenient boilers for concentrating the solution, and the crystallizing vessels employed in each case. The form and capacity of such vessels, it is believed, will influence sensibly the perfectness and magnitude of the crystals, on which their value in commerce very much depends.—

In the memoirs on the subject of parting by the sulphuric acid which I placed in your hands, much preliminary information is found. Your own personal observation and actual engagement in the Laboratories must do the rest. The prices at which the parting is performed in France, for different alloys, are to be carefully ascertained. A very material object of your mission is to be regarded as unaccomplished, until you have become familiar with every thing requisite for directing the formation of an establishment, de novo, embracing the proper structures, arrangements, implements and facilities, and until you shall have acquired a good share of adroitness in the actual manipulations, from the granulation of the metal, until its component parts are separately rendered, and the agents recovered back under the most available forms.

In what has been hitherto said of parting by the sulphuric acid, the refineries of France have been especially in view. It is however stated on respectable authority, that this process has been very lately adopted, with some improvements, in London. There also, should your visit be extended to that place, it will claim your attention.

2. The assay of silver by the humid mode, will be an object also of very careful regard. The memoir of the commission charged by the French Government in 1829 & 1830 with an investigation of this process, has been placed in your hands; from which you will have perceived the grounds on which this proceedure was founded. I have briefly alluded to them in my communication to the Secretary of the Treasury.

We are well aware, that the process of cupellation is not perfectly free from irregularities. These have however been so carefully considered and guarded against here, by judicious precautions and corrections, that it is believed the silver assay by cupellation is nowhere performed with more success. But with all these corrections it cannot be rendered invariably correct in a given instance, though its inequalities may neutralize each other in a succession of assays. If the humid assay for silver, can be rendered facile and expeditious enough for daily practice, the achievement will be highly useful. The theory of the process assimilates it with the gold assay in the constancy of its results. The accuracy of the ordinary gold assay depends on that law by which the nitric acid dissolves all the silver from a mixture of silver and gold, or leaves always a given residue of silver undissolved. The accuracy the proposed silver assay, by the humid way, depends on the precision with which the silver thus dissolved can be precipitated and its quantity determined, either by means of the precipitate itself, or of the material

required to effect the precipitation. The latter has been recommended by the ~~committee~~ commission alluded to, and may therefore be regarded as on the whole preferable. It seems however to be the more protracted of the two. You will carefully study this process, if it be still in practice in Paris, and become perfectly acquainted with it by repetition thereof with your own hands, under various proportions of different alloys skillfully combined as tests of the operation.

In thus prominently inviting your attention to the humid assay for silver, it is far from my purpose that you should omit to become perfectly familiar also with the assay by cupellation as performed abroad. It is altogether probable that for its facility and brevity, this is still much in use in assay offices and refineries in Paris. In some one or more of these, the best being as far as possible selected, it would be useful to become intimately acquainted with the whole art of the cupel furnace as employed there. In England the dry assay for silver still it is understood prevails, guarded and checked, probably, by methods analogous to those adopted here. In that country therefore in the event of your visiting it, this process will be critically investigated.

Much depends, you will have perceived, from the reports of the French commission, as well as from other authorities, on the quantity and quality of the alloy, in determining the degree in which the result of the cupel assay is erroneous as commonly applied. Not a

little also depends on the fit proportion of lead required by the variable character of the alloy present. A good series of these proportions is given by Aitken. That followed here proceeds on similar principles. You will ascertain those which practice has suggested to the most skilful and experienced assayers abroad.

Without extending these remarks on a subject, which I satisfy myself with recommending once more to your special regard, I have to invite your attention also to the gold assay. This is not performed, it appears, on precisely the same principles by different assayers. The opinion has been generally entertained by writers on this subject, and is conformable to practical results, that when gold & silver are combined, in the largest proportion of the latter which admits of its being abstracted by the nitric acid without derangeing the continuity of the gold cornette, there will remain after the operation, a minute residue of silver not to be perfectly separated even by repeated courses of concentrated acid. Hence fine gold assayed in the usual manner is heavier after the operation than before. The difference is equivalent to the weight of the silver protected by the gold and retained. A counter weight is therefore employed, to represent the retained silver. This gives true results, the procedure and the strength of the several courses of acid employed, being uniform. When in a compound of gold and silver, the latter sensibly exceeds three fourths of the mass, as in the ordinary process of parting in the large way, in which also a quick action of the

acid is promoted, the gold is left in a state of extreme division, and the exposure of the silver is thereby complete. Repeated ~~courses~~ of acid will in this case detach the silver so as to leave no appreciable residue. In the ordinary gold assay however, the wish of the operator is to retain the gold in a consistent form so that no particle may be detached and lost. He therefore uses the least proportion of silver consistent with the free action of the acid, and commences the solution slowly and with an acid somewhat reduced. You will in the progress of your researches learn whether foreign assayers of the first celebrity, employ in the gold assay that proportion of the materials which will preserve the assay piece unbroken, and whether it is nevertheless assumed, that the nitric acid perfectly removes the silver. If so how many courses of the acid and of what strength are employed; and if otherwise, what allowance is made for the silver retained, and does this allowance vary in any settled ratio to the degree of fineness of the gold assayed. —

3. A carefull examination is particularly recommended ~~[illegible]~~ of the combinations and machinery employed to facilitate the processes of the melting room or the operations of the coining department. The operations in many particulars employed in France, differ much from those of England, though the vast amount of coinage executed annually for a long period in both would suggest the idea that frequent comparisons ~~[illegible]~~ should have much more assimilated their processes and combinations. It would seem from this circumstance, that the value of the difference is not very

manofest. —

The method of milling employed in the Mint of the United States, it is believed, is much the same as in France and England. The principal it is understood was first applied in France, and from thence transferred to the British Mint, under an engagement to the inventor, to preserve the operation secret. We have more to communicate than to learn probably under this head; and the same remark is confidently made in ~~the~~ regard to the device for cutting out planchets, introduced by the chief-coiner. The process in use with us for hardening dies, which is also due to Mr Eckfeldt, employed by him from 1796 it is believed has been adopted in England. All that differs from us, however, in those long established institutions, will possess some interest, even if inferior or not meriting imitation.

You delineate with facility - please exhibit in this manner whatever can so be best illustrated - make copious notes - omit no enquiry where real information is attainable, and leave nothing to memory.

In addition to the above observations on the three chief subjects of examination, I have to call your attention, in the way of my brief Memoranda, to a variety of particulars, in the desultory manner in which they occur to me.

Assay balances are said to be best made in Paris - enquire and inform me in regard to quality and price. A pattern set of instruments for the humid assay, will be required of course, if this mode of assay be approved.

The best process for manufacturing nitric & sulphuric acid - The former is furnished here by our

manufacturers of the strength of 32° of Beaume at 16 cts per pound averdupoise. The latter, well concentrated, at 5 cts. The killogram, by which proportions and prices will be quoted to you in France, contains 15434 troy grs. The pound troy containing as you know 5760 grs. of which 7000 make the pound averdupoise. It is a very near approximation to say, that the Killogram is equal to 2 2/3 lb. troy and 2 1/10 lb averdupoise. –

Assay. Furnaces for cupellation with their accompaniment the muffle – what the best construction – every minute circumstance to be regarded with attention. Messr Aubrey and D'Arcet, are said to have devised a very superior one – portable, and giving accurate results from very minute assays – say one grain for the assay, and 4 to 7 grs. of lead – the time 12 to 15 minutes – see Encylop. Brit. supplement, page 572 to 577 article Assaying.

A gold ring is to be assayed, or small piece of silver – and not to be sensibly defaced – query, the method, and degree of accuracy pertaining to such assays.

Writers on assaying – Tillet about the year 1758 much celebrated – Vauquelin at a late period, and Thenard still more recently – the latter on this subject translated by Children.

Melting vessels – the different kinds employed in various operations for gold and silver. Wrought iron vessels employed it is said in France, and emptied as with us by dipping. Cast iron, as with us, employed in England, and emptied by pouring – a field for much observation and important to an exact economy. –

A pyrometer - to be relied on for high temperatures - One devised by the Director of the Mint at Benares in India, is said to possess superior merit. The melting point of gold, - of silver, - perhaps about 1000° for the latter and the former 5000°. Writers differ 2000° in these results, which indicates great imperfections in the pyrometers used. See Mr Blanchard's ingenious theory for deducing the fusing point of different metals from the combined ratio of their tenacity and specific gravity. Trans. Am. Phil Society for the year

Does any assayer within the range of your observation rely on a pyrometer to determine the state of his cupel-furnace - or the eye chiefly.

The hot assay - that of a small portion of the metal clipped out from the centre of the vessel during fusion - Is it in ordinary use, or chiefly the assay of the bar after casting. What the extreme deviation from the proper standards, in excess or defect, at which an ingot prepared for coinage is passed by the assayer.

Cupels - Are those of the ordinary form, viz. shallow caps, employed, or deep caps - is the effect more constant if the latter are employed.

Are assays repeated by a second assayer before they are approved - what difference in their reports requires a farther trial.

Manner of agitating the fused metal to insure a perfect mixture - Is this regularly attended to -

Every thing that can improve the assay process is important. Its accuracy is of moment to other interests than those pertaining to the Mint. Of all the processes of equal rank it has attracted the least attention in the United States, except as connected with coinage. Is the lead employed in inflation [illegible] from Litharge - is it free from silver, or is the silver allowed for.

In the melting department of the Mint arise many forms of refuse - sweepings - filings - pulverized melting vessels &c - all containing a portion of precious metal. These are rendered very clean by frequent washings, until the labour is no longer repaid by the product. Notice with care the most effectual contrivances for triturating the waste, and recovering all that it will produce. If at any stage of this operation the waste is disposed of by sale - at what stage and at what general rate for a given quantity.

Copper for alloy of gold & silver - whence derived, and in what state of preparation - and at what price. Is it refined at the Mint or at private establishments. The process of pickling as it is called, to clean the surface of all extraneous discolouration, and give a sightly complexion to the metal - an important subject of enquiry.

Ascertain with great care in Paris, from the best authorities, the relative value of the gold & silver coins of France - the ratio by legal regulations is 15½ to 1, and both are, as in the United States, a general tender. Does Gold bear a premium on this ratio - what is the ordinary amount of this, and what its extremes under ordinary circumstances. What the proportional value of standard gold and silver bullion in the market and at the Mint.

A deposite is made at the Mint - after what delay is the assay effected, & a certificate of value rendered, in regard to both gold and silver. What interval in each case before payment of the value. What deduction made as a charge for coinage. These facts required as to both France

and England.

Copper for coinage - whence procured - the price received at the Mint - is it refined in the Mint or by private refineries - What vessels used for melting copper. Are all the preparatory processes for copper coinage performed in the Mint as in regard to gold & silver, or partly at private establishments. What is the weight and value of the lowest circulating coin - does this consist wholly of copper - are counterfeit issues of this coin frequent.

Annealing furnaces, stoves or devices of whatever kind - their form for ingots - strips, planchetts, &c - for gold, for silver - for copper, - the kind of fuel employed for these operations.

The construction of grates for all furnaces, and boilers, including those of the steam engine.

Hardening dies in France - how performed - do these dies stand well. How many pieces struck with one pair of dies in France - in England. Is the hardening process employed in the British Mint - if not what method prevails there. Medal dies how hardened.

At how much less than full Mint weight are gold & silver coins a legal tender by tale, in France and in England. When reduced below this by use, are they still a legal tender by weight - what limit to this. To what amount are copper coins a legal tender, in France & England.

What is the annual waste by use in a series of years on gold and silver coins - in France, - in England, on coins of different denominations. We have the result of some experiments in England, none in France.

Are iron boilers used for the solution

of silver by the sulphuric acid, in any of the refineries. Why not, since concentrated sulphuric acid does not act on iron.

Whatever can be added to our information in regard to the treatment of the precious metals, and Mint processes and machinery, is within the scope of your enquiries. In prosecuting these under the patronage and influence of the representations of our government abroad, it will occur to you, that the courtesies and facilities conferred under this influence, are not to be made available for obtaining without permission, facts which it may be the prevailing policy to withhold. It is however confidently anticipated that in regard to the processes in contemplation in which it concerns the general community of Nations that the utmost ~~possible~~ perfection should be attained, nothing will be withheld in National establishments. This persuasion is the more readily entertained, because the liberality it supposes is always ~~extend~~ cheerfully extended here. All intelligent foreigners of respectable character, witness our processes without restraint. Every thing is open to their observation, and all their enquiries are ingenuously satisfied.

It may be that your researches shall develope little in regard to Mint operations, that can be profitably adopted here. It is however due to the character of that institution, that this assumption be not hastily relied on. The requirement of Congress that the Director shall report at the next Session on the state and progress of the Mint establishment presents moreover an occasion peculiarly fit for the investigation now confided to you.

Many of the enquiries thus presented, will not be required to be directly replied to — Many also of the above suggestions will soon be superseded by the progress of your researches, which will offer them with other appropriate topics to your own reflection. They are presented

to your Notice now, in order that the general labours of inquiry may be early rendered familiar. Other particulars may be communicated hereafter as they shall occur.

Improvements capable of being rendered beneficial to the public in various departments of the Arts, may incidentally become objects of your attention — the concerns of the Mint and the treatment of the precious metals being always the first. — The illumination of cities with gas, offers itself prominently as an object in regard to which it may occur that valuable data shall be acquired — The art of bronzing may be mentioned as a minor object. The Napoleon Medals are beautiful specimens of this art, which must therefore have been highly perfected in France. I perceive that there notice a reference to the Journal des connaissances utiles pratiques, for 1827 No. 27, as describing the mode of bronzing employed by one artist of celebrity in this respect — others may be superior — I mention this art as a specimen of the minor objects — others will occur to you. This honour is not wholly extraneous to the appropriate functions of a Mint. —

You will keep an accurate expenditure with all careful precision. I have entire confidence in your disposition to pursue this within due limits, as far as regards yourself. In regard to such changes as the instruction to be taught for at the appropriate schools, or in the different private laboratories, may involve, together with necessary materials & implements, I must rely much on your discretion — for instruction in the best private laboratories may reasonably be expected, and these probably will be the best schools in regard to the learning of rare & costly and new for the expense. In special cases consult me, if the delay incident to this be

admissible – The ~~[illegible]~~ prominent objects of your Mission are not, I know, to be defeated by the consideration of a few not probably extravagant ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

You will please to make your residence known to Mess. Hottinguer & Co. merchant Bankers in Paris. There their house the proper remittances will be made by you, and to them our many letters for you will be addressed until otherwise ordered.

With great respect
and Esteem
Yours &c
Fan. Moore

Franklin Peale Esqr.

~~P.S. I [illegible] for [illegible] blank in my hands letter, by Mr Richardson – through the hands of [illegible] [illegible] in the foregoing [illegible] [illegible]~~

~~F. M.~~

P.S. Mr. Richardson has sent hereewith some few Notes which I enclose –

Instructions
for Mr. Rale
May 7. 1833

2 211

Paris August 29th 1833

Dr Samuel Moore

Dear Sir

According to your wish I have procured the newest and best specimens of the Coins of France from the fine francs pieces downwards and as I have been requested by Mr Peabodie to procure them for him also I take the liberty to send you two specimens and will thank you to hand to him one of each. you will observe that the fine francs pieces are stamped with the "Pixol Cuisse"

The Silver are manufactured from one to five francs also these Medals in Copper

No 6 bearing the Portrait of J. D. Antoine the architect of the Mint of Paris, a view of the centre portion of which is on the reverse.

No 7 a medal with the portrait of P. J. Collier father of the present engraver of the Mint of Paris

No 8 Medal of Duvivier the predecessor in the same office as the above all executed by A P Collier the Present Chief engraver of the Mint

No 9 Pieces of six liards struck in the reign of Louis 14 of the value of one and a half sous. they constitute what are called "Billon" being composed of Copper and a small quantity of Silver their standard

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It about 150 millieuns of silver to 800 millieuns of copper in the thousand parts. Now we to his head less ~~coin~~ than these struck bear the usual appearance.

No 10 Pieces of one sland. Struck in the reign of Louis XIIII they are of pure copper, and four are equal in value to one sous.

No 11 piece of one sous struck in the reign of Louis fourteenth and fifteenth they are of pure copper

No 12 pieces called un diecime of the value of two sous and one sous or five centimes struck under the republic they contain from five to eight per cent of zinc. the rest is copper.

No 13 pieces of value of one and two sous fabricated during the revolution out of the church bells, they have been cast and contain from twenty five to thirty parts of zinc and from seventy to seventy five parts of copper. in the hundred.

No 14 Pieces of "Billon" of the value of ten centimes or two sous. struck in the reign of Napoleon. They are composed of two hundred millieuns of silver and eight hundred millieuns of copper. the tolerance is fourteen millieuns ~~above~~ seven above and seven below or $\frac{20}{1000}$ — there exists much of this kind of money in circulation that has been illegally struck. which consists

Silver & Copper.

The Gold and Silver Coins of the United States, Great Britain or Spain are not a Legal Tender in France. They circulate at various rates according to the demand in the market an exact value cannot be fixed it varies often with the "agio" or course of exchange on Gold & Silver it fluctuates from three francs to thirty per thousand on Gold and one to ten francs for Silver. This relates to the exchange value of the Coins. The intrinsic value is fixed by the Mint tariff, it is thus American dollars coined since 1800 Piastres with the device commenced in 1772 and Crusades of Portugal are of the standard of 900 Millièmes, and the value 19 francs per Kilogram.

This value is taken from the Books of the Mint of Paris. Your questions as answered above and the following remarks are from one of the principle Exchange offices in Paris.

"The intercourse of business being active between France and England and the course of exchange varying often the coins are taken according to the value of Bills are generally much above the real value. The Spanish dollars and Doubloons are the Coins most in demand in certain Countries in and out of Europe chiefly in the East and West indies the inhabitants of these places especially the former prefer them at a much higher rate

"to American doubloons and dollars though the latter be of a better quality"

"The American Coins in general either of the United States of the Southern Republics are sold in France for melting into bars. Their prices vary according to the premium, but they are never considered as current. The silver Coins of the United States by weight are estimated at a lower rate than those of Peru and Mexico. The standard being about one per cent lep in the American Dollars. It is acknowledged by the Government of numerous Spanish that Sovereigns are also of a higher standard than American Eagles. The English gold is 916 fine in the thousand Eagles 900 fine in the thousand"

This quotation will shew you the estimation in the market in which our Coin is held & I have deemed it of sufficient importance to copy it for your information

By Mr. Walsh (son of the Editor) I hope you will receive safely the coins of which this sheet contains the list and descriptions according to your desire as expressed in yours of the 29 of June. I had a hope to have received also a specimen struck by the prep of Monsieur Chevalier but it was not received in time, and I must therefore wait another opportunity

Much delay with difficulty I am sorry to say has arisen in regard to the receipt

information and Hope relative to the process of Parting by Sulphuric acid. Some preliminary matters and a general statement I shall to you with also information of my expected opportunity of the influence of Monsieur Ducat I have first seen him and received his promise to use his influence in having the exhorbitant charge reduced, but as yet no benefit has resulted, and I have some reason to fear that we have little or nothing to hope from this quarter.

It appears that this process has become of immense importance, so much so that I have positive information that Rothschild is about to become a partner in the establishment with which I have been in treaty with the design to make a monopoly of it.

I have been promised full documentary proofs (the originals of which I have seen) of its value and the prices that have been paid for its use and for instruction with the guarantee of perfect initiation under articles of agreement subject to your approbation, which I have with send to you. They give the most positive assurance that these documents will be satisfactory to our Government and as this is the largest and best establishment in France. I have after conference with Mr Davis signified my willingness to make such an arrangement.

As it will put us in possession of facts of

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importance and is altogether provisional
and subject to your approbation or disapprobation as above I cannot
doubt your approval.

I have taken measures also to ascer-
tain the price of installation in other refin-
eries in Paris of which there are two in
which this process is followed, and as I
have gained nothing by avowing that it
is for the government that I am acting
I apply to these as an individual in the
hope that they may be more reasonable.
Let the worst come to the worst if I should
not be able to get this information in the
practical and familiar manner that is
so desirable, I shall witness the operation
on the small scale before I leave France
having a positive promise to that effect
from Mons. Briant the manufacturer of Plati-
num Pipes, who is also an officer of the Mint
of Paris.

This most important part of my mission
has given me not a little anxiety, but
I have been entirely unable to avoid the
delay that has occurred. In the interim
my time has been fully occupied in visit-
ing daily at the Assays by the Junior Assay-
er witnessing the Assays by the Capel, and
general matters, during the first hours
and the remaining portions of the day in
making drafts of every thing that I judged
useful. Such as plans of an Assay Room

and fixtures for burning lamps. Mille of
Capel fixtures. Capel furnace of pale type.
of the "viola bizée" of Chevrolier covering
prep. of the melting furnace 1270. the
latter I am now engaged upon. I bought
from melting pots are used in which they
melt habitually 650 Kilogrammes of Silver.
I have completed 15 of these drafts and
have a number more in contemplation, and
hope that they will be found to contain
arrangements of utility and importance.
In accordance with your instructions I
have ordered a set of fixtures for burning
lamp the cost of which I mentioned in
my early letter, it would be impossible to
make them in quantity without much trouble
and perhaps greater cost than here. I have
found the shade considered for decorating and
drying the corners be neat and smooth is
that preferable to potassium, and have therefore
procured a few dozen for samples, which I
will send by the first opportunity, in the hope
that the Exhibitors may be pleased with them.
I will remark also that in the manufacture of Chance
they heat the Cornet after the action of the
acid in the muffle, the heat from and dust
prop of this crucible permitting as many of
them to be placed in it as of crucibles.
I had written thus far when I have the
satisfaction to receive yours of the 2d July
with its enclosures.
Our thanks to whom are of Mr Pitman

letter was addressed I accidentally met in Paris on his way to Italy. I was greatly in hopes that he could give me satisfactory information relative to my prospects in England but was disappointed, he stated that it was without influence. I shall therefore be obliged to proceed to England although the market gives me little hope that I should be successful.

Mr Davis whom I have freely consulted states that the season is too far advanced for a visit to St Petersburg as it will subject me to a long and expensive journey by land on my return. and with his approbation I have determined to postpone for the present a visit to that place. leaving for consideration at a future period if circumstances shall prevent our success in Paris or London. I have not by any means concluded my research in the result of Paris but the business of patents is of such importance that I think it necessary to ascertain by personal examination whether I can obtain the necessary information in England at a cheaper rate than in Paris and I think it probable that by the next packet I shall advise you of that movement.

I have procured and will forward by the first opportunity a copy of "Instructions for Our Dupe" I will state that it is

not necessary to send you the report of the Commission appointed by the French government on account of the plate for there is but one and so that it contains you will find inserted in Plate first of the "Instructions" of Japan. Mother and impression reason is that they are not now on sale a few copies being originally struck off if however you think it of importance I can copy the plate with pen.

I inclose the receipt according to your direction for money placed to my credit by Mr Clottinger &c and I remain the duplicate by the last packet.

In a preceding part of this letter I mentioned the papers of which the following list contains the amount you then you will be able to make up your mind of the nature of the Process of Parting by sulphuric acid.

A Not signed up by the Mikado but shown & brought letter and he is well acquainted with the Point.

B. This is documents relative to the statements in that letter, the translations are not grammatical enough but sufficiently clear to understand.

B. In the agreement that goes into effect if approved by yourself or authorized by the Government of the U States. it was necessary that this agreement

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should

he signed before Mr Rothschild above in the partnership or he would have demanded much more premium

3d is a person note relative to the advantages of the process with reference to the Papers marked G and the Prospectus marked E

4th Hale not be able by this packet to send you the Charge made by Mr Chevreve another refiner of Paris, as it has not been given to me in time, the same reason will be my excuse for not sending translations of all these papers they can however be much better made in Philad & then in Paris.

Permission Lastly the only other Refiner in Paris agrees to give me every opportunity of observation and instruction, his works are open and I have every reason to believe him perfectly competent, his charge is much more moderate 12,000 francs and if any information can be gained in Paris it will be under his instruction

5th is the idea and price of Mr Bréant Manufacturer of Platina depends upon will oblige me much, as it may be essential for the execution of a good plan of an Refinery for parting, by sending a plan on the part of the mint that can be applied to this purpose including

the Court; and the space above and below the room itself of which I have the honour to inclose

I have the honour to be most
Respectfully
Yours
Rembrandt Peale.

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W. Peale

Augt. 29. 1833

Received by Richmond Enclosing remittance say $250 –

Wm. C. Bennett
Wellsville
Ohio

2800

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Paris August 5th 1833

Dr Sir

On my last I informed you that I would wait for your expected letter by the packet of the first which has arrived without it. I therefore conclude that your information has not been increased or that some change has taken place in your views. I have information upon which some reliance can be placed that in the mint of Rupia they are not by any means so perfect as they are here. I received information in the mint, that an envoy was in Paris from thence last year to seek information which certainly gives authority to the operation. it may be that the season is now too far advanced and I therefore look for the arrival of the next packet with some anxiety. In the mean time I am occupied in witnessing the operations of the mint and in making drafts of whatever may be useful or interesting

I have seen much delighted in witnessing the operation of a new coining press made by a Monr Chouvelier of Paris. which is capable of striking from 60 to 80 fine frame pieces per minute all of which will invariably receive the same degree of pressure, regulated at will. The power required is that of two men with a child to feed and a relief of two others, or it may be

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letter driven by steam without the addition of a single part and constantly at the above rate, at a trial at which I was present 62 pieces of fine frame value struck in the minute by two men. It is impossible that two pieces can remain in this press at the same time, and if no piece or planchet should be present no injury arises from that circumstance. it is extremely simple and embraces the "Pirole" system by which the letters are put on the edge at the same time that the coin is struck.

This press or a similar one suited to our coinage is offered for sale the price 15,000 francs the workmanship is exquisitely beautiful, but I think this price too high and therefore cannot recommend its purchase, but as I have promised to make the above report and offer I beg your attention and reply.

In the mean time the circumstances being such as to prevent my making measurements I have made a draft of its essential parts from any arrangement memory in which I do not fear to have lost any thing of consequence neither do I doubt that we shall be able to direct the formation of a similar one, if it should be deemed desirable. Mr Martin who is at the head of the coining department of the mint of France speaks in enthusiastic terms of its performance and advantages. it was through his politeness that I had the op=

ortunity of seeing it and witnessing its operation.

I have had an introduction and interview with Mr Desoet he has offered his influence with Mr Poisat the owner of the large establishment for refinery mentioned in a former letter and assures me that there will be a reduction ~~for~~ the charge for instruction but I have been information that the charge for ~~information~~ instruction will not be less than 500,000 francs. I have not the most distant ~~information~~ expectation that this premium can be paid. and therefore look with some anxiety for your next letter, which must determine whether I go immediately to England to investigate my prospects as it regards this important part of my mission, and have my investigations in the mint here to be completed at a later time or not.

I shall stand in need of additional funds by the time a remittance can reach me, if you have not already done so. and will thank you for your attention to this important matter to me in my isolated situation

I have the honour to be most respectfully yours

Jerome Bonaparte

Dr Samuel Moore. P.t of the Mint of U.S.

73

Franklin Peale
Aug.t 5th
1893

Rec.d Sep.r 24th
1893

To

2204

Received
and Forwarded by
W. C. H.
B. G. Beasley
Hollinsuh
Maine

SHIP

Samuel Snow
Director of the Mint
the United States
Philadelphia

Dr Morrow

Dear Sir

I am happy to state that a favorable answer has been received from the proper authorities here, and I am now in consequence daily prosecuting my practice in the art of applying by the humid mode, which is remarkable for delicacy, rapidity and the neatness and comfort of the operation

My labour is much lightened by full descriptions accompanied by engravings of the fixtures that are used, as well as the arrangement of the capellation furnaces and all the matter appertaining to assays, being published and sold at the Mint. These and other works I have purchased as of sufficient value to warrant the expenditure of 98 francs 50 cent

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The apparatus for the humid process is also made in the Mint and the cost is 600 francs two months will be required for its construction the arrangement is of the most ingenious description, and is from the same prolific source the D'Arcet whom we must so often quote.

The cost of assay scales one of the objects engaging attention to me, I have answered in a letter which will arrive at the same time as this to Mr Jacob Rappelet. They are certainly of the best construction that I have yet seen how they may compare with those of England I cannot yet determine but these are certainly very delicate and well made

the price from 5 to 600 francs.

I have only to confirm my statements as given in my last relative to the copper coinage of France. A fresh coinage to supercede the antient has been requested several times by the officers of the Mint and is much wanted by the community, but the expense has hitherto deterred the Minister of Finance from its accomplishment. It would require an expenditure of three millions of francs. It is a mere circulation of convenience and does not appear to be a legal tender to any amount although payments are sometimes made at the bank in this coin. The labourers of the Mint are paid their wages in this medium.

The extent of my opportunities for acquiring information on the subject of parting by sulphuric acid I cannot yet determine but I trust my absence will prevent for a short time my obtaining certain information my inquiries have been answered as below. And which however there is a little uncertainty which my future enterprises will do away

1st Silver containing only 1/2 millieme of gold per gramme may be parted with advantage

2d Vessels of Platinum for a moderate establishment would cost about 9 or 10.000 francs

3 In each of these vessels may be treated 20 Kilogrammes of Goldish Silver at a time

4 An operation continues 4 hours thus 80 Kilogrammes can be treated in one day

5 The cost of an establishment capable of treating

per annum 2½ millions of francs would be about 80000 francs or which is Platinum as well as Gold then would be about the value of 60.000 francs.

6 There is in Paris a refinery capable of separating 1.000.000 frs of gold & silver is totally for hours I had written thus much for the last packet but lost its opportunity by the 16th day falling on Sunday which therefore interrupted the time. Since then I received yours of the 18th & 19th. I regret to inform you that the information that you have received from the Dijon is true the charge for instruction in this art. in the large refinery above mentioned is enormous he asks than 80 000 francs. This charge is evidently been on the supposition that I am a government agent who has funds of a lavish extent, to which is qualified by the possession of drawings patterns and thorough instruction and no responsibility.

The other information contained in your letter has with the advice of Mr Harris induced me to remain here in the prosecution of my observations and labour in the mint of France until I receive your next. In the mean time I shall see the Director who will be in town on the 20th of this month and from him ascertain what other establishments there are and what the terms upon which I can be admitted & then proceed to Lyon, to make the necessary enquiries and if possible to obtain a footing there in order to prevent the additional expense

of a voyage to Olympia. I must of course
learn the prosecution of my observations in
France until this matter is settled and
if successful I will return here immediately
if not, I must be governed by your next
as to further movements.

Other offers have been made of the following character a competent person who has owned
and conducted an establishment here is willing
to go to America to establish a painting Labo-
ratory, he would require 20 000 francs and his
expenses as compensation.

The Mother of Platinum people Mr Perrier
would purchase the establishment of the person
above noticed but would require a compensation
also.

"In all that is not connected with the Government establishment I have found this inclination
to effect. I need scarcely inform you that
I have not for that not yield to this con-
ciliation want of principle and liberality.

"The Commissaire du Roi" who is at the head
of the Mint has answered to the inquiries
which I addressed him from your last. as follows
There is a great quantity of Coin used in the
arts but that they have no means of
judging of the amount. It is considered as
merchandise and the owners can use it as they
please, there being no law to prevent it, nor
any method of controlling its top from this
course.

The political changes in France have been so

so frequent that there are with very few exceptions no old or smooth coin in circulation. The coin passes by tale alone, and is received in payments for its nominal value whenever a mark remains visible upon it. When the device is worn off it is remelted. It does not appear that they have any law on this subject.

The exception alluded to above is the ancient silver franc piece called "Écus de six livres." They are now worth eighty francs, 80 centimes. There is not much to be gained in the mechanical department of the mint of France. The rolling is performed by old and bad rollers driven by horse power. They have no annealing block, and the planchets are individually scraped by a machine to the required weight and are individually weighed.

The letters on the edge are however put on at the same time that the coin is struck by an ingenious arrangement that has been in use about three years. I am now, in part, engaged in making a draft of this improvement.

There is also in the mint a new press on the lever principle which is worked by a crank. It is found to be too slow probably from the want of a proper power to propel it.

I have the honour to be
most respectfully yours
Charles Poole

Paris.
July 19th 1833

Franklin Peale
July 19. 1833

2203

Upon a State claim
against the State
of Mississippi

FREE

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

University of Virginia.
Feb. 15th, 1833.

Dear Sir,

I am very much pleased with your project of having some agent sent to Europe to make himself practically acquainted with the new processes introduced into the French Mint, for parting the precious metals by the agency of sulphuric instead of nitric acid. You ask me my opinion of the qualifications of Mr. Franklin Peale, for such a trust. I answer, by giving him my most unhesitating recommendation. I do not know any man more likely to succeed in such a mission. His skill, his perseverance, his address ~~would~~ all fit him for the errand. His knowledge of the mechanical arts would, I am confident, enable him, at the same time, to bring you some valuable information on the subject of Coining &c.

Very faithfully, Yours &c.,

R. M. Patterson.

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R. M. Patterson
recom.d by F. Peale
Feby. 15. 1833

2270

Letters recommending the appointment of Jas C Booth, were sent to the President by

(12th.)

Prof. Wethake
Mr. A. D. Bache
Dr. Franklin Bache
Mr. R. Ram, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Ludlow. (Privately.)
Col. C. C. Biddle.
Hon. Senator Walker. (Privately.)
Mr. Cave.

(13th.)

Prof. Hare
Horn R. Kneass
Dr. Mitchell
Prof. Jacob Green.

Draft of a letter
from Director
Patterson - to
Pres. Martin Van Buren
RE: Franklin
Peale's
appointment

Branch Mint New Orleans January 28th 1837

Dear Sir

I deeply regret that the course of conduct pursued by our Superintendant make it necessary for me to trouble you with further complaints; I am well assured however that you will take the proper measures to set us all in order.

Before proceeding further I may be permitted to remark that I have not language to convey to you an adequate idea of the ridiculousness of our concern under its present superior advance; to be fully appreciated it must be seen, heard, and felt. I have made several attempts to write to you since the outrageous treatment we have received in the abrupt dismissal of Mr Shoffner but in every instance I have been ashamed to communicate to you the simple narrative of facts which I had penned.

To state one or two of the petty manoeuvres daily occurring would not be sufficient they must be taken collectively to establish the point which is the object of this communication, to wit, that our Superintendant is wholly incompetent and unworthy to fill the situation he occupies. I will go further and say that I am satisfied he has not capacity for the judicious management of a common country school. And then, his consummate vanity and visionary conceit of talents, is in my opinion truly farcical. The same which prompted him some years ago to ~~[illegible]~~ petition the legislature of the State for permission to turn the course of the Mississippi below this city, by damming it across, and which once led him to project a plan for reducing the Forts at New Orleans, totally demolished by the French, through the instrumentality of Bombs, Torpedoes, &c. dropped upon their heads by means of kites. In short the same succession of his powers which, by his own confession has kept him a great part of his life pursuing some phantom or other and brought forth nothing.

I have sought in vain to find his fellow in real life. Industrious Doolittle in the Play, has too much common sense, and the Marquis of Worcester too much energy of character. A compound of these two worthies, and a due proportion of the Schoolmaster of "Dotheboys Hall"

would make a tolerable imitation — The idea of serving under such a chief for the next ten or twenty years is amusing enough — His time he makes a show of being generous and hospitable and I think even prodigal (of the public funds) and I do verily believe that he treats his management and yours there would be a difference of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum.

Pray excuse my making some suggestions in regard to the ~~Exam~~ provisions of the Law relative to the respective powers of the Director and Superintendant of a Branch — One Superintendant has several times intimated that he should take the law for his per amount rule of action; forgetting at the same time that the law says "there shall be one Treasurer &c" And I think he shows clearly by his conduct that he intends in his own convenient time to construe the law rigorously and reduce ~~his~~ the officers under his superintendence to mere Foremen

Now it appears to me that the law as it stands, does not clearly give to the Director enough of authority to enable him at all times to keep the Branches in due subordination, and prevent the perversion of power on the part of the Superintendant of a Branch — I could wish indeed that so long as we have our wise and liberal Director, he had full power to appoint a representative of himself for every branch of the Mint — But Sir, one Superintendant begins to strut and put on high airs, and says that he is not to be dictated to — Now I for one, do not entertain the desire to do more than advise and request, and the time has been when he did not think it worth the while to be consulted even, about the arrangements of the departments. But there is one who may dictate, and I feel the utmost confidence in his adopting strong measures that will effectually relieve us from our present disgraceful embarrassment by regulating this establishment according to the usages of Mother Mint

Now in regard to the particular points in the law to which I have alluded I would respectfully suggest, that in his high handed assumption of authority the superintendent will undoubtedly attempt to sustain himself upon those passages, wherein the Director is clothed with authority or charged with duties, in reference to the ~~principal~~ principal Mint, but in which a question may arise

as it relates to the branches whether the Director or Superintendant is intended, then I should not be surprised to hear him quote the law as authority for his reporting annually to the President of the United States, by substituting for Director the word Superintendant and thus make a further attempt to throw off the control of the Mother Mint? I have heard the sentiment deliberately expressed by one whom I believe to have great influence over him "that we must become seperate from, and independant of, northern control, and the presumption of such a wish being entertained by him gathers force from the circumstance of his decided leaning towards French influence he having in every instance appointed French men to place — The second section of the act to establish Branches provides that the Superintendant of each Mint shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law: now if this passage takes from the Coiner and the Smelter & refiner the right to select or dismiss their own workmen, which is what I understand our Superintendant to intend by "conducting the business legally" then I mention that the law contemplates a totally different sort of a man for the Superintendant, and the Officers under him to be more powerful — The fourth section declares that "it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations &c. for the purpose it appears of bringing the business of the branches under the general control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, (subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury) and for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of the act to establishing Branches — The Superintendant is empowered, it is true, to engage and employ, but "the Director shall have the control and management of the Mint; the superintendance of the Officers and persons employed therein, and the general regulation and supervision of the business of the Branches"

Hence it appears that whilst the general regulation of the Mint is established by law that of the Branches has been wisely left to the discretion of the Director

Before proceeding to state a few of the circumstances which have forced me into this painful duty, allow me once more to urge the necessity I feel of the presence here of either yourself or some person in whom you have confidence to investigate the affairs of this Establishment — I should infinitely

proper yourself to come and see a concern which is so much out of the common order of things as to be altogether indescribable — Mr Shoffner will probably remain in this city until he hears from you, and I think consider him very competent to act for you in the investigation of the accounts, which I understand are in a very confused state should you think proper to employ him as your agent — and I take pleasure in testifying in this place that the gratification I felt at the prompt and skilful manner in which he executed his trust was only equalled by my disappointment at his dismissal — I beg you will excuse the liberty I have taken in the above suggestion, I do not pretend to advise in this matter —

You may imagine what were my feelings on my return to this place with my family, to find that the Superintendant had during my absence cut into the loft over ~~the~~ his dwelling part and partitioned off sleeping rooms for the accommodation of a number of his slaves, of which commodity he has the moderate quantity of more than a dozen men young & children on the premises (by the bye I have been asked to ~~take~~ employ some of them as workmen in my Department) — The danger of from fire is much increased by this act, for, from the inaccessible height and the great quantity of seasoned timber supporting the the roof, and that in an uninterrupted space from one extremity of the Building to the other, nothing could save the building from entire destruction if once a fire commenced in those apartments — Add to this he had partitioned off one half of my large room reserved for Wood and Coal (the room in the basement story of our wing corresponding to the Marseilles parting room) and which I had positively declared I could not do without, and I considered that matter as settled — In regard to opening into the loft it had been proposed to me, I believe by him, previously to my leaving to accommodate myself in that way in as much as my House had not enough rooms for the accommodation of my family, mine containing only six while his had eleven and those much larger than mine making his space more than double what I have — For the reasons above stated this proposition met my decided negative, and that matter I considered settled — After the discharge of Mr Shoffner the remaining Clerk being made pro. tem.

Weigh Master inquired of me whether we used troy or avoirdupoise weights and being answered troy, he asked how many grains were in a pennyweight, ~~and~~ how many pennyweights in an ounce and how many ounces in a pound, and wrote down the answers!

Yesterday the Clerk told me that he could not make out my ~~accon~~ last year's account from his books and requested the loan of my statement, which, not being a perfect accountant and not relishing the manner in which they got into their difficulty I declined until he should be ready to compare accounts

But I find I am running into particulars and will only add that on my arrival I found already planted two Door keepers, one of which was certainly uncalled for, against law and the other might have been dispensed with until we got under way, had the Superintendant been as ready to do his duty as to endeavour to show off and to monopolize the whole control of the department and Offices in his own person.

One of these men from his appearance I would not have about me especially as he was recommended and as I afterwards understood ~~been~~ been a suspicious character. These Door keepers appear to me to be on a perfect equality with the Superintendant who has none of that ~~[illegible]~~ aristocratic nonsense which would prevent him from sitting in his Office (with its Brussels carpet) and talk familiarly by the hour with such Officers. For my own part I do not see that they are of much use only to signify to the Superintendent (who also officiates as Door Man) when somebody wishes to go through the room and see us go through our performances

On my asking of the Superintendant whether he would be willing again to refer the matter to you of selecting a Weigh Master he gave an emphatic No! Allow me to remark that in regard to the pieces taken for the annual trial of coins, that, the coiners interest in the proper disposition of them should be in some more effectual way protected: as, when the Superintendant and the Assayer (not having the form of the law before their eyes) go hand in hand

in the management and entire control of both the Treasurer and the Treasury, the provisions of the law as it stands would not alone be sufficient to secure him against fraud

One other circumstance I cannot leave unnoticed ~~the~~ The passages through the Mint are a complete thoroughfare night and day not only for the Guard (~~the night~~) but for all the Officers residing in the building together with their families and including servants and friends and for aught I know to the contrary to those of the Captain of the guard, who also resides in the Mint. Besides I have not entire confidence in the guard arrangements and therefore have the additional trouble and hindrance of endeavouring to keep my doors all locked. But what is most outrageous of all is the superintendent keeping a skeleton key which he ordered my foreman of the machinery to copy from one which I left with him last summer which key unlocks all my doors excepting those of my vaults. One word more, I have lately discovered that he is in the habit of lending that key to Tom, Dick Harry and the Porter!!! I have sent this letter to Genl. Gordon and he authorizes me to say to you that for the accuracy of the general outlines of what it contains he is ready to vouch. He cannot be expected to do more as his health is feeble and he seldom gets down to see us. I am persuaded that he will render you any assistance in his power in removing the evils complained of.

On the subject of dies I would suggest that two or three pairs of Quarter Eagle which could be worked in the small press would enable me to work up the Gold Bullion satisfactorily after we have done something more in the silver way. I have discovered since my last that the half dollar dies sent me last year the bottom ones are too short to reach the set screws. They require to be two and one eighth inches long and the top dies 1/16th inches more. The diameter may be 2 inches or a little less. The dime dies Dimes dies should be full 1 1/8 inches long for the top ones, and for the bottoms ones full 1 1/8th. The diameter of each 1 1/4

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the

half Dole and half Dime dies as we work them at the same time to best advantage — Dime dies are likewise wanted — I should be glad to have enough of each kind to enable me to avoid frequent changes

As I do not wish to become the accuser of those persons whose conduct I deem reprehensible I wish that the foregoing remarks may be considered confidential leaving you to act in the premises as your judgement shall dictate being assured of your disposition to do us justice and of your determination to make this Mint creditable to the country

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Rufus Tyler

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of the U. States Mint
Philadelphia

P.S. Mr Maynadie has written confidentially but it is probable we shall have to write you an official communication jointly requesting some action upon it but as we have deferred it so long it may be well to wait the answer to Mr Maynadie's letter written I think on or about the 18th instant.

R T

I intend in future to keep you advised of all that relates to my department and beg the favour an early reply to this

From/
Rufus Tyler, Esq.
New Orleans Br. Mint,
dated Jan. 25.
rec'd Feb. 7. } 1839.

From/ Rufus Tyler, Esq.,
New Orleans B. M.
dated Jan. 25. } 1839
rec'd Feb. 7

Dr. Wm. Patterson
Director the Mint
Philadelphia
Pa

Rufus Tyler

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(Confidential)

United States Branch Mint
New Orleans August 9th 1839

Dear Sir

I write at this time to inform you that our Mint is at present nearly at a stand still on account of sickness among our workmen — We have lost one man Mr Clarke Machinist who died of yellow fever a week before last. Mr Hooper and Mr Bingham now lying very low although hopes are entertained of their recovery — Moore, Johnson, & Stevenson are ill with pneumonitory symptoms, Dennie & Thompson have but just recovered from attacks of Bilious fever which they had before the epidemic broke out — Hammstead, Lyon, Schmidt & Middendorf and my son William are all that remain, which with Thompson & Denny make seven of my men who are not sick, but even these, from the necessity there is of their attending on the sick, are so much worn and fatigued that I have not been able for the last two days to muster more than four or five fit to work in the Mint

Mr Hamee & Moody, and Dr Hoey's men Nixon, became alarmed and left for Philadelphia in the Baugne Clarion on the 7th instant — One of Mr Maxwell's men was seized last night with violent symptoms of the fever which still ~~remain~~ continue — Mrs Bradford was taken with it two days ago, whilst engaged in making preparations to go to a place of safety — Thank God my family have all escaped so far though we all feel the oppressiveness of the season and the pneumonitory symptoms of the Epidemic, which keeps us alive to the necessity of great circumspection and prudence continually, on our part, and that not for a day or a week but for months — We do not suffer anything from apprehension of danger, and there is doubtless less danger on that account, besides we wish to become acclimated and should have no objection to being called "Southerners" but not such Southerners as we have to deal with in this

Establishment — I must give you one example of daily occurrences although I have refrained from motives of delicacy from communicating any thing to you concerning the late investigations since its termination here (excepting through my counsel Jacob Barker Esq) until after the decision of the Government which I presume will have taken place before this letter reaches you — This case is not selected for the occasion but taken because it happens to be fresh — Since commencing this letter I undertook to deliver $20,000, in Quarter Eagles the first of our coinage — Soon after I entered the Treasury Weigh Room Mr Bradford made his appearance, as if some mighty work, requiring his "knowledge of chemistry" was to be performed — Mr Bradford, Mr Dimitry, and Mr Parker went to work, and Mr Forestall did nothing at calculating the standard weight of $10,000, worth (or 1000 Eagles) at 258 grains ~~each~~ the Eagle and then to determine the number of pounds avoirdupoise, (we use the Custom House weights) say 7000 grains to the pound, and the penny weights, which make up the ~~amount~~ After a long time by the three, Mr Bradford ordered the weighers to put ~~on~~ in the scales 116 pounds, but finding his error he made another calculation and brought it out 33 pounds 11 dwt. 3 1/3 grains — Another trial came still nearer, and produced 36 lbs 28 dwt. on my telling him that was not right, he ordered a box to be weighed ~~and~~ from which they could easily calculate the number of coins saying at the same time he would have no more humbugging about the matter, he then made a calculation and found that there must be ~~4,000~~ 4000 & one peice less a fraction, I then said the number of pieces could be no other than just 4000, and that if they all would "give it up" I would tell them how many times 7000 would go into 288000, and how many times 24 into the remainder which would give the pounds and penny weights making the

legal standard weight of 4000 Dueste Eagles, and would you believe it Mr Bradford repeated the calculation with ~~the same~~ result (viz) 36 lbs 25 dwts. I then required of him whether 6000 did or did not contain more than 25 times 24 when he found the correct sum just as the hour (which in the beginning I promised myself I should be detained) had elapsed, another half hour ~~con~~ taken up in testing the assay pieces completed the delivery and the child was born — Now sir this gentleman styles himself and Mr Dimitry two of the greatest Mathematicians in these parts and this is the best example by way of proof that I have met with

In Mr Felix Garcia's Report on the condition and capability of this Mint, is a more complete specimen of "Syferin" where he makes it appear that with our present complement of men ~~and Steam~~ and machines we ought to run four Presses, each day and assigns as the performance of the smale one 42,000 pieces per day (a number fully equal to utmost ability to supply with planchets) I was glad of the extravagancy of his report in every respect (knowing that he has been selected by Mr Bradford) because to you no reputation was requisite to expose the amusing quackery which you will at one perceive is of a piece with the entire management of Mr Bradford & Dr Hart, to say nothing of the slanderous falsehoods against Mr Maxwell and myself in his ill advised attempt to procure our removal — I had some unexpected trouble in getting the Dueste Eagle dies to work which I will explain together with many other important matters in a future communication — The Bradford party are busy raking earth and — to carry their point whilst we are "calm as a summers morning" assured that we shall not be sacrificed without a hearing for anything they can now communicate to the Government, and hoping for a better state of things, soon to be wrought by the decision at Washington — All the bullion received in July was 17th Dzs 19,345.30 dwt. — 18th 5,826.45 — 31st 9,165.20 — and in August 3d Dzs 3,280.30 dwt.

and much time has been lost for want of Bullion to go on with
Call the Ingots in the Mint on Pgs. 2,461,35 in Gold which I received
~~[illegible]~~ this day, Should I be continued in my Office I consider my
most difficulties over in regard to the operations of my Department I do
not apprehend any insurmountable difficulty in coining matters so as to
~~con~~ keep up the operations of the Institution through the summer months
but I am fully persuaded of the correctness of the views I first entertained
of bringing it around gradually as suitable and acclimated men are to be
met with here occasionally but not in sufficient numbers to replace an

Strictly

Private

To
Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of the U. States Mints
Philadelphia

entire set of hands in an emergency like the present. Had I been authorized
to engage extra hands I might have secured several are now who have since left the
City as it is the enlargement which have been thrown in our way by the superintendent to combat
his allegations and the present detention will perhaps produce as great a deficiency in our yearly
business as to have suspended for the summer, but the chief advantage ~~of~~ to be looked at, was
securing the lives and services of the working officers and jeopardizing many until the establishment should be
Completed

Your sincere friend & Obedient Servant
Robert Tyler

To/ Dr R M Patterson
Director U. States Mint

From

Rufus Taylor, Esq.,
New Orleans.
dated Aug. 9.
rec'd " 20. } 1839.

Mint of the U. S.
April 4. 1837.

Sir,

Mr. Peale has duly received his Commission as Chief Coiner of the Mint, & Mr. Eckfeldt has received a very kind letter from you on his retirement from office, for which he is truly grateful. It would seem, therefore, as if Mr. Peale should give his new bond, take his new oath of office, and assume ~~his~~ Mr. Eckfeldt's place immediately. But it would be very inconvenient to take these steps before Dr. McClintock's arrival, as it would leave a temporary vacancy in the Mint, and arrest our operations. I have therefore prayed Mr. Eckfeldt & Mr. Peale to retain their present offices, until, by Dr. McClintock's arrival, the entire new arrangement may be made at once. If there be, in your judgment, any thing unlawful or improper in this course, I beg you to inform me; if not, we shall follow it.

Yours

Sec. of Treasury. } R. M. Patterson

To/
Sec. of Treasury
April 11. 1839.

(Confidential)

Washington 14th March '39

Dear Sir,

The President has examined the different communications of yourself and other gentlemen as to Mr. Eckfeldt's resignation – Mr Peale's promotion to that vacancy – and the appointment of Mr Booth to succeed Mr Peale.

It is his desire, that Mr E. continue to discharge the duties as proposed until a decision shall be made as to his successor.

Upon this point the great source of anxiety is to make such a final arrangement as may not only preserve the high character of the mint and public confidence in its officers for skill & science, but as far as possible to avoid imputations upon the propriety of the course of its presiding officer and the Executive in regard to its regulation.

The President has no doubt, that you participate in this solicitude, and hopes that all possible care will be taken for the purpose of laying before him such further information as may enable

him within some definite time to terminate the question of these appointments satisfactorily.

It is not unknown to you that much feeling has arisen in different sections of the country, and especially in Pennsylvania with regard to the policy of the administration in respect to the currency — and especially the increase of the use of the gold & silver coinage now in successful progress at the Mint and its branches.

It is exceedingly desireable that persons may be found to fill the offices in question who, from entertaining similar views, combine a competency to discharge the duties, with a zealous desire to cooperate in this policy, and the general views of the administration in executing the highest trusts confided to it. I make these suggestions in confidence and with entire freedom, as it must be apparent that, under existing circumstances, the efficiency of the service as well as public confidence in the management of the mint and the peace of mind of all connected with

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it, will be greatly promoted by a proper decision upon filling the vacancies in question. Allow me, therefore, to invite your further & careful attention to the subject in all its bearings and to request as full an explanation as is practicable with regard to the most suitable individuals, whenever resident at your earliest convenience.

Very truly,
yours
Isaac Woodbury

Dr. R. Patterson
Phila

From
Sec. of Treasury.
March 14/39.
Rec'd 16th.

Confidential

C. W. Patterson

New Orleans 23 July 1839

Dear Sir

Although unacquainted with you yet, having had occasion as the counsel of Mess. Tyler & Maxwell to write you several letters as Director of the Mint. They leave to make a few remarks intended for you individually.

From all I can perceive it is my deliberate opinion that no man can be sent out by you if not recommended by the Superintendent and Assayer on whom they would not make war.

Could there have been a good reason for their wishing to keep in office such an embezzler of the Treasury while they wished to get rid of Mr Maxwell compare the testimony of Mr Bradford as to the qualification of the two.

They counted on the sickly ~~season~~ month to get rid of Messrs Tyler & Maxwell hence all this talk about being acclimated the necessity for continuing the operations of the Mint through the season & to make this more apparent they made a great noise about public dissatisfaction at the small amount coined & the delay in paying depositors - this was to deter you from allowing the operations of the Br Mint to be suspended during the sickly season as well as to prejudice your mind against Mr Tyler & not until it was known that Messrs Tyler & Maxwell intended to continue here all summer did you hear a word against Mr Maxwell look at Mr Bradford's letter to the Sec'y of the Treas'y of the 27 April or at his letter to you a copy of which he then sent to the Sec'y

When Mr Bradford discovered that these gentlemen

intended to remain during the season he enlisted in the unholy war against Mr Maxwell in relation to the Damian Casas deposit, what follows the testimony tells.

When I remarked upon this deposit I was not apprized that 1730z. the amt put down in the receipt to Casas amounted to $199.$\frac{94}{100}$ after the allowance for bringing it up to Standard Silver, this fact so exactly correspond with Casas testimony as to what Mr Dimitry paid when he paid him 19z that it fell short 5 or 6 cents that it must put an end to all doubt if doubt existed as to the accuracy of Casas recollection about the amount paid him.

During the whole investigation it appeared to me strange that Bradford & Dimitry took so much pains to establish that the system of received deposits was discontinued on and after the 29th April & near the close of the investigation when I detected by the books the falsehood of their statement, I could not perceive any adequate object for their solicitude on that point, since which it occurs to me that among other reasons they thought it would aid them in establishing that the Gelpi deposit of $200 was prior to the examination of the money in the vault by Mr Maxwell as if they had not received any after the difficulty that of Gilpi would of necessity appear to have been received before the examination.

The tone of Mr Garcia's letter exhibits a strong bias - why twice so unnecessarily introduce the offensive term "if honestly conducted"? why talk about acclimated? why attempt to demonstrate the amount of Coin to be turned out? why talk about several departments without naming them if he were only an impartial inspector of the machin-

machinery. All these things must convince you that he was influenced by strong prejudice or by those who had other objects than to give correct information.

All my reflections go to confirm the opinion heretofore expressed that you cannot in any way better subserve the cause of truth & justice as well as the interest of the Department than by recommending the immediate appointment of W Maxwell to the office of Superintendent & the president could not do an act of more private as well as public justice or one that would go further to silence his political opponents or more likely to promote his popularity – I think so for the same reason that Mr Forstall gave for thinking the Cash as deposit went into his vault "because it ought to have gone there"

If I know anything it is that Mr Maxwell deserves a mark of executive favor for denouncing the fraudulent practices of those about him, & for having proved all his charges and now, & for the capacity & success with which, his enemies have under their oaths admitted, he had conducted the business of his department.

A Steam Boat was yesterday morning announced from Red River with $250.000 or $300.000 in Specie on enquiry I found it was the parcel that J. W. Gaetano referred to in his testimony & he assures me that it will be immediately sent to the New Orleans Department for coinage

Many idle reports having got into the newspapers about the late investigation I sent a short article this day for publication in the Picayune Newspaper several of these objectionable articles which have appeared have evident mar

of having come from the N.O. B. Mint they spoke of Mr Maxwell being politically opposed to the administration the small amt of coinage of last year, the long time depositors had been kept out of their money &c &c &c

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt

NEW ORLEANS JUL 21 1857

Since writing the preceding I observe in the Tribune of this morning that an article appears under Mr Bradford's own signature a copy of which Senator

From
Jacob Barker, Esq
New Orleans
July 28/39.

Rec. Aug. 5

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 21, 1839.

Sir,

Your letters of the 17th & 20th inst. were duly received, together with the accompanying certificates in favor of your clients Messrs. Tyler and Maxwell. I have also received, through the Secretary of the Treasury, the paper containing your remarks on the investigation recently made at the New Orleans Mint.

Mr. Slidell presented himself at the Mint yesterday, and made a careful examination into our mode of keeping the various accounts, and of transacting business. Your communication was put into his hands, ~~to assist him in preparing his report~~ and the ~~letter on~~ enclosed papers to him. He has returned to New York, whence his report will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared.

R. M. P.

To/
Jacob Baker, Esq.
New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To/

Jacob Barker Esq.
New Orleans
July 31. 1839.

New Orleans 22 July 1854

Dr R. Mc Patterson
Director U. States Mint
Philadelphia

Sir

I am very sorry to be under the necessity of troubling you again on the subject of the New Orleans Mint. The exhibition of Mr Garcia's statement yesterday afternoon for the first time, calls for some further remarks.

At the close of the investigation Mr Garcia a gentleman & planter, president of the Senate of this State & long favorably known to the public of Louisiana as a good planter & polite gentleman was introduced as a witness on the part of the superintendent to testify to the capacity of Mr Dunn now employed in the drawing Co over which Mr Garcia presides & who was recommended by Mr Bradford to the Sect. of the Treasury to be appointed in Mr Tyler's place in case of his removal.

It was proposed by Mr Slidell that Mr Garcia should examine the Coiner's department & report thereon to the Commissioner ~~Mr Slidell~~ & Mr Tyler anxious to associate with him a gentleman of more practical experience suggested the name of Mr A. J. Ramey (Engineer of the N. O. & Mex Gulf R.R. & Orleans Navigation Co. it was acceded to & Mr Slidell gave Mr Tyler a letter to Mr Garcia ~~signed~~ same bearing the same this letter was delivered to Mr Garcia who appeared to prefer to ~~be~~ ~~myself or to be accompanied by~~ inspect by himself a gentleman of his own selection therefore Mr Ramey was not invited to cooperate with him & Mr Garcia was ~~asked~~ ~~accompanied~~ in the examination by the Treasurer, the gentleman recommended by the Sect to the Sect of the Treasury

to supersede the Melter & refiner in case his recommendation for the removal of that gentleman should be adopted.

That Mr Paxton should have been selected by Mr Garcia appears to Mr Tyler so extraordinary that he subsequently invited Mr Ramsey with several other gentlemen also to inspect his department.

The statement of Mr Garcia & also that of the other gentlemen was not received until after the departure of Mr Liddell they will nevertheless be laid before you & receive that attention that their several contents seem to you to merit.

How far Mr Garcia is right in his estimate of what the Mint should perform you will be best capable of judging from facts within your own knowledge. Mr Tyler thinks that Mr Garcia has been misinformed as to the quarter dollar press having been tried at the Mint at Philadelphia & then found to work well it was then tried and found not to work well; — As to the Engine not working well; the testimony of the Engineer & other witnesses who had been constantly about the Engine when in motion & therefore had a better opportunity of knowing will when considered in connection with the opinion of Mr Garcia enable you to decide if there is any defect & if so by whose fault.

Mr Garcia says that the course pursued in some of the departments would have the inevitable tendency to ruin the institution. that he had examined all the machinery, his detail is however entirely confined to the Coiner's department, you will therefore be left in the dark as to which & how many of the departments he alludes certainly two, & if he means the Superintendent & Treasurer I think you will when you have read the testimony concur with him in that opinion to the fullest extent. is it unreasonable to suppose he may by possibility have meant

these since the latter branch of his last paragraph plainly indicates that his reflections have gone beyond the machinery as he says

"It is of great importance that all the officers & clerks should be acclimated so as to do away with the necessity of stopping the operation of the Mint during the sickly season & so as the operation of such an establishment should be carried on successfully"

this was not I think any part of the service he was requested to perform nor was it called for by the existing state of things.

It is true that the officers and men you employed to put the New Orleans Br Mint in operation were allowed to retire to a more healthy climate during the sickly months of the first year & you could not have done otherwise acclimated artizans were not then to be obtained here known to you to be competent to that difficult undertaking

It has not to my knowledge or belief been contemplated by any one to close the Mint the present or any succeeding year on acct of the sickly months & all unite in the opinion that when it shall become necessary to employ new artificers or workmen it will be best to prefer those who have been acclimated if to be found of equal capacity experience Industry & fidelity

It cannot be presumed from Mr Garcia's deservedly high character that he meant to urge that as a reason why the present officers who have put the Mint into successful operation & who are willing to continue through all

season, until reclaimed should be dismissed & Austin & Hemingway appointed to replace them

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Gaston Brooke

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Hon. W. M. Marcy
Secretary of State, Wash.
Philadelphia

NEW ORLEANS
JUL 21
1849

Hon. Jacob Barker Esq.
A. Olcott
July 20th 1849
No 30th

Branch of the Mint of U States
New Orleans July 2/38

Doctor R. W. Patterson,
Director of the U.S. Mint,

Sir.

You invited me in your letter of the 27th. of February last, to give an account from time to time of the proceedings in my department. I have remained silent much longer than I should have done under the impression that the Superintendant reported at stated periods all that would be interesting. But as the time anticipated for suspending the operations of the Mint is close at hand, I believed it my duty to enter more fully into particulars than would be embodied in his report. I shall have worked up all the bullion ready for standard ingots by the 15th. inst: & should have finished the separation if it had been expedient, but the ballance of silver for separation contains so little Gold, that I judged it best to let it remain over.

All the deposites (excepting the first) have been melted before assaying, the inexperience of the Assayer not warranting an assay from the pigs or bars as at the principal Mint, consequently my work has been much increased: I have had much difficulty in bringing the metal to standard, as you no doubt have observed from the numbers accompanying the assay-pieces for standard; after making all allowances for the

inexperience of my workmen, I have sufficient reason for believing the Assayer very incompetent, and Mr. Eckfeldt's Report instead of removing my first impressions went to confirm them. I have been greatly mistaken in my judgment of the nicety & correctness of the operation of Assaying, if a variation of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. & even 8 mills may occur, and in 52 assays & reassays but three correspond, and yet be pronounced satisfactory. I regret exceedingly that Mr. Eckfeldt had not continued the Assays for Gold throughout, he would have discovered in No 54, 55, 56 & 57 some gross errors. This was a deposite of pigs marked as containing gold, the pigs were cut up as usual and put into the pots promiscuously and after being melted were assayed & reported as follows:

No 54	Silver	984	Gold 14
" 55	"	998	no gold
" 56	"	990	Gold 8
" 57	"	984	" 14

Mr Eckfeldt's Report was as follows, the assays being from the same bars.

No 54	Silver	976
" 55	not reported, variation so great &c.	
" 56	Silver	984
" 57	not reported, variation so great &c.	

I had too much experience in my business to believe at the time the Report was made, that there could be 998 mills

of precious metal in the pigs. — Having separated one ingot of No 54 & found that it varied more than one half in the Gold from what it was returned to me, I requested a reassay for gold, and 6m instead of 14m was reported, making a difference on the deposite of 15.99 ozs Stand ~~Silver~~ Gold and 8m Silver. — I also separated one ingot of No 55 which I had every reason to believe contained gold & found almost as much as in No 54 by the assayer's reassay 5m was reported. — No 56 contained 6m instead of 8m as returned to me, No 57 had been separated before Mr Eckfeldt's report reached here: From these statements & many others I might make if I believed it necessary, you will see that it requires the greatest care & vigilence on my part to save myself from being involved in great difficulties and I am assured that if you knew the careless manner business is transacted here, you would approve of the course I took in advising the Superintendant to send on assays from the bars. — It would have given Mr Tyler & Myself great pleasure to have seen you here last spring, we entertained strong hopes of your visiting us at that time, that you might witness the Southern way of doing business. I owe much to the superior judgment & penetration of Mr Tyler in preventing difficulties that my limited knowledge of men could not have taught me. Knowing as I do the impression made on

the mind of yourself & Mr Eckfeldt, respecting Mr Tyler's indecision at the time of our leaving Philadx, I feel it my duty to say from circumstances which have since come to my knowledge, that his case was a peculiarly trying one & difficult to decide; These difficulties arose out of the then doubtful situation of Mrs T. which have since been more clearly developed in the birth of a son. And I must say for Mr Tyler

Respectfully
Doctor R. M. Patton M.D.
Director of the U.S. Mint.
Philadelphia.

FREE
PAID

for accuracy, carefulness & diligence in business I have never seen his superior. And it is my opinion, that his difficulties here, in adjusting the machinery & overcoming difficulties that had been brought about by incompetant workmen previous to his arrival have been such as would have discouraged almost any One. Very respectfully
Your obt & humble Svt
James Maxwell

Paris July 6th 1843

Dr Moore Director of the Mint of the U.S.

Dr Sir

I have at length the pleasure to state to you, that an answer in every respect of the most acceptable character after considerable delay from the "Duke de Broglie ministre des affaires etrangers" by Mr Clavis a copy of which I enclose from the perusal you will perceive that all the operations of the Mint are open to me. And I am now prosecuting my duties.

It was with great satisfaction that I found the ajayer who is there mentioned as speaking english a gentleman of very pleasing address and heartily disposed as far as I can judge to give me every facility. He is actually engaged in ajaying by the humid method, (which has entirely superseded the Capel) for the verification of the coinage of the departments, of which there are seven in France when coin is struck. and which are required to be verified and paid for according to the ajay at Paris

The Process of Parting is not practised at the "Hotel des monnaies" or mint at Paris but on the return of Mr D'arcet from the Country which is expected daily I shall be enabled to determine when my researches in this department may be most successfully prosecuted

I have the honour to be Resp y yours Franklin Peale

P.S.

N.B.

I should feel as if I had neglected a duty if I did not mention that Mrs Fisher enjoys her usual health and that the rest of that charming family are perfectly well.

C. P.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Double rate

100

SHIP

NEW-YORK
AUG 27

Dr Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint
of the United States
Philadelphia.

Franklin Bank
of Pa.
Aug 6. 1833
Sept 26. 1833

2303

Copy

Dr. Mint of the United States

To the Bank of the United States

1833

July 23. To draft on Hallowell & Co Phila. 1325

Dolls — 250 —

Recd. from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint Two hundred and fifty dollars the amt. of the above bill

($250)

Liquet J. Cowperthwait

2d Cashr.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Copy

Dr. Mint of the United States

To Samuel Moore Director

1833

July 23. For this amount paid the Bank of the United States for a draft on Baring Brs & Co for 1350 Francs equal to two hundred and fifty dollars to be remitted to Franklin Peale to defray the expenses of his tuition to Europe on behalf of the Mint, as approved by the Department — . . . . . $250—

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia July 23. 1833

Dear Sir

Agreeably to the intimation in my letter of the 15th I herewith remit for your use $250 in a draft of the Treasury of the United States on Rothingam & Co. which they are instructed to hold subject to your order advising you thereof. I enclose also the duplicate of a despatch from the Secretary of State addressed to the Minister of the United States at St Petersburgh requesting his influence in favour of your engineers should it be found expedient to visit that place.

Of the propriety of a visit to Russia you will as I have formerly suggested be better able to judge after having ascertained what facilities may be available in London should any insuperable conditions preclude you from the proper sources of information in Paris. Whether this can be ascertained and how without proceeding to London you will be competent to decide through channels which the ~~letters~~ your possession render accessible to you.

I have ~~very recently~~ been favoured with a few lines from Mr Dickson since obliging letters in furtherance of your proceedings I lately enclosed to you. He had ~~received a letter~~ from his father communicating some new intimations as to the prospects of the business of parting gold and silver especially that Mr Johnston had entered into extensive engagements of this kind. This it is presumed is Mr Percival Johnston an British of great eminence to whom at the suggestion of Mr Dickson I addressed some inquiries two years since in regard to Platina boilers for this purpose. These are prefaced in a superior manner by him and his ability ~~to my~~ engineers was highly satisfactory Mr Dickson has I understand written

again and specially to him further and probably to Mr. Johnston in a manner calculated any merit to ~~[illegible]~~ promote your free admission to the best conducted refineries in London.

These remarks are thrown out without having any certain knowledge of the real impediments by which your operations may be restricted – possibly none of the obstacles which I have apprehended to exist and which did exist some time since may now remain. It will be very pleasing to learn that a liberalized feeling on such points suited to the temper of the present times may remove all these hindrances. A reasonable fee for instruction is liable to no objection. After this I shall abstain from any farther intimations on these topics until I learn from yourself the actual facts – this must now very soon occur according to the usual periods of our packet ships.

I would again remark that an impression of our being already in advance of the foreign Mints in many particulars should not prevent your noting the ~~[illegible]~~ various processes and manipulations ~~[illegible]~~ prevailing abroad so that if we were had a Mint establishment to begin de novo you might be able on your return to devise a system ~~[illegible]~~ comprising all that is best in those you had visited – the best method of assaying by the humid way and the dry and both for gold and silver – the best processes in the refinery as well for parting gold and silver as for refining either from other extraneous metals – the best processes & contrivances in the melting room for ease and expedition and for always ~~[illegible]~~ producing ductile ingots with the least incidental waste – the best machinery and combinations in the various ~~[illegible]~~ operations preparatory to coinage beginning with the annealing

of the individual pieces — the best [redacted] devices for the improvement of our dies — and finally the best methods of communicating their impression to the planchets. This general outline I have drawn embraces a large field. You acquaintance with the operative trades and arts will lead you under it farther than my mind.

Please procure and forward to me if any good opportunity occurs a copy of the Memoir by Gay Lussac on the humide assay of silver, to which I refered in my letter of the 29th from Washington. Also a copy of the former reports of the commission appointed by the French Govt. on the same subject — that which you saw in my hands is without the plates.

Enclosed you have the forms of a receipt for the same hereunto annexed of which please sign duplicates noting your assent. There you have that the funds have been placed by Messrs. Huttinguer to your credit, and forward them by the first opportunities. Your own receipt is a desirable voucher to be offered to the Treasury Department — though not essential it is the most direct and acceptable.

Very respectfully
and truly yours

Wm. Moore

Franklin Peale Esq.
care of Huttinguer & Lee
Paris

P.S. You will please attach by a wafer the flying seal of the duplicate despatch addressed to Mr. Buchanan before you deliver it.

104

To
Franklin Pierce
July 23. 1857

2211

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Copy.

Paris July 1st 1833

Sir,

I have the honor to announce to you, that agreably to the desire you expressed to me, the Minister of finances has given orders for Mr. Peale to be admitted, to visit in detail the Mint. This functionary will receive from the "Commission de Monnaies" all the information he may require concerning the basis of our coining system.

The "Commissaire du Roi" & the director of the Mint will, on their part, give him all information belonging particularly to the manipulation & the process of coining.

Lastly an essayer of the Mint, who speaks the English language, will serve Mr. Peale as interpreter in the communications he may have to make & to receive.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your very humble & very obedient servant

J. Broglie.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

a

Mr Rives Chargé d'affaires of the United States of America.

67.

Duc de Broglie
to Mr. Harris
respecting Mr. Pakis [redacted]
admission to Westbrae
July 1. 1833

Sir

Agent of the United States
Portland April 27th 1833

The designs of employing my leisure of the Spring season
Agent of the requisite qualifications to visit Paris & London with the purpose of examining
certain processes relative to the precious metals, which I was submitted to you in conversation
during my recent visit to Washington having met your approbation have
occupied much of my attention since that time. I may be perhaps briefly to recall to the
general point the matter contained in the letter addressed to you at Washington as
rendering the proposed expedient.

Such a purpose had been entertained for some years
without having been a favorable opportunity for putting it in the objects in
view required attainments and are applicable in the individual employed,
which are not often to be found disengaged from pursuits affording higher emolu-
ments. This impelling motive was
hospitably removed by the concurrence
occasion of finding the gentleman thus named to you Mr Franklin Peale of this city
from other engagements and not in disposed to devote himself to this
object.

I give my ultimo pleasure
Washington
Mr Peale will take from
New York for Havre by the Packet of the 8th May with instructions as to the
various objects confided to him. These objects and the
general considerations rendering them worthy of regard are
mentioned at the interview referred to permit me briefly to repeat

One of the objects mentioned as of chief ~~moment~~ interest was the process employed with great success in France for separating the gold and silver from each other. The principle on which this is performed is not new nor is it by any means unknown here. ~~But~~ It can not be uninteresting to learn what manipulations have been found most economical after long experience to be pursued in the Caution Market ~~by~~ ~~for many years~~ ~~pursued~~ to procure supplies of the metals requiring separation, thus affording an ample field for testing all modes and selecting the best. The best on a very fine process is ~~probably~~ now in use in France having been greatly improved within ~~any~~ late years. It is believed ~~the~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~experience~~ ~~and valuable~~ as affording two highly valuable means on this subject ~~to~~ ~~in 1829~~ of the duties of 1827 & 1828 to myself, ~~and~~ ~~by an~~ ~~and~~ by an intelligent friend in Paris, being the report of a Commission charged by the Chamber for ~~the~~ with the ~~to~~ investigation of the process in question with the view of remedying ~~this defect in~~ the alleged unsalubrity of ~~the~~ establishments ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ — Where recently the process ~~as conducted in France~~ has been introduced into England ~~with the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ by a scientific gentleman from Lyons ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ The introduction of the most approved ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

that the silver assay as performed here with the guards adopted for the operations of its inferior in accuracy to that of any other Mint employing the same assay. This still to some extent incorrect in its results by the from the variable state of the atmosphere and from the difficulty of measuring accurately the contracting with heat in the temperature of a furnace. Were devoted to this subject by multiplying the experiments of the heads of the assay of the [illegible] attention of the Mint for in 1829 and a commission consisting of the first names in the ranks of chemical science were charged with its investigation. The Reports of this commission dated in 1829 and 1830 are received here. Thence the Department from the French Mints in 1831 they introduced the mechanical heads of [illegible] by the officers of the Mints and [illegible] - The labors and report of this Com. [illegible] in regard to the hammered assay [illegible] probably the impress [illegible] on this above [illegible] by the Hon. C. A. Wells Chairman of the Com. on Coins of the House of Reps. in 1831 [illegible] which from a part of the Com. published in the report of the Committee of July 22d 1831

Some introductory experiments have been made here in regard to the hammered [illegible] assay. But the little time which the officers of the Mint can devote to this inquiry, employed as he is by daily official engagements is altogether insufficient for the purpose. In France the military officers have been committed chiefly to those who were not engaged in other highly important public duties. Even for they have succeeded in reducing the hammered mode of assaying [illegible] to a rule simple for daily use & have not satisfactorily learned a satisfactory report on the subject was [illegible] expected. [illegible] Nor for [illegible] it is not known [illegible] that such a report has been made. -

On the whole this process demands the best efforts to render it generally perfect and [illegible] with the fine assay [illegible] which [illegible] performed as I am with the [illegible] [illegible] employed here to [illegible] the officers employed

in any reply on this point to the opinion of ~~Mr White~~ the law: on law
whose opinion to is still entertained that a patent issued by the Secretary
way would be ~~better~~ (Secretary's Department) — In this opinion the Agency of the Mint also is
in fact ~~an~~ perfecting his department ~~upon the same~~ convenience

~~The third subject mentioned is of less instant concern to the Mint in
this ~~not~~ for procuring ~~not~~ an equal ~~Mint~~ ~~be~~ examination of the machinery
~~then~~ ~~the~~ a third ~~what~~ ~~not~~ numbers of respectable persons employed
in coining by steam power — The application of this power in the ~~[illegible]~~
~~Stamping~~ ~~of the~~ ~~Steam~~ ~~dispositions~~ ~~parts of the blank~~ ~~for~~ ~~pressing~~ until the disk is in readiness to receive the im-
pression of the die, is not less perfect in the Mint of the United States than
in the most celebrated of the ~~foreign~~ Mints in some particulars ~~the~~ our combinations might
be every advantageously ~~adopted~~ ~~introduced~~ ~~into the mint~~ ~~to supply~~ ~~those~~ establishments.
The impression of the die has been thus far given by hand presses. In
the ~~Mint~~ Parent Mint ~~and subsidiary~~ ~~in the Stations of all the~~
~~Mints of Europe~~ the application of steam power by ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~
combination of Machinery constructed by the celebrated Mr. Boulton
has been introduced for this purpose. ~~By~~ the amount of coinage required
to be effected yearly ~~has~~ ~~[illegible]~~ from the present mint is ~~[illegible]~~ not
strongly demanded ~~but~~ The great reputation of this ~~[illegible]~~ Machinery
~~[illegible]~~ has occasioned it to be the subject of a ~~[illegible]~~ inquiry &
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and especially after the present Edifice was com-
menced under the act for extending the Mint establishment, the
introduction of such Machinery being then under consideration. If this
measure had been ~~[illegible]~~ ~~determined~~ on some person of the requisite Mechanical
skill would have been required to visit England to see ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the
Machinery in operation. For such a purpose Mr Baker is singularly qua-
lified. He is distinguished for Mechanical ingenuity and speculation of
inquisition in regard to Machinery ~~and~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ effect of Mechanical combinations ~~[illegible]~~ he ~~may~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ he may repair on this subject ~~the~~
~~[illegible]~~ subject will be available should it be considered desirable
to ~~[illegible]~~ employ that character of Machinery hereafter. The expediency
of its introduction ~~[illegible]~~ manner in preference to other modes of applying steam
power for the purpose ~~[illegible]~~ in question ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Mr. Peale's report shall have the same reference in regard to its ~~[illegible]~~ of
from the collection as subjects of an [illegible] in various degrees to the [illegible] and
the [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] of

He has been making these operations of this Department familiar to learn by frequent attendance thereon preparatory to his departure. This ~~is not~~ acquaintance with the business of Chemistry under this supervision carry - He is in the character of Assistant & says that he will expected which above, no compensation being attached to his appointment under he is ready to embark. — —

Will you have the goodness to forward a few ~~lines~~ a few lines ~~introducing Mr Rhodes~~ recommending Mr Rhodes to the ~~[illegible]~~ any public functionary of the Gov't in Paris & London ~~[illegible]~~ when a trustee & without any ~~[illegible]~~ contribute ~~[illegible]~~ be to the success of the object of his visit. If any private introduction should seem to be you as especially calculated for this ~~purpose~~ purpose be pleased to furnish him therefor. I would observe that of letters to other than public functionaries he has ~~[illegible]~~ a large supply. In the circle of his acquaintance he has many friends by whom his character is highly appreciated and who will favorably introduce him to ~~[illegible]~~ gentlemen in ~~[illegible]~~ of science in Paris and London. —

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obt Svt

Saml Moore

Hon Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

76

F.

Hon. Louis McLane
Sect. of the Treasury
Apl. 27. 1837

2266

Mint of the United States
Phila. June 7. 1833

Dear Sir —

In a late letter I requested you to inform me of the weight and legal value and material of that part of the French coinage which corresponds to our cents and half cents and also whether counterfeits thereof are thrown into circulation to any injurious extent. Please state also particularly the amount for which those coins are a legal tender. I will thank you likewise to ascertain whether the small denominations of silver coins are found to be commonly in the state of any sensible amount and whether any legal impediments are interposed for the purpose of preventing this. On the above points you will please enquire early and inform me as soon as you have data to be relied on.

Thanks for information very kindly rec.d. It is rendered probable that a larger fee may be required for your commission to full instruction at Paris in regard to the proofs of gold and silver having been you will consider it discreet to give without farther advice. Should this be the case you will nevertheless be very usefully employed during the interim in investigating the method of assaying silver in the humid way with other collateral inquiries until a more propitious opportunity may arise for prosecuting the former object. Herewith you will receive two letters from James Dickson Esq.r one to Mr. Mushet and one to Mr. Mushet, Nephew & successor I believe, to the late distinguished gentleman of that name who had charge of the Melting & Refining department of that institution. Mr. Dickson with whom I have become acquainted within the last two years was for some time in the British Mint a pupil of Mr. Mushet last mentioned. His circumstance together with the influence to which he is well entitled by his personal character and various attainments make it probable that these letters will greatly promote the success of your enquiries in London should they be deposited by any cause in Paris. A copy of Mr. Dickson's note to me accompanying the above mentioned letters is also enclosed herewith as presenting some additional aspects favorable to his influence in the case. The extreme which my acquaintance with Mr. Dickson had early impressed me, rendered it a pleasure to give him letters on the occasion of his visiting the southern States by which his views there were probably in some degree promoted

his good wishes in regard to the success of this enterprise confided to you may be relied on therefore both from this consideration and from his highly liberal mind.

I have now to add that it has been mentioned to me that the process of gold and silver parting by the sulphuric acid has been introduced into the Mint of Russia in the most approved manner, that permission to examine the process was and is understood still is freely accorded. This intimation is from Mr. Dickson. It is probable therefore that by the packet of the 1st July I may advise you to proceed to St. Petersburgh unless it shall be ascertained that this liberality is no longer extended in regard to which information it is presumed may be had from the Russian Minister through the intervention of Mr. Livingston whose readiness to promote the objects in view has already been promptly evinced.

If the journey to Russia be decided on it should be accomplished in time to return to London or Paris before winter. In a few days I expect to have a conversation at Washington with the Secretary of the Treasury Mr Duane on these subjects. The Secretary of State, Mr McLane whose I have every security here will aid the bearer of your visit to Petersburgh ~~[illegible] should be deemed advisable~~ by letters to our Minister there Mr. Buchanan, if that measure should ~~[illegible]~~ then deemed advisable. This will of course ~~[illegible]~~ be in a great degree contingent on the character of the facilities for effecting the desired objects in Paris & London, in regard to which you will, before the receipt of my letter by the 1st July Packet, have obtained probably ample information. Whether to be obtained this, effectually as ~~[illegible]~~ to London, may render ~~[illegible]~~ expedient a prompt visit to that place on receiving this communication, must be left to your sound discretion.

The facilities for visiting Petersburgh I understand are very frequent and both the additional expense will it is presumed grow out of this measure. It is probable however that I shall add to your means by a draft accompanying my letter by the packet alluded to.

Mr. Dickson it appears from his letter to Mr Mathison, is under the impression that the process of gold and silver parting by the sulphuric acid if introduced into the Mint ~~[illegible]~~ will be limited to this institution. This is highly probable but it can not be a condition on which any information is sought in regard to the latest improvements in this process abroad. You will therefore inquiringly state this to Mr. Mathison if you perceive that such a consideration is regarded as the basis of any information he may communicate.

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Asa Moore

Hon. Peale Ore.
Care of Hottinguer & Co.
Paris

91

To

J. Fiale Esq.
Paris
June 7th 1833

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

2213

Mint of the United States
Philadr. July 15th. 1833

Dear Sir.

As it is now probable that in in days I shall have from you I have on full consideration decided to let the present packet pass without adding to your resources by a further remittance, or ~~by adding~~ suggesting any thing ~~beyond~~ ~~further~~ more in regard to the ~~objects~~ objects some months to your attention - By the time of the next packet the 24th. ~~inst~~ leading from late ~~[illegible]~~ arrivals I hope to have the satisfaction of ~~[illegible]~~ learning ~~that~~ that you have safely reached Paris with the same information of your receipts -

Very respectfully
I remain yours
C. Wm. Moore

Franklin Peale Esq.
Care of Hottinguer & Co
Paris -

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE U.S.A.

To

Franklin Peale

July 15. 1873

2215

Mint of the U. States

Philad.a Aug. 28. 1873

Dear Sir

Your of the 6th July was rec.d two days since. It is very satisfying to receive the favorable [illegible] accorded upon the part of the public authorities. So right [illegible] Officer finding [illegible] permit the facility of an interpreter in the [illegible] of the Mint [illegible] the [illegible] Mint [illegible] you from [illegible] Personally in the French Language [illegible] acquaintance with the [illegible] It will be found [illegible] in your [illegible] contemplated relations to this Mint [illegible] Pounds.

You next [illegible] communication will probably inform me [illegible] how far [illegible] your [illegible] of having sold or [illegible] transport [illegible] in Paris [illegible] as to the [illegible] houses [illegible] inquiries

On this [illegible] will depend the expediency of transferring your [illegible] inquiries to another place in regard to which the [illegible] letters already addressed to you will present all the suggestions the best lights within my power to supply. [illegible] is also [illegible] of [illegible]

You [illegible] of [illegible] The [illegible] accomplishment of the objects [illegible] to which your attention has been [illegible] unavoidably [illegible] your [illegible] expected [illegible] will [illegible] to the mind of your [illegible]

With great respect

Yours truly

Chas. Moore

Franklin Peale Esq.

Philad.a

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

95

To –

Franklin Peale

Aug. 26. 1877

2217

Mint of the United States

Dear Sir

Philad.a Aug.t 30. 1833

After my letter of yesterday noon, was made I had the satisfaction of receiving yours of the 19th ult. By the same packet Mr. Eichfeld rec.d also your acceptable communication respecting the Copper balance proceeds for him — he will write at another time in acknowledgement of your attention to his wishes. [redacted] in favour of this Mint for your [redacted] on account of the Mint [redacted] on Rothschilds for [redacted] 696 fr. the [illegible] is remitted by this opportunity, [redacted] on behalf of Mr. Eichfeldt which will be credited [redacted] to your credit & held subject to your order. [redacted] In regard to a copper balance for the public account [redacted] you will communicate your opinion after having been thus constituted a Leader.

Of course you will not [redacted] any chance for instructions which may come to your receipt without referring the matter to me. [redacted] It appears [redacted] probable from [redacted] indications that a product to as Mr. Dickson intimated you [redacted] in regard to the propriety of putting gold with the [illegible] awaits [redacted] in Paris, [redacted] This consideration, being by all the suggestions which occur to me now as [redacted] weighing on [illegible] for [redacted] in any communications which you have before this time received. The general respect [redacted] remarks by your last [illegible] respecting the [redacted] not lessen — on your will be regarded [redacted] to effect the purpose of your [redacted] mission. [redacted] Economic patience [redacted] under temporary disappointment & while the facilities are lessening for our object of Journ.t devote your attention to other matters without being discouraged — time & events will open [redacted] to your more favorable accounting.

I would suggest

[redacted] That no machinery or implements be ordered except [redacted] to such limits as may be requisite for pursuing your studies & practice successfully, without proceeding to fix an estimate [redacted]. It is desirable that such expenditure should [redacted] accurately ascertained by some of the officers you employ, before it is [redacted] heard abroad [redacted] discussing with the [redacted] as to the [redacted] objects of [redacted] immediate [redacted] expenditure [redacted] Disclosures in [redacted] confidently your discretion is [redacted] relied on.

Very respectfully
Yours
[redacted]

You are [redacted] very usefully employed [redacted] It is with [redacted] remarks in the [redacted] pamphlet of the Second Assay, a prominent object of investigation [redacted] the importance of which it appears [redacted] has not been overrated. [redacted] other also [redacted] that [redacted] important [redacted] valuable [redacted] results from your labors & expenses [redacted]

Very respectfully
Yours
R. M. Moore

Franklin Peale Esq.
[redacted]
Paris

96

To
Franklin Peale Esq
Aug. 30. 1833

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

2217

Mint of the United States

Philad.a Oct.r 28. 1833

Dear Sir

Yours of the 29th. Ult.o with the documents accompanying, has been received – the specimens of coins alluded to therein were handed me personally by Mr. Wahl.

The principal for instruction on the subject of painting gold and silver, by the Hom.e* from which you have entertained a proposition conditioned on the approval of it here, is as you have no doubt anticipated regarded as utterly inadmissible. It would be proper to have no doubt with the party on this point. Before any consideration can be contemplated, approximating in amount to that proposed by the Hom.e in question, the subject must be referred to Congress, as it far ~~exceeds~~ transcends the limit to which I can suppose my discretion, or that of the Head of the Department, in regard to the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint, extends – The terms proffered by another Specimen which you mention, viz.x 2000 fr. I think may reasonably be authorised by an appropriation during the approaching session of Congress, if more liberal conditions are not tendered in another place.

Full confidence is felt that you will not enter into any engagement of doubtful propriety as to expense, knowing your discretion and thoughtfulness. In my letter of Sept.r 30 however, that you might feel more assured of my views in this respect, I have again drawn your attention to this point, requesting you "to make no contract in regard to a fee, unless it be for an amount not exceeding

* This stands for $2,000 francs.

incidental expenses left with me on your departure, without first referring the subject for decision here". I have only to add, that on full consideration of the state of things presented by your last, I do not feel authorised to extend your discretionary latitude in this respect.

Do not, I trust again say, allow yourself to become impatient of the delay thus incident to the prosecution of the objects committed to you. The Spanish proofs and your other employments are very usefully occupying your time. I shall shortly hear of the result of your visit to London, and will thenceforward write you again. I defer until then any further suggestions. —

With great respect
Your Ob'd Ser'v
Pierre Moore

Franklin Peale Esq.
Paris.
care of R. S. Beasley Esq.
Consulate the U. States.
Havre

88
To
Franklin Peale Esq.
Oct. 23. 1833
care of R. S. Beasley Esq.
Consulate of the U. States
Havre
D.D. 19

Philad.a Dec.r 5. 1833

Dear Sir

Your of Oct. 17th from London has been rec.d — I have only now time to say that I intend to return to Washington — after my return I will write you ~~more fo~~ further in regard to the means for acquiring the Pacific heights — Meanwhile you are I am sure sufficiently occupied — Yours by Mr. Fisher —

Yours very truly

Geo. W. Moore

Franklin Peale Esq.

Paris

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

97

To
Thomas Peale Esq
Dec. 5. 1833

2280

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Sep.r 20th. 1833

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 5th. ult. was rec.d on the 21st. In the hope of some further advices from you by a subsequent post, I have deferred writing to the last day for the present packet.

No funds have arrived on the 23d. July & $250 will meet that time of your letter for the present. A further remittance will be forwarded as soon as your further letters may indicate a deficiency of the amount of means required. Please give me an estimate of the amount of means required hereafter. The number of books & materials & implements as may be indispensable will be purchased for your facilities & instructions. Matters without fear, we intend to be free with it be for a small amount more or less in any very material degree the means contemplated in the estimate & confidential capacity left with me on your departure, without first referring the subject for decision here. While this limits the scale of your proceedings in respect to the best of operations, you & fellow-workmen will be well employed in rendering the process of copying both in the day & hereafter perfectly familiar. This can never be done by merely reading the process in the hands of others but will require actual practice & experience. I hope you will find good opportunities for this.

If you have not before this shall have

determined that it is expedient

[redacted] Repair [redacted] make a measure [redacted] will [redacted] be out of the I presume

question by the absence of the Emperor [redacted] & therefore must be deferred till [redacted] the instructions to be obtained in reply to

Spring if at all not usually [redacted] understood.

On the [redacted] subject of the factory scrap I have

very cheerfully [redacted] wished [redacted] on your judgment to [redacted] adopt

the procedure which should be best under the [redacted] suggestions

[redacted] in my former letter especially those of the 27th & 31st July [redacted]

to. The plan which seemed to me most obvious was to ascertain

whether you can with a fee at all reasonable obtain the

requisite facilities in Paris. Next on learning the time which there

was under question to ascertain whether you could be spared the

requisite facilities in London & to do this by a visit to

that place [redacted] unless by the time of your channel based

to open the facts could be [redacted] without otherwise

[redacted] I presume to London [redacted] to be the most

convenient spot to Petersburgh. This I am advised is

carry & expeditious by Harwich in a steamer before and

thence by steamer to Petersburgh, of all which upon our

letter informed thee I am.

If this letter should reach you with and your having turned conclusively [redacted] the business in your mind any later further argument on my part I would advise

upon immediate proceeding to [redacted] the former to try the [redacted] scrap

[redacted] of your being for a suitable introduction from Mr. Dixon

to the [redacted] personal [redacted] conversation with Mr. Bail

[redacted] and you [redacted] to learn from the

[redacted] which Dep will [redacted] you shall have been disappointed by [redacted]

the scrap at London you will have proceeded I presume

to St. Petersburgh unless full evidence has been

permitted to you that no sufficient instructions facilities for an [redacted] in regard to the business in Sicilian [redacted] to be found there.

I will now suppose that you have made your good cause to exist Prussia and have also [redacted] insuperable both in Vienna and England by forbidding [redacted] in the character you for instance. All this will probably have been stated to me [redacted] by a communication [redacted] to be sent [redacted] in the future. I shall know the full extent of the obstacles to be surmounted [redacted] with all the details [redacted] pertaining thereto and see the confidently [redacted] made in your [redacted] as the [redacted] subject.

Do not feel [redacted] disturbed by these circumstances. You may call the time very carefully employed. Make yourself a proficient in the French language and over carefully my full instructions and also my [redacted] relevant letters. [redacted] the topics therein [redacted] full mentions are [redacted] to your [redacted] consideration and note them all for such [redacted] occasional attention as they may require, and you to [redacted] well.

If the pending business be among the later [redacted] that [redacted] it [redacted] equally well — you will be enabled to effect [redacted] confident [redacted] return through facilities yet to be obtained at Vienna by the [redacted] Klaus in [redacted] [redacted]

You are at the threshold of your mission — your last letter [redacted] all the time of [redacted] you had been but 30 days in Paris and would have accomplished [redacted] your pertinent [redacted] — [redacted] — There is in a former letter mentioned my impression that your residence in Paris may not be less than one year. If it should be found necessary that [redacted] confident to continue it still longer I have no doubt the [redacted]

will be approved & the coin recommended

[redacted] means [redacted] in consideration of the value of the [redacted] objects to be attained by your [redacted] agency.

You mention the new coining press and its beautiful workmanship [redacted]. All this is pleasing to me. It is not [redacted] to me [redacted] that letting circulate on the edge of the coins in the mission of the [redacted] latter for pieces intended [redacted] as an inscription impressed upon [redacted] is to [redacted] [redacted] the name [redacted] Probably it will be the pieces last of course you will find no encouragement to any contrary [redacted] is to be [redacted] new [redacted] for [redacted] not [redacted] for [redacted] with the views entertained [redacted] I do [redacted] not suppose [redacted] probably [redacted] sufficient to induce us to adopt as there the same name for pieces. But your notes measurements and sketches [redacted] of coining [redacted] will be [redacted] kindly returned to me & I hope [redacted] you will have copies [redacted] of that kind [redacted] Dr. [redacted] in regard to [redacted] the various [redacted] the [redacted] of the Mint & operations [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] authorized acts.

With great respect

Yours truly

Robt. J. Walker

Hon. Robt. J. Walker
Sec. of the Treasury
Washington

Messrs. Cochran Rothwell & Co.

Mint of the United States

Philad.a June 22d 1837

Gentlemen

[redacted]

The specimen of copper blanchets left by your friend who called lately have an interpenetrating as to their [redacted] complexion and but not equally so as to the manner in which they are milled [redacted]

[redacted] Our [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible]

To

Messrs. Cocker Brothers
& Co.

Inspecting Officers Stamp &
Date 22d 1833

2139

New York May 8th 1832

Dr Sir

Your packet containing a note of the 4th inst was received at half past nine this morning. I take my departure to join the Ship at 11 o'clk. I have found every thing comfortable on board of her and anticipate an agreeable voyage.

I thank you sincerely for your kind wishes and pledge myself that all my powers shall be directed to a faithful accomplishment of the honourable and agreeable duties that have been assigned to me.

I also thank you most sincerely for your personal wishes in my behalf and for the agreeable manner that they have been expressed.

I remain dear Sir
yours most respectfully
Cornelius Peale

Dr Samuel Moore Phila.

74

(To)

Dr Samuel Moore
Mint of the U. S.
Philad.a

NEW-YORK
MAY
3

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Franklin Bank
May 8th. 1833

$140

Mint of the United States

Philad.a May 15. 1837

Franklin Peale Esq.

Dear Sir

I enclose herewith your charge against an officer of the Mint which relations to this institution

You will, conformably to my Corr.n of the 27th. ult. to the Sentiments of the Treasury, be guided as heretofore during your absence in its name.

Please send me by the first convenient opportunity your receipt a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State to Mr. Vail — the other is retained by deliver. A copy of either is sufficient for the purpose.

Inform me at your early period respecting the coinage of Half Dimes corresponding to our Cents & half Cents. The weight & legal value & material of these coins also whether they are and in any case issued from the Mint & circulated by special contract. Also whether they are to any extent thereafter circulation by compulsory

Very respectfully

Your ob.t

To
Franklin Peale Esq
May 15. 1833

2212

To Franklin Peale Esq.

Sir

Conformably to my communication to the Directors of the Mint of the 27th. ult. respecting the relation which you would be regarded as bearing to this Institution, from the time of your being in readiness to embark for Europe under engagements connected with its interests, I hereby designate and appoint you Assistant Assayer of the Mint from the present date.

During the period of your employment abroad under instructions from the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Department, and on your return while you shall be charged with the duties and incumbent duties pertaining to this appointment, you will be entitled to compensation at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, subject to appropriations as aforesaid.

Very respectfully

A. D. Moore
Director

Mint of the United States
Philad.a May 6th. 1837

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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To

Franklin Peale Esq.

Copy.

Appts as Asst Assayer

May 6. 1833

2 210

Paris 22 May 1833

Samuel Moore Esquire
Director of the Mint of the US
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir.

The letter you addressed to me under date of the 7 May last was, with other letters on the same subject, handed me by Mr Franklin Peale to whom they were confided. Shortly in time, you will doubtless have been informed by Mr Peale, in addressing, in expressing to the object of his Mission, such communications to the authorities here as were calculated to promote those relations that were contemplated on your part, and which I have since from Mr Peale have offered to open here a fund of information important to the interests of the Mint.

Mr Peale has consulted me originally upon other branches of inquiry confided to him, which I have from time to time might possibly be prosecuted with better effect in Russia, and has asked of me letters permission could not be obtained for visiting in all its departments the Mint establishment at St Petersburg. Having an intimate friend in the person of the Russian Ambassador here, I had great pleasure to institutiing the necessary inquiries on this occasion, and I am happy to inform you that the same facilities obtained here will with equal cordiality be granted in the Russian Capital. The information I have already imparted to Mr. Peale, has been made known to him at the same time, in case he considered himself of it, that he should hasten his departure on account of the advanced state of the Season, as the Baltic may soon be navigable after the month of October.

Pray for I know that the influence of my official agency is a matter of duty, and I need not assure you, my dear Sir, whom I have held the honor of knowing from my early youth, and for whose merits I entertain so just and extreme, that the satisfaction of recording some views in relation to Mr Poole has not been a little enhanced by the value I have attached to the special recommendations of which he has been the bearer.

I am not certain how long my services as a public functionary may be made available in connexion with the objects of your important embassy - but you have a happy guarantee, in defaults of my official aid, in the security of more efficient support which will be as cheerfully lent to you on the part of my successor, who must soon be on his way to this capital.

Pray you will do me the favor to recall me to my excellent and distinguished friend Doctor Patterson, and in offering me to Uncle in those cordial recollections which once cemented me to your high attainments & from which I derived solid success, I equally intend, for you, to accept the renewed assurances of my high consideration and regard.

C. A. Harris.

N.B. Mr Poole has just called and left me the enclosed packet which I have given together with the letter in the special charge of Mr Walsh who returns with the packet on the 24th from Havre — and promises me to hand it to you in person.

101

L. Harris
Paris Aug.t 22
1833

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
LIBRARY

2160

Paris June 28th 1833

Dr Samuel Moore

Dear Sir

I acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of your letter of March the 15th enclosing my designation as Assistant Assayer of the Mint for which please to accept my thanks and assurance of my endeavour so to prosecute my researches, whilst here, as may best serve the interest of the institution over which you preside

According to your request I send you the following copy of a letter addressed to Mr Rail Chargé d'affaires at London.

Department of State
Washington 30th of April 1833

Mason Rail Esquire
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
London

Sir

Franklin Peale Esquire of Phila the Bearer of this letter has been recommended to me as a gentleman of extensive scientific attainments, he visits London with instructions from the Director of the Mint of the United States sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of investigating the process of coining in England. and I would be obliged to you to do every thing in your power to facilitate his enquiries.

I am Sir very respectfully your obedient Servant
Edw Livingston

Both letters are precisely alike differing only in the address

Rather than lose the present opportunity of replying to your enquiry on the subject of the small circulating medium, I will remark upon it from personal observation and give you fuller and more official information as soon as I can address the proper persons.

At present it does not appear that there is any issue of copper coin

The circulating medium is of the following kinds

Pieces of the denomination of one "Decime" value two sous. Ten of them are equal in value to one Piastre. They are of Copper and an alloy resembling bell metal, and are of the time of Louis XVI and the Republic

Pieces of Copper and mixed metal of the value of one sous or five centimes.

Small pieces washed with silver are in circulation, the value of which is ten centimes or two sous. They were issued by Napoleon

Pieces of 6 liards or one and a half sous are very scarce, but occasionally seen I believe that they are not legal, being like the following of ancient coinage and obsolete

Pieces of one and two liards equal in value to the fourth and half of a sous

The workmanship of these coins is exceedingly rough, if we except those of Napoleon issue, which certainly have the best execution, but do

cash being worn off by use.

It appears that there has not been an issue of Copper since the Revolution (1795) if we except those by Napoleon which bear the date 1809 & 10, but as I have not official or authentic sources of information at the present moment, I do not wish this to be considered a statement entirely free from liability to error.

Accounts are kept in francs and centimes but payments of less amount than half a franc, are made in the above mentioned Copper or alloyed coins, there being no coin of the denomination of a centime.

I will take advantage of the first opportunity of acquiring fuller and more authentic information on the above, and the other questions in your last, and communicate them as soon as possible.

Mr Harris' application to the Minister of finance has been acknowledged, and we are daily expecting the results.

I have the honour to be most respectfully yours

Francklin Peale

To

Dr Samuel Moore

Director of the Mint

of the United States

Philadelphia

SHIP

NEW-YORK
AUG

Received and answered by
Philip Ammon
Philadelphia

Franklin State
Aug 28. 1813
Wed Aug 28. 1813

7400

London Oct 17th 1833

Dear Sir.

Two letters received the day after my arrival in London are most thankfully ~~received~~ acknowledged, particularly as they contain an approval of my proceedings as far as you have received a statement of them. it gives me great additional pleasure also to inform you that so far all opportunities have been extended to me without charge and that no expenses have arisen further than a few trifling donations to the workmen about the mint. it is with peculiar pleasure that I state to you that every personal attention has been received from Mr Chandet, with whom I was engaged daily in the practice of the humid assay, without fee or reward of any kind. I have received also from him much information of a useful character in the art of assay generally and the analysis of metals.

The only apparatus that I have felt justified in ordering, you have I fear effect received an account of some delay will take place in forwarding them in consequence of my leaving Paris. Mr Chapelles scale was finished on the day, and as Mr Chandet was desirous of using it for a few days in order to test its qualities I kept it with him

Mr Pace
Rec'd Oct. 17. 1833
78

my return to Paris. it shall however be forwarded immediately afterwards.

On my arrival here I presented my letter to Mr Vail, and in a week was desired by him to call on Lord Auckland the master of the Mint. I found with him Mr Morrison deputy master to whom our objects were stated. they lavished every facility on all that relates to government transactions, but could say nothing on the subject of parting by Sulphuric acid. it being practised (as you have been informed by Mr Mathison at the Mint but at his own discretion and combines other than the Mint business.

Unfortunately my visit is at an unauspicious moment, in consequence of the state of exchange no bullion is sent to the Mint, and it is therefore completely and entirely idle every thing is standing still and there is no immediate prospect of its recommencing operations

The deputy master very kindly ordered a crucible of Gold to be melted rolled &c for the purpose of shewing the machinery to a Prussian Gentleman who is here with the same objects as myself.

It is with great regret that I inform you that my application to Mr Mathieson has been answered in the negative. he does not desire to give any information and will not afford any facility except in a general way he declines also to name or accept any

a few, then my prospect of information on the parting with Palladium ores in England is entirely closed.

Mr Dickson wrote to Mr Johnson the Gentleman with whom you have had some correspondence: and I mentioned in a late letter that I had met him in Paris, I have since seen him frequently and was received by him with great kindness and liberality. his refinery and Platinum works are extensive and I made spend all the time that I can spare with him, he recommends should a refinery be established with us that the Platinum be imported in sheets and made into vessels there, good coppersmiths only being required.

I have had the Platinum also to see Mr Dickson sent and report of his good health.

The Machinery of the Mint of London is on the Grand scale and some portions to be approved of others are not so well.

The Iron melting room deserves particular attention, but there is no prospect whatever of my seeing it in operation, it has been idle two years, and as yet no prospect of it being otherwise.

You will understand from these statements that my prospects are in London, I have after due consideration resolved to make measurements and memorandums of all that may be desirable in the different departments and with these materials go back to Paris, and there occupy my self

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

with a series of assays by the Caps. &c., and a few other things that yet remain to be done and fill up the interval by making drafts with the materials mentioned above.

I do this because the living is much cheaper in France, and I can revisit London when the Mint is in operation, of course more advantageously that at this time.

By some strange inadvertance, I find on opening a my notes of letters to you that I have not mentioned the results of my application to the other refiners in Paris there are three. The first would not on any account and I know not for what reason give any information. The next, Monsieur Rebel, gave every facility including a residence at his house for the requisite time, at a charge of 12.000 francs. The last person evidently had some previous intercourse with the Poisson as his charge was the same (50.000 frs).

I will give all attention to the subject of scales, as yet I have had no opportunity of comparison.

I believe that I have touched on all the matters that are important but will write again in a few days. In order to give you my ideas of the machinery of the London Mint, the papers for piercing the planchets will have a particular notice not for their efficacy or simplicity but the reverse.

I am yours respectfully and truly Charles Peale.

Robert Lawrie Esqre.

Mint of the United States
Philad^a Sept. 17. 1833

Messrs. Crocker & Brothers &c

Gentlemen

Mr. Clerk of Westfield
Blankets have been rec^d from you in regard to which I have now to remark that the Cash ~~[illegible]~~ appear of too great a duration for packages of this heavy ~~[illegible]~~ description ~~[illegible]~~ Have any lining ~~[illegible]~~ at the heads & seams ~~[illegible]~~ appear to have been injured somewhat in the transportation. Our Court proof is not at this Term in action but will be in a few days when ~~the~~ a full trial will be made of the Blankets in question & the result communicated — Meanwhile the quality will hear satisfactory — the staining or fading can be easily corrected hereafter.

Very respectfully
Your obt
Saml Moore

To
Wm. Beaty Rothwell Esq.
Dec. 17. 1833

2139

Paris Sept 14th 1833

Received Paris August 26th 1833 of Samuel Moore Director of the Mint of the United States, through the house of Mottinguer aine & Co two hundred and fifty dollars towards defraying the expense of my visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint under instructions for that purpose from the director

Franklin Peale

$250/00

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

83

Duplicate Rec.
Franklin Peale
$256
Remitted July 23. 1833
Rec. by him in Paris
Aug. 27. 1833

a

2206.

Mr Samuel Snow

Dear Sir

The accompanying estimate might have been presented several days since. I have waited for information from another source but have been disappointed. As the items of the enclosed are taken from actual receipts I have little doubt that they are nearly if not quite correct.

And therefore think it unnecessary to wait longer.

I believe that this is a close estimate, and the actual expenses will not be less. But at the same time I cannot (my sources of information being accurate) think that they will much if they should at all exceed this amount.

I have the pleasure to be

Yours respectfully

Franklin Pierce

Mar 25th 1833

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Estimate of Expenses for one year including the Passages out and returning

Francs

Passage to Havre		750 francs.
Havre to Paris		75 "
5 months in France viz		
Furnished rooms.	250 F.	
Board	800	
Washing	75	
Incidentals	200	1325 Francs
Equal at 5 frs to the $		2150. $430.—
England		
Paris to London		35.—
4 months in London viz		
Rooms	$90.	
Board	100	
Washing	15	
Incidentals	100	305.
Passage home		144
		914
Exchange		91
		$1005

85

Mr. Peale

Extraordinary Expense
to Europe

March 25. 1837

2198

The undersigned beg leave to recommend to the President & Directors of the Mint Mr. Jno. C. Andre. to fill any place of labor that he may be qualified for, if there be any; or when any occur.

Reasons. 1st. We believe him to be strictly honest & worthy of trust, or confidence. He is a professor of Religion.

2. He is a strong able bodied. healthy man. & willing to labor at anything, with which he is acquainted

3 He has a large family of little children. & a good & honest citizen.

Philadª July 4th 1833.

Jas. Patterson

Geo. Hamilton Lee

Robert Parham

Jacob D. Hackley

President
&
Directors of the Mint

Recommendation
of Thomas H.
Geo. G. Cooke
4th July
1833

277

Washington June 29. 1833

Dear Sir

I am occupied with the objects which consulting some of the details in the Persian law brought me to this longer than I had expected and shall not make any addition to your funds by this Packet – You will hear from me on that subject by the next

~~probably I shall then send a additional supply say $250 –~~

~~Indeed~~ I defer also until ~~the 20th July Packet~~ ~~the Packet of the~~ ~~Lt~~ ~~suggest~~ any thing further in regard to the visit to St Petersburgh – You will have no want of employment even if your opportunities as to the prospects for procuring gold & silver should be less favorable in Persia than could be wished –

A further report or memoir by Gen Lesseps, on the subject of opening by the humane people has been received in Paris of the date of 1832 – It reached the Department of State yesterday – I have had little time to examine it – ~~from the tablets~~ It is apparent that much has been added to what was contained in ~~that~~ the memoir ~~which~~ of which you ~~I~~ ~~in the translation~~ – This is you have in my possession & presented in the intelligible translation the subject which I shall have corresponding – You will of course see it carefully after your arrival – All these memoirs and reports are designed to be heard ~~before you~~ and brought with you on your return ~~on the subject~~ ~~you on your return~~.

I add a few items as they now occur ~~to~~ to my memory ~~to the~~ lists of particulars – Please send me by any convenient hand or ~~for pairs~~ specimens of the ~~coins~~ money called Billon – ~~two sufficient~~ which is a mixture of some kinds of the Nearest you can find & for ~~specimen~~ of them which have been sufficiently used to exhibit the appearance when cleaned & tarnished by circulation – Send also a few specimens of the small silver coins particularly the fine

& two francs pieces of the recent coinage & most perfect coinage — also a few specimens of the copper coins of the latest coinage — Are the coins on also coins of the U States or Great Britain or Spain a legal tender in payment of debts at the rates for the coins of the U States. For Great Britain or Spain — What difference for this cent prevails in this information by weight of the silver coins of the U. States and of Spain and Mexico — What difference of any kind prevails between the estimation by weight of the gold coins of the U States and that of Great Britain, which you have and are of the same legal standard —

You will hear from me often & from various quarters, with the monetary as they come — In a few weeks I shall have the notes prepared of the coins you have and in hopes — On the most important topics I have nothing new to add. Every former communication.

I am with Esteem

Your truly

Franklin Peale Esq

Paris

Farnsworth

88

To

Franklin Peale Esq

June 29. 1833

2214

Mont. Lady 28. 1833

Dear Sir -

In reply to your note of the 24th. I can only state that there is no probability of any place in the Mint to which your attention could be ~~[illegible]~~ invited. But the ~~[illegible]~~ of additional aid in any special department an individual was some months since spoken with ~~[illegible]~~ to whom of course the place would be ~~[illegible]~~ tendered if the occasion ~~[illegible]~~ should arise, of which however I form no uncertainty -

With great respect
& Esteem
Your Ob. Servt.
Geo. Moore

100

To

Franklin Peale

Saml. 28. 1833

2207

Peale & in Cont. of P. Peale —

Dear Sir.

Consul of the U. States
Philadelphia July 31. 1841

Your, without date, written a few days after reaching Paris was rec'd last evening — I have much pleasure in thus learning that you are safe & well at the close of your immediate destination —

Various letters have been addressed to you in the same private for your consideration while in the expediency under certain circumstances of your proceeding to St. Petersburgh, where official facilities for accomplishing your objects in regard to the property of Ford & others pertaining, it is understood, are allowed — With my other by the last packet I forwarded to you a duplicate of a despatch from the Secretary of State to Mr. Buchanan Minister of the U. States in Russia in favour of your object — you will find herewith a letter from me to that gentleman on the same topic — You will have I fear, regretfully find no insuperable difficulty in Paris & London, certain as you are by many combined in flames — I have only to say in a few words further on this point, proceed to Russia if your wishes will otherwise be defeated & you can have that by proceeding thither it will be accomplished — Mr. Hamilton has been appointed, and is now in Paris, or Mr. Buchanan —

I remitted by last packet of the 24th. the sum of 1375 francs $250 through Hallin & Co. who will hold it subject to your order.

Expecting soon to hear from you more fully I forbear now any further suggestions —

Yours Truly
Alex. Moore

Franklin Dale Esq.
Paris

P.S. If you receive any letter to Mr. B. from me, it will be

102½

To

Franklin Peale

July 30. 1837

$216

Mint of the U. States
Philad.a May 7. 1832

Dear Sir

I have added nothing now to the Memorandum I will forward, but will occasional communicate with you in regard to any thing that further occurs to me.

That iron accompany Dallas as well as any other expedition — if the present package will ~~be an admission~~ demonstrate your properties of this.

With many best wishes personally on your behalf I indulge also the pleasing anticipation that the success of your present enterprise may prove satisfactory to us both by producing useful results in regard to the various objects of public interest which have suggested the measure.

With much Esteem
Yours ~~truly~~ very truly
Rem. Moore

Franklin Peale Esq.
New York

86

To
Franklin Peale Esq
New York
May 7th. 1853

2210

Washington Jan. 7. 1828.

Dear Sir,

I presented a resolution to day, and it was adopted by the House, appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of continuing the law concerning the Mint, and also to enquire whether any alterations are necessary in the laws on that subject. The committee is not yet announced, but I will be glad to receive from you, with as little delay as possible, any communication you may deem material. The fuller, the better,

Yr. very truly

John Sergeant.

Doctor Samuel Moore

Pres.t of Mint.

Mr. Sergeant
Jan.y 7. 1828
1379

C O P Y

Washington Jan. 7, 1828

Dear Sir:

I presented a resolution to day, and it was adopted by the House, appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of continuing the law concerning the Mint, and also to enquire whether any alterations are necessary in the laws on that subject. The committee is not yet announced, but I will be glad to receive from you, with as little delay as possible, any communication you may deem material. The fuller, the better,

Yrs. very truly

John Sergeant

Doctor Samuel Moore,
Pres.t of Mint.

Washington, Dec. 15. 1828.

Dear Sir,

I duly received your letter of the 10th. This subject had for some time engaged my attention, and having come to the conclusion that it was best to begin, I offered a resolution this morning, of which you will find a copy below. It passed without opposition.

If I should be appointed on the Committee, my first proposition will be to call upon you for information, and I wish you to be prepared to give us your views at large, as to the present condition and capacity of the Mint, its means of accomplishing its purpose, as the public wants and convenience require — and then what changes you think necessary, in buildings, machinery &c, with some estimate of probable cost — In short I wish you to present it as fully as possible. If you wish to say any thing specially to me (and the more the better) you can write me a private letter,

Yr. truly

John Sergeant.

Samuel Moore Esq.

Director of the Mint.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

110

Mr. Sergeant

Decr. 15. 1828

1386.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making further provision for the support and extension of the Mint Establishment.

House of Representatives

Washington Dec. 18. 1828.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee appointed under a resolution of which a copy is enclosed, to request that you will furnish them, as soon as may be practicable, with your views of what is necessary for "the support and extension of the Mint Establishment." You acquaintance with the past and present operations of the Mint, its sufficiency as now existing to meet the public demand, according to its design, and with the most effectual means of remedying defects, and removing inconveniences, will enable you, without a more particular enquiry, to see the nature of the information desired,

Very respectfully

Y. most ob^t Servt

John Sergeant

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Samuel Moore Esq.

Director of Mint.

109

Mr. Sergeant

Dec. 15. 1828

1388

Washington May 14. 1828.

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 13th. When the Mint bill went to Senate, I spoke to Genl. Barnard and Genl. Macomb, and gave to the former your letter and expla: :nations, with a request that he would communicate them to the Chairman of the Committee. Since then, I have been very much engaged in the House and in Committee, but presume he has done so.

You had better write to the two gentlemen mentioned,

Yr. truly

John Sergeant.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Samuel Moore Esq.

105

Mr. Sergeant
May 14. 1828
1385

WASHINGTON CITY
MAY 14

Free John Sergeant.

FREE

Samuel Moore Esq.

Director of the Mint
Philad.a

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington Mar. 6. 1828.

Dear Sir,

The fourth of March is past, and nothing is done with the Mint Bill. I have been in daily expectation of an opening, but hitherto have been disappointed, and have thought it not very expedient to attempt to thrust in the bill in opposition to the wishes of any considerable portion of the members. It does not seem to me material. The organization of the Mint is not limited - the limitation applies only to the place, and even as to that, I think it must continue as it now stands, until a law is passed to authorise the removal. At all events, a few weeks can make no difference.

Yr. truly

John Sergeant.

Doctor S. Moore

Director of Mint.

Wm Sergeant
March 6. 1828
1384.

Jno John Sergeant.

PHILADA MAR 6 PM

Samuel Moore Esq.
Director of Mint
Philad.a

Washington Jan. 28. 1828

Dear Sir,

I have received your several letters of the 24th. & 25th., but have not yet had time fully to consider them – The bill as reported contains no provision likely to cause objection or discussion, unless it be the main one, that is, to continue the Mint at Philad.a I do not, however, believe that that will be seriously opposed. It might be dangerous to attempt to connect with it an appropriation for additional buildings. We had better do this at some future time,

Yr. truly

John Sergeant

Doctor Moore.

WASHINGTON
JAN 28 1828

Jno John Sergeant

FREE

Samuel Moore Esq.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Director of Mint

Philad.a

Mint 1 Jan 1828
Jany 28. 1828
1382

Washington Feb. 4. 1828.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed paper was handed to me by Mr. Cambreleng. You will see that it is an inventory of some coining machinery, constructed for South America, but not suited to the purpose for which it was intended. It is now offered for sale, and Mr. C. thinks may be had cheap. If calculated for the U. S. Mint, he thinks Congress would probably authorise its purchase. Upon that point, you are the best judge. Please to let me know your opinion.

I have received several letters from you, but cannot now refer to them by their dates,

Yr. truly

John Sergeant.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Samuel Moore Esq.

Please return me the paper.

Free John Sergeant.

Samuel Moore Esq.

Director of the Mint

Philad.a

NEW CITY
FEB 7
PAID

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

211

The Sergeant
Feb. 4. 1828
Mining Machinery
for coining
1373

Office of Bank United States
Cincinnati August 5. 1825

Sir,

I have received your favor of the 30 June, requesting information on the subject of foreign gold and silver coins, and will have great pleasure in furnishing any information in my possession.

Taking your queries therefore in their order,

1st The amount of foreign gold coins used in circulation here is very small and is principally confined to English guineas, French Louis and double Louis and Spanish Doubloons. I received some time ago a number of Napoleons, which were transmitted to Philadelphia, since which none have appeared. Our whole receipts of gold coins from the 25th May 1825 to the 25th ult. have been as follows:

	of American	$785
(about 1/4 Portuguese)	— British & Portuguese	880.57
	French —	696.02
(including very few new mexn. & Colom.)	Spanish —	231 10
		$2592.69

which contrasted with the large amount of specie required for

our circulation here during that time, will shew how small a part of that circulation is supplied by gold coins. Of the foreign gold a great part is brought here by emigrants, and soon finds its way to a Bank from which it is not again thrown into circulation. The accompanying table contains every variety now on hand at this Office, with one exception, and may probably be taken as a fair representation of the foreign gold coins in circulation here. The exception alluded to is a piece of gold coin with which I am unacquainted and which is the only one of the kind I have seen here. It has inscribed on one side "Basilienses respublica" 1795 and on the other "Domine conserva nos in pace." weight 4 dwts 22 gr.

67

2d. The list also contains answers to your second question as to the rate at which those coins are received. With the exception of English guineas and Spanish Doubloons the foreign gold coins seldom pass by tale. Respecting the current value of Doubloons it is difficult to speak precisely. They are made an article of trade, particularly by the Brokers and are sold at from $14.50 to $15. –

The foreign gold coins issued by the new Govts of Spanish America are received at the same rate per pennyweight as those of Spain. Those of Brazil are not in circulation.

Respecting the other descriptions of gold coins marked in the column of "current value" in the list, I have stated the average value as far as my observation has extended. At the Bank we take no foreign gold coin except by weight.

3d. The amount of foreign silver coins in circulation here is very large. The farmers of the interior of the State, who bring down immense supplies of produce every year, having suffered a good deal heretofore by the receipt of local Bank paper, now refuse to receive any Bank paper, and in the produce season particularly, the amount of silver coin expended is very large. Of this the greatest proportion is Spanish coin, of which we always have a very large amount in circulation from the dollar down to the smallest description.

4th. Spanish milled dollars pass currently at the rate of 100 cents, and the divisions thereof in proportion, through this City and as far as I am informed throughout the County, without reference to their actual weight. At this Office we have found from experience that there are so many light dollars in circulation that, in the amount we receive, it

would be a serious evil, and we therefore reject all such as are evidently light. This has not had the effect, however, of checking their circulation, as they pass currently by tale in all transactions not connected with the Bank.

Of Pistareens, there are a great variety in circulation. They pass for 17 cents only, although the halves are current, with our dimes, at 10 cents. Of the latter, however, there are not a great many in circulation, as they are displaced by american dimes. There is a great variety also of the smaller silver coins in circulation, which are made to supercede the use of copper coins of which there is very little use made. There appears to be a prejudice against the use of them (copper coins) even in small transactions.

5th The silver coins of Portugal and Brazil are not in circulation here and are seldom seen.

If any other enquiry should occur to you in connection with this subject, in which I can be of service, it will give me pleasure to do so.

I am very respectfully
Your Obt Sr
R J Denson Supt

Sam Moore Esquire
Director of the Mint

P.S. I omitted in its proper place to say a word or two on the subject of French Crowns. When this Office was organized in May 1825, we commenced taking French Crowns at 1.09 as in Philad^a which established the current value here and has ever since caused them to pass at that valuation. Thro' the Country however, and I am informed as far up as Pittsburgh the current value is only 1.07. In Kentucky it is also 1.07. This has naturally had the effect of giving us more than our proportion of Crowns, as they will find their way here to a market. I now regret that we have been the cause of adding to their value here. Our rate however, was fixed without a knowledge of the rates of the neighborhood and was founded on that of Philad^a. The French half Crowns are generally very much worn and will not average more than .50/100 the rate at which they are current. Of the British Silver coins we occasionally see a piece, but very seldom and it is literally correct to say there are none in circulation here.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

67

T. Benson
Captain U.S. B
Cincinnati
Aug. 5. 1826
1146

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington City
December 19th 1817

Sir

I had an interview with the committee of the Senate to which the Bill, concerning the Mint, was referred. I presume there will be no difficulty in the passage of it.

In a letter, addressed to the President of the United States, on the 27th of October, 1795, the Director of the mint said, that our silver coinage differed from the standard fixed by law. Will you have the goodness to inform me, whether the present coinage is according to the standard fixed by law, & when the practice above alluded to was discontinued?

Respectfully

Adam Seybert

Robt. Patterson Esqr.
Director of the Mint

M. M. S. Dec 24 '17

I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 19 ult. ~~giving the~~ return of the ~~copy of~~ your address from the city, for your approval by the committee of Mr. & Mrs. ~~of which will be fwd by next & hereafter.~~

My respect for your grey uniform & standard of dress only by Mr

I have to observe that from the best information I can obtain, the standard ~~of dress was fixed upon~~ from the commencement of the operations of Mr. Wm. & the first mid of year 1795 was not assembled to law, but a mere gloss

I know of yet I do not know, nor perhaps ~~ever will be~~ respected ~~me~~ it might. Were I consider of the same time the standard has been strictly assembled to law. & yet ~~should~~ lead every year be a very a standard fixed mid under the respective a Conference appointed for the purpose. —

If my hand or opinion, present an complim.ts to Mr. L. Chairman of Com. of W & M. & after thanking I am indeed to obtain by inspection or in for any obj. of his gros & will be able, I have, I return him respectfully my best wishes & the mid of we.

I am &c &c

Adam Seybert
Washington City Dec 19 1817
Rec 21st ditto

755

Free
Adam Seybert
M. H. R.

Robert Patterson Esq.r
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, UNITED STATES

COPY

Washington City

December 19th. 1817

Sir:

I had an interview with the Committee of the Senate, to which the Bill, concerning the Mint, was referred. I presume there will be no difficulty in the passage of it.

In a letter, addressed to the P resident of the United States, on the 27th of October, 1795, the Director of the Mint said, that our silver coinage differed from the standard fixed by law. Will you have the goodness to inform me, whether the present coinage is according to the standard fixed by law, and when the practice above ~~abided~~ alluded to was discontinued?

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Respectfully,

Adam Seybert

Robt. Patterson, Esq.

Director of the Mint.

To Dr. Patterson
from Jacob Barker
July 23, 1839

To Dr. Patterson
from Rufus Tyler
New Orleans Aug 9, 1839

To Dr. Patterson
from Rufus Tyler
Jan 25, 1839

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA

114

Note:

For a list of records in this jacket, see:

"List No. 2"

RG 104 Mint Bureau

Finding Aid Folder under "Philadelphia Mint" tab, Branch Office, 11E

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

L. J. Holverstott
5/1/47

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

New Orleans
controversy 1839

To. Dr. Moore
from Franklin Peale
London Oct 17th 1833

To The Pres. of the U. S.
from R. M. Patterson
March 11th, 1839

To Dr. Patterson
from Woodbury
Washington 12th March, 1839

To Sec. of Treasury
from R. M. P.
April 4, 1839

To Dr. Patterson
from James Maxwell
Jan. 24, 1839

To Mr. Woodbury
from Dr. Patterson
Phila Oct 17, 1839

To Sec. of Treasury
from Dr Patterson
May 29, 1839

To Dr. Patterson
from James Maxwell
New Orleans June 26, 1839

To Levi Woodbury
from Thomas Slidell
New Orleans June 26, 1839

Observations by James Maxwell

To Dr. Patterson
from Jacob Barker
New Orleans July 26, 1839

To Jacob Barker
from Dr. Patterson
July 31, 1839

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To Dr. Patterson
from James Maxwell
New Orleans, July 2, 1838

To Mr Moore
from Franklin Peale
July 19, 1833

Instructions to Mr. Peale
from Sam. Moore
May 1, 1833

To Mr. Moore
from Franklin Peale
Paris July 6, 1833

To Mr Harris
from G. Broglie
Paris July 1, 1833

To Franklin Peale
from Sam. Moore
Phila. July 23, 1833

To Mr. Moore
from Franklin Peale
Paris Aug. 5, 1833

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To Mr. Moore
from Franklin Peale
Paris Aug. 27, 1833

This package contains letters concerning the trip of Franklin Poole to Europe in 1833, letters from Matthew Boulton of 1796 - 1819, and letters on the New Orleans Branch Mint during the years 1838 and 1839

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Lot #2

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

Bills for Annual Dinner
1895

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Menu 1868

70 and 14

H C Cammack NO to Dr R. M Patterson — Sept 18-1839

Levi Woodbury Sec Treas to R M Patterson D/M — May 8 1839

R. M. P to Thos Sidell Mint atty N. O. — July 10, 1839

newspaper clippings re N. O. mint — July 25 1839

R M P Dr to Hon Levi Woodbury Sec Treas — #31 Nov 4, 1839

David Bradford Supt N O Mint to Dr R M Patterson — Mar 8, 1839

James Maxwell NOM to Dr R M Patterson ~~N O Mint~~ — Aug 10 1839

James Maxwell NOmint to Dr R M Patterson — Aug 12 1839

R M Patterson D/M to David Bradford Supt N O Mint — Aug 27 1839

R M P. to Rufus Tyler, N.O. — Aug 20 1839

R M Patterson D/M to Horace C Cammack N. O. — Aug 6 1839

Unsigned letter to David Bradford supt Mint N. O — Aug 6 1839

David Bradford Supt N O mint — Aug 17 1839

~~newspaper clipping New Orleans Bee~~ — ~~July 31, 1839~~

Rough draft on investigation N O Mint — Oct 15 1839

2 letters Samuel Moore to Messrs Crocker Bro Co — June 22, 1833

Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale — Sept 30, 1833

2 letters

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

R. M. P to D/M to Phelps B. Tyler Esq Coiner N O Mint Oct 22 1839

H C Cammack Treas N.O. Mint to Dr. R. M Patterson D/M Sept 27, 1839

Dr. Wm P Hort Assayer N O to Dr R M Patterson D/M Oct 4, 1839

David Bradford Supt N O Mint to Dr R M Patterson D M Oct 8 1839

letter recommendation from D. Hord Chief Engineer N.O + NRR to Dr R M Patterson D M Oct 4, 1839

letter recommendation from H C Cammack to Dr R M Patterson D M Oct 4. 1839

Rufus Tyler Coiner N O mint to Dr R M Patterson Dr Aug 21, 1839

Copy of letter Wm P Hort Assayer to Dr R M Patterson Oct 6. 1839

Copy of letter H C Cammack Treas N O mint to Dr R M Patterson Oct 5, 1839

R. M. P. to David Bradford Supt Mint N O Sept 2 1839

~~Jacob Barker~~ certificates accompanying letter of Jacob Barker N. O. - to R M Patterson D/M. July 16. 1839

Jacob Barker N.O. to Dr R M Patterson D/M July 17 1839

~~N O Mint~~

H C Cammack, New York Aug 22, 1839

Jacob Barker to Dr R M Patterson D/M July 18, 1839

R M P. Dr to H C. Cammack Aug 23, 1839

Jacob Barker to Messrs. M Fulton + G. Davis Jr July 29. 1839

Copy of letter ~~signed by~~ from James Buchanan to Dr R M Patterson Mar 29, 1839

R M P. to Pres. U.S. Mar 24, 1839

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Franklin Peale, New York to Samuel Moore — May 8, 1833

Levi Woodbury, Secy Treas. to Dr. Patterson — Mar. 14 1839

R. M. Patterson to Pres. U.S. — Mar 11, 1839

R. M. P. Dr. to Secy Treas. — Apr. 4, 1839

Adam Seybert to Robt Patterson D/M — Dec. 19, 1817

Adam Seybert to Robt Patterson D/M — Dec. 12, 1817

Rufus Tyler, N.O. to Dr. R. M. Patterson D/M — Aug 9, 1839

Rufus Tyler, N.O. to Dr. R. M Patterson D/M — Jan 25, 1839

Observations by James Maxwell Meller & Refiner N.O. Mint undated affidavit

Thos Seidell to Levi Woodbury Secy Treas. — June 24, 1839

James Maxwell to Dr R M Patterson D/M — July 5, 1839

R. M. P. Dr. to Hon Levi Woodbury Secy Treas — May 29, 1839

R. M Patterson Director to Hon Levi Woodbury Secy Treas. — Oct. 17, 1839

James Maxwell N.O. to Dr R M Patterson D/M — Jan 24, 1839

Levi Woodbury Secy Treas to Dr R. M Patterson D/M — May 20, 1839

David Bradford Supt N.O. Mint to Hon Levi Woodbury Secy Treas. — May 13, 1839

Martin Gordon, N.O. to Dr R. M Patterson — Sept 29, 1839

Levi Woodbury Secy Treas to Dr R M Patterson D/M — May 22, 1839

Levi Woodbury U.S. to R M Patterson D/M — May 27, 1839

R. M. Patterson D/M to Hon Levi Woodbury Sec Treas. Apr. 21, 1839

Jacob Barker N.O. to Dr R. M Patterson D/M. Sept 18, 1839

R. M Patterson D/M. to Dr. Wm P. Hort Asst & Acting Supt N O Mint Oct 18 1839

5 letters J. W. Zacharie Esq N.O. to David Bradford Supt N. O. Mint July 24, July 29, Aug 3, Aug 3, Sept 22, 1839

L. Matthews N. O. to R M Patterson D/M Sept 23, 1839

Arthur S. Coffin to Dr R. M Patterson D/M Sept 21, 1839

R. M. P. to Martin Gordon, Esq Sept 20, 1839

R. M. P. to Dr Wm P. Hort Assayer N O Mint Sept 20 1839

R. M. P. Dr to Hon Levi Woodbury Sec Treas. May 6, 1839

Martin Gordon N.O. to R. M Patterson D/M. Sept 10, 1839

Jacob Barker N. O. to ~~R. M.~~ Dr R. M Patterson D/M Sept 8 1839

R. M. P. Dr. to Jos. M. Kennedy Supt N O Mint Nov 9, 1839

H. C. Cammack Treas Branch Mint N. O. to Dr R M Patterson Oct 22 1839

Wm P Hort Assayer N.O. to Dr R M Patterson D/M Oct 28, 1839

H. C. Cammack Treas N.O. to Dr. R. M Patterson D/M Sept 20, 1839

Wm P Hort M. D. Assayer N.O. to R M Patterson D/M Sept 8, 1839

R. M. P. to Horace C. Cammack Treas N O Mint Sept 18, 1839

H. C. Cammack N. O. to Dr. R. M Patterson Oct 18, 1839

H. C. Cammack N O to Dr R. M Patterson Oct 13, 1839

James Maxwell N. O. to Thos. Slidell U.S. Dist Atty. June 3, 1839

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Londoy — Franklin Peale to Mr Samuel Moore W/M — Oct 22 1833

N.O. — Jacob Barker to Mr R M Patterson W/M — July 20, 1839

R M P. Mr to Jacob Barker — July 31, 1839

N.O. James Maxwell to Mr R M Patterson W/M — July 2, 1838

N.O. — Jacob Barker to " " " — July 23, 1839

Sam'l Moore to Franklin Peale — May 7, 1833

" " " " " — July 31, 1831

" " " " " — Jan 28 1833

Saml Moore to Franklin Peale — July 29, 1833

Jacob Green to John K. Kane Esq(?) — Feb. 19, 1833

Recommendations in favor of Jno J Andre — July 4 1833
(four signatures) to President & W/M

Franklin Peale to Mr Samuel Moore — Mar 25, 1833
Estimate of expenses

Franklin Peale to Mr Samuel Moore — Jan 24 1833

Receipt from Franklin Peale, Paris to Mr Samuel Moore W/M — Sept 14, 1833

Letter of instructions from Samuel Moore W/M to Franklin Peale — May 6, 1833

Franklin Peale London to Mr Samuel Moore — Oct 17, 1833

Franklin Peale Paris to Mr Samuel Moore — Aug 29 1833

Franklin Peale to Mr Samuel Moore — July 19, 1833

Franklin Peale Paris to Mr Samuel Moore — Aug 5, 1833

John Sergeant Chairman House Rep to Samuel Moore W/M — Dec. 18, 1828

John Sergeant to Samuel Moore — Dec 15, 1828

John Sergeant to Samuel Moore — Jan 7, 1828

Franklin Peale, Paris, to Mr Samuel Moore — June 28, 1833

G. Harris, Paris to Samuel Moore — Aug 22, 1833

Saml Moore to Franklin Peale — May 15 1832

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

21.	- ?	to Sec. of Treas.	June 28, 1815.	Page 134
22.	R. Patterson	To Adam Seybert	Mar 14, 1814	145
23	"	To Alex. Dallas	Jan 30, 1816	147
24	"	To Wm. Harrold	May 27 1816	151
25	"	To James Monroe	" 30, 1816	152
26	"	To Sec of Treas	Oct 16 1816	157
27	"	To Wm. Crawford	Oct 20 1820	211

27 Letters copied from book # 4
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L. J. Holverstott
5/1/47

Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale — Dec 5 1833

" " " " " — Oct 23 1833

" " " " " — Aug 30, 1833

" " " " " — Aug 28 1833

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Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale — July 15, 1833

Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale — June 7. 1833

R.M.P. to Martin Van Buren Pres U.S. letter of recommendation — Mar 11, 1839

John Sergeant to Saml Moore — Feb 4 1828

John Sergeant to Dr. Moore — Jan 28 1828

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John Sergeant to Samuel Moore — May 14 1828

R M Patterson to A B Quinby Esq. — Sept 16 1839

P. Benson to Samuel Moore Pres Bank of U.S. at Cincinnati — Aug 5 1826

John Sergeant to Robt Patterson — Dec 5 1817

Samuel Moore to Louis McLane Sec Treas. — Apr 27 1833

Duc de Broglie to Mr. Harris Chargé d'affaires of U.S. at Paris — July 11 1833

Samuel Moore to Franklin Peale — July 23 1833

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Franklin Peale to Mr Moore 10/m July 6, 1833

1895

Bills for Assay Dinners

Menu Annual Assay Dinner Feb 11 1868

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

3

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Newspaper clippings re New Orleans Mint - July 25,1839

U.S. MINT, LIST #2: List of Letters & Documents Selected From MINT files by Works Progress Administration, Survey of Federal Archives Project, And Delivered TO Chief Clerk (Placed in Superintendant's Vault) June 26th 1839

New Orleans 29th Septr 1839
Sunday morning

My Dear Sir

I am afraid your enquiries, respecting the eligibility of Mr P. B. Tyler, for the Office become vacant by the death of his late Brother, has come to hand too late — that young Gentleman is now down with the Fever — this is, his fourth day, and his fate, will most inevitably be determined in the course of to day, or the approaching night — what it will be, many only knows, but whatever it may be, I will advise you without the least delay — Should his recovery, which I most fervently pray may be the case, I will give you my views on the subject of the enquiries contained in your letter of the 19th Inst, which I received late last evening —

With sentiments of great regard and Esteem believe me to be, most truly.

Yr obt Servt
Martin Gordon, Sur

To.
R. M. Patterson Esqre
Director of the Mint of the U S
Philadelphia

From/ Martin Gordon Esq. Esq.
New Orleans.
Sept. 29. 1839.
Recd Oct. 11. "

U. S. B. Mint New Orleans

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secy of the Treasury
of the U. S.

May 13th 1839.

Sir

I have to express to you, with deep regret, that there is great dissatisfaction manifested by those persons who mak deposites of bullion for Coinage in this Branch Mint, and in the public generally, at the delays and disappointments attending the operations of this institution. I have bestowed my utmost reflection on the causes of these delays and disappointments with a scrupulous regard to the relations subsisting between the other Officers and myself, and I thought proper to communicate to you on the 27th ult.o a copy of my reply to certain enquiries made me by the Director on the 1st of last month in respect to this public sentiment of dissatisfaction at the operations of this Branch Mint, to which I would now respectfully invite your attention. Since I made you that communication other developments too numerous, and which I deem unnecessary, to detail, have perfectly satisfied me, that the expectations of the Government and the public in the attainment of the objects for which this Branch

Mint was established, will continue to be disappointed, unless the Officers to whose charge at this time is committed the Coining and the Melting and Refining Departments be removed, and others devoted to the public interest and the fulfilment of their official duties be substituted in their place. Whatever may be the motives of these officers in producing this public dissatisfaction, whether from aversion to the views of the Administration of the Government or otherwise, their conduct is such as to be and actually is destructive of all harmony (leaving no hope of its being restored) between them and the other officers, and fatal to the true interests of the institution. I have therefore a painful official duty to perform — that of reporting to you, for the decision of the President, that Rufus Tyler, Coiner, and James Maxwell, Melter and Refiner, in this Branch Mint, ought to be removed.

Should further details and proofs be required on this application I am prepared promptly to furnish them.

That the public Service may not suffer by delay, in case the removals applied for be made, I am advised, at this time to communicate to you the names of such persons as I would recommend for the appointments. I therefore, in such

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

case, respectfully recommend, M. P. Denney, No. 530. Market Street, Philadelphia, late foreman in the Coining Department in this Branch Mint, for the appointment of Coiner, and Peter Edward Trastour, a native of France and a naturalized citizen of the United States for upwards of four years of this City for the appointment of Melter and Refiner, in this Branch Mint. I name Mr. Denney with full confidence, as to his Skill and competency, and the circumstance of his having past last Summer in this City and consequently being acclimated is an additional motive of no light import. Edward H. Brown, also late in the Coining Department in this B. Mint, and previously thoroughly trained in the Mint at Philadelphia, is fully competent to carry on the business till the appointment might be filled satisfactorily. My knowledge of Mr. Brown is very limited; he may be fully worthy the appointment, but I am far more informed as respects Mr. Denney, which has induced me to name him. By the next Mail I will, I expect, have the honor to forward you satisfactory recommendations of the above named Gentlemen. Before concluding I would observe that Mr. Trastour is a gentleman of Science and intimate

ly acquainted with all the operations of the Mint, having had practical experience in France and Mexico and being acclimated and married in this City, I should consider him a great acquisition to the institution.

Very respectfully
your humble Servant
David Bradford
Supt.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Treasury Department
May 20. 1839.

Sir,

I transmit enclosed a copy of a letter just received from the Superintendant of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, to which I have to call your particular attention.

As further information seems to be required to enable the Department to come to a proper decision I have to request, that you will write to and employ the District Attorney at N. Orleans to enquire fully into the qualifications ~~&c~~ & efficiency of the present officers of the establishment and of those recommended to succeed the Melter & Refiner & Coiner in the event of their removal — and to report to you fully as to the character of the officers implicated and the state of the Branch Mint generally.

I remain very Respy

Levi Woodbury

Sec. of the Treas.

Yours Difficulties —

Dr. R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

From,
Sec. of Treasury.

dated May 20.
rec'd " 22. } 1839.

New Orleans January 24th 1839.

Dr R. M. Patterson,
Director of the US Mint.

Sir,

Through Mr Spofford's letter you are informed in some degree of the condition of things here, & I should not deem it necessary to do more than confirm his statements, did I not feel it my duty to enter more fully into particulars which his short stay among us would not admit of. — I was much gratified when I heard of the appointment of Mr. Spofford on account of my knowledge of his excellent business qualifications, but still more so when I witnessed the promptness and efficiency with which he entered upon and discharged his duties, and which I had greatly desired, but looked for in vain ever since the commencement of the operations of the Mint. Any description through this mode of communication, of the manner in which business has been transacted in the Treasury department would be inadequate. — Suffice it, to say, that I have never been enabled to have a satisfactory settlement, and the warrants between the Treasurer & myself have been made up from my statements alone; not an account as yet has been opened: This will not appear strange when you are informed of the character of the men employed as clerks. - The principal clerk (Mr Bradford's particular friend) was seldom in the office, most of his time being spent in electioneering - indeed his only

object in holding the situation appeared to be to furnish him with the means to folic; the other was a broken down drunkard, who never did any thing. I cannot help thinking somthing is wrong from the disposition shown by Mr Bradford to have around him men, who at best are of doubtful characters. I would enquire whether I am in the path of duty in transacting the Treasurer's business with the Superintendant, who has been gradually assuming that office and since the dismissal of Mr Spofford has it entirely under his control. In the performance of my duties I have been governed by the usage at the principal mint, believing that it is agreeable to law and would meet with your approbation: but it cannot be disguised that there is evidantly a disposition on the part of the Superintendant and Assayer to depart in many essentials from that usage. and as they say take the law for their guide. – As for instance, the clerk was ordered to give me copies of the assayer's report of Bullion on delivering me bullion, instead of allowing me to copy from the original papers, which you will at once see to be really necessary for my safety; Also the Assayer has refused to give me the assay pieces (although I have received till the bullion) & was sustained in his refusal by the Superintendant I know not what he intends doing with them

unless he appropriates them to himself as a perquisite to his office. Should those who have the management of the accounts ever present you with a statement of particulars, you would no doubt be astonished not only at the enormous sums expended but the high prices paid for articles which could have been done without - you will then be convinced that Mr Bradford is not guided by a sound judgment & does not know what economy means: I will not trespass on your patience by relating the numerous absurdities we daily witness in the transaction of business, arising soley from the inefficiency of the Superintendant, who seems utterly incapable of comprehending the duties of his office:

As it regards my own duties, I am prepared to do all the business in my department anticipated on the establishing of the mint. — Please present my respects to all the Officers.

I remain with much respect
Your Obt Svt
James Maxwell.

Express mail.

PAID

Dr. R. M. Patterson,
Director of the US Mint,
Philadelphia.

From
Pennsylvania Warehouse,
New Orleans La. Mint
Notice Feb. 24.
recd Feb. 4. } 1853

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 17th, 1839.

Sir,

I have the honor to send ~~to~~ herewith the Report ~~made~~ presented by Thomas Slidell Esq., United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, ~~&~~ on the investigation made by him into the affairs of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, in consequence of the instructions given to me in your letter of the 20th of May last; ~~I have carefully~~ and I also send such of the numerous documents accompanying this report as are not already in your hands.

You will see that the investigation ~~has been~~ has been conducted with great labor ~~& ability~~ and impartiality, and that the conclusions to which it led Mr. Slidell are presented with clearness in his report. I have now to state that a careful examination of the evidence and other documents leads me to the opinion that they fully sustain this report, at least as to its principal points, and so far as it may affect the course to be taken by government.

While the dissentions that existed among the officers, the want of mutual respect and cordial cooperation, and, in some instances, of energy or of competence, injured the character of the Mint, and rendered the interference of government necessary, ~~yet~~ I am happy in the conviction that no credible evidence has been presented to impeach the integrity or fidelity of any of them. Since the investigation, two of those officers have died at their posts, of the epidemic which has been committing its fatal ravages in New Orleans. In the heat of controversy, attacks were made on their character, ~~but~~ I consider it, therefore, an act of justice to their memories to state that my confidence in their honesty and ~~competence~~ ability has not been shaken, and that I deeply deplore their loss.

There is a part of the testimony given during the investigation, ~~which~~ with regard to a conflict between the Assayer and the Melter and Refiner, upon which Mr. Shidell declines expressing an opinion, on the ground that the dispute "embraces scientific discussion and details on which he does not feel himself competent to decide", and which he therefore submits to me". On that

subject I have accordingly prepared a separate report, which may be considered as forming a supplement to that of Mr. Riddell, and which is also sent herewith.

I remain, very respectfully,
your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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To / Sec: of Treasury.

Oct. 17. 1839

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint U. S.
May 29th, 1839

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th, with the appended extract imputing the officers of the New Orleans Branch Mint. I regret to find this extract so strongly marked with sectional feeling on the part of the writer, while he accuses two of the officers of the Mint with the same feeling, and with permitting it to ~~mingle in~~ influence them in the performance of their duties. I cannot ~~entertain so~~ join in considering them ~~guilty~~ possessed of so contemptible a ~~feeling~~ motive, ~~(Signed of letter) I know the gentlemen accused, and behind them~~

I am utterly embarrassed as to the question of right and wrong in this controversy. I think it not improbable that Mr. Maxwell may have exhibited a domineering ~~spe~~ and unaccommodating spirit, which may make him a disagreeable associate; and Mr. Tyler may be slow in his operations, unwilling to resort to temporary expedients and thus delaying work

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

from the desire to do things thoroughly, perhaps also querulous and impracticable in his temper. The investigations now going on may ~~perhaps~~ establish all this. But that these officers embarrass the operations of the Mint, purely from political or sectional motives, as has been insinuated, is utterly incredible. I have full reliance on the fidelity and the stern integrity of these men; but I do not, on that account, assent that they should be retained in their places. A separation ~~must be made~~ ~~[illegible]~~ seems to be inevitable, — at least between the Mr. Bradford and Mr. Maxwell camp, regulating together of the offices. Let the report of the District Attorney decide where the blow shall fall.

P. M. P.

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of Tres.

* The writer of the extract says he "felt convinced that none but men identified with the institutions and population of the South should be selected to hold offices in the Branch Mint." I think it infinitely more important that they should be men whose habits and pursuits have ~~identified them with~~ familiarized them with the workshop and the laboratory, ~~and~~ who will attend to their official duties, and will not meddle with the institutions or population of any section. Of the candidates named by Mr. Bradford to succeed the officers whom he wishes removed, one is a European and the other a Philadelphian.

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To Sec. of Treasury.

May 29. 1839.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

New Orleans June 26. 1859.

Doctor R. M. Patterson,
Director U S Mint.

Sir,

The investigation into the affairs of the Mint have taken such a wide range that I think it will be a month if not two before you get the report, although the commission is in session about six hours nearly every day; therefore, as a vile conspiracy has been formed for the destruction of my character as an honest man, I beg leave to hand you a copy of my application to have Mr. Breedlove present, and my plea to the original charges prepared with the assistance of my counsel Jacob Barker Esq., and solicit the favour of your perusing the same:

Mr Barker, though a stranger to you wishes me to say to you, that you will be astounded at the state of things already developed in this investigation, that whatever be your opinion in relation to Mr Tyler and myself, that it will be impossible to sustain the Superintendent, the Treasurer, Demitry or the porter: Dr Hart has not yet been examined.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

So far as the Treasurer is concerned nothing has appeared to impeach his ~~its~~ honesty or candor.
Mr Breedlove was not invited to attend: Mr Gordon attended and assisted Mr Slidell the first meeting or two — Mr Bradford is assisted by his brother in law judge Woodruff & Mr Boyle and Mr Tyler & myself are assisted by Mr Barker — Mr Slidell conducts the examination with great skill & impartiality; Mr Bradford at the commencement proposed to suspend the operations of the mint pending the investigation & repeated his proposition again last evening, which was resisted in both instances by Mr Slidell & the operations are therefore continued and as far as I am informed to public satisfaction.

Very respectfully
Your Obt & humble Servt.
James Maxwell
Melter & Refiner

P.S. The paper referred to go by slow mail.

From/
James Maxwell, Esq.,
Mint & Refinery,
Branch Mint,
New Orleans.

Dated June 26. } 1839.
Rec'd July 5.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

July 1839

Express Mail

Dr. R. M. Patterson.
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia
Pa

R. Patterson Esq.

Director of the Mint

Sir:

I herewith enclose copy of a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Be pleased to consider its contents confidential, except so far as the request may be circumstance with the public interests.

Sir, in Respects

Yr Obt Sr

Nathan Sheaff

N. Orleans June 26. 1829

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

From Thos. Slidell, Esq.,
U. S. Attorney,
New Orleans.
dated June 26. } 1839.
rec'd July 8. }

Treasury Department
May 22. 1839

Sir.

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter received at the Department this morning from R. C. Nicholas Esq.

Very Respectfully
Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philada.

From
Sec: of Treasury.
dated May 22.
rec'd May 24. } 1839.

Copy.

New Orleans May 14. 1839

Sir

Since being here I have at the request of the Superintendent visited the Mint which seems to be in fine order and the machinery of the most beautiful and efficient kind. From the statements of Mr Bradford, who is a most amiable, intelligent and respectable gentleman there appears to be wanting a hearty co-operation on the part of some of the officers. This opinion of the Superintendent by Dr Hort the assayer seems, who seems in his short residence to have received the esteem of some of our most respectable citizens and is certainly highly educated and of extensive information and a man of the world. Whatever may be the cause, very little has been done, only about 169,000, when no doubt more than a million might readily have been coined. On the day of my visit they were not coining, the machinery being out of order which happens so often, as fully to account for the little work that is done. In new machinery and which there is every reason to consider very perfect, it does not seem probable that such frequent derangements would occur, if the practical officers, the Melter and Refiner and coiner knew and performed their duty. These officers too not being acclimated cannot safely remain during the sickly months and much time must in consequence be lost. I understand there will be no difficulty in finding suitable persons for these offices, should removals which seem required by the good of the Service take place. No doubt much more activity, as well as harmony would have existed in the Branch had the Director visited it, as I believe the law contemplated

With respect I &c.
Robert Carter Nicholas

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Sec Try

(Original)

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Treasury Department,
May 27. 1839.

Sir,

Below you have an extract from a letter received from a highly respectable source at New Orleans on the subject you now have under enquiry. I am respectfully your Obt Servt

Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury.

R. M. Patterson esq
Director of the Mint, Phila

Extract — "I will improve the opportunity which I now have in order to expatiate upon a subject which has been of deep interest to my fellow citizens of New Orleans; the present condition of the Branch Mint in our city; this branch of the public service of the General government has not answered the anxious expectation of Louisiana; by some mismanagement, the coinage has been exceedingly short of the wants of the community, only $40,000 having been coined in the course of the last year and very little now doing — the cause of this protraction and bad management, as I am credibly informed, exists in the difference of opinion between the persons employed at the Mint, two of them, the coiner & melter, and Refiner, being men strangers to our population, manifesting a strong hostility towards the institutions, manners and men of the south, are constantly creating difficulties; and cherishing an inveterate hostility towards the worthy superintendant of the Mint, Mr Bradford, an honorable Louisianian, whose efforts are constantly paralysed by the hostile measures of these said officers. I feel convinced that none but men identified with the institution and population of the South should be selected to hold offices in the Branch Mint."

From
Sec. of Treasury.

dated May 27 } 1839
rec'd May 29 }

MAY 6 1957

Mint of the U. S.
April 26. 1839.

Sir,

On a letter received from you on the 30th ult., you called my attention to an article in the Globe of the 27th, complaining of the inefficiency of the Br. Mints, & particularly of that at New Orleans.

As to the Mints at Charlotte & at Dahlonega, I think that no explanations are necessary. Tho they met with delays & difficulties in consequence of their helpless position they are now in a good condition, and are both doing all the work that is required of them. My last reports from these Mints are quite satisfactory.

The complaints with regard to the Mint at New Orleans seemed to require investigation, and I accordingly addressed a series of questions to the Supt., & I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of his answers. You will see by them that the scantiness of the Coinage is referred principally to the Coiner's department. It is natural that it should be so. The machinery of this department is extensive & complicated, and it was not to be expected that it could be at

once set in successful operation, and especially as it had to be set up by a person not connected with the Mint or acquainted with its business. To repair the mistakes made by this contractor, as well as the original imperfections in the machines themselves, the Coiner had but few workmen whom he could employ, and hence this labor could not be completed until the 7th May, 1838, and, after this but three months work could be done before the suspension of work for the summer. It is not surprising therefore that so little coinage was effected last year, though it is certainly much to be regretted.

It may possibly be inferred from one remark in Mr. Bradford's letter, that sufficient care had not been taken, at this place, to procure the most perfect machinery for the New Orleans Mint. Such a conclusion would not be just. The machinery was made by the best workmen in Philad^a, and much of it under the immediate superintendence of the Coiner of the New Orleans Mint. All of it was submitted to his inspection before it was sent away, and I particularly requested that he would examine it carefully. As to the kind & quality of the machinery, I have only further to remark that the engine, rolling mill,

draw benches, cutting presses, milling machines, and coining presses are exactly similar to those employed at this Mint, and that the New Orleans establishment is made on the same scale, and calculated to do as much work as our own.

Here my communication ought perhaps to close; but I wish first to call your attention to two facts which have a bearing upon the political turn which the writer of the Article in the Globe has endeavored to give to this matter.

The first fact is that there was imported into New Orleans, from the 7th of May 1838, to the 24th March 1839, but $44,910 in uncoined bullion. All the rest was in coins, — no doubt principally Mexican dollars, — was a legal tender familiarly used, and could have been put into circulation without recoinage if this had been desired. The inefficiency of the Mint cannot therefore have been a cause of the scarcity of coins. — The second fact is that the only New Orleans Mint certificate paid here to the Bank U. States, was one for $50,000; and that this was done, at my request, as a means of transferring from this Mint to that at New Orleans, this amount in silver, for which you had given them a draft on us, for the purpose of increasing their stock

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
Signed R. M. Patterson,
Director.

THE SMITHSONIAN COLLECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

To
Sec. of Treasury.

April 26. 1839.

(Confidential.)

Mint of the United States.
Sept. 18th, 1859.

Dear Sir,

You have found, on your arrival at New Orleans, that another officer of the Mint has fallen victim to the fatal epidemic which is now committing its ravages in your city. The question of supplying his place is one of great importance; and my attention has been turned to his brother, Col. Philos B. Tyler, with whom I am personally acquainted, and in whose qualifications I have confidence. I write you, hoping to make inquiry, at New Orleans, as to his standing, and to give me your opinion with regard to his eligibility. He is at present, as I understand, Engineer of the Nashville Rail Road Company.

My impressions, after reading the evidence in the New Orleans Board Mint investigation, are that you

ought not to begin your course as Trustee with Mr. Denitz as your Chief Clerk. Mr. Bradford may probably wish to retain him, and he has the power; but, if you find a difficulty in this quarter, I must pray you to refer it to me, and to abide the result. The sentiments of Mr. Marcott and of Mr. Tyler, have, as not willing that Mr. Denitz should have any thing to do with their vaults, but they have entire confidence in yourself.

R. M. P.

To/
Horace C. Cammack, Esq.
Trustee of ~~the~~ Branch Mint
New Orleans.

To/
A. C. Cammack, Esq.,
Treasurer Br. Mint,
New Orleans

Sept. 18. 1839

Mint U. S.
Oct. 18th, 1839.

Sir,

A letter just received from the Secretary of the Treasury informs me that the President has appointed Joseph M. Kennedy Esq. as Superintendent of the New Orleans Branch Mint, in the place of Mr. Bradford. This change may deemed desirable under all the circumstances of the case, but it is not, I am sure, to be interpreted as impeaching the integrity, zeal, or fidelity ~~of the late Superintendent~~ of Mr. Bradford. As he is absent from New Orleans, and you are acting in his place, I will thank you to inform ~~of~~ him of the measure now announced to you.

Dr. John L. Riddell has received the appointment of Melter & Refiner. Your recommendation has ~~induced me to satisfy~~ fac-tined in the propriety of this ~~selection~~ choice. I am sure that he may count upon your aid in the difficulties which he must ex-pect to meet on commencing his operations.

Philos B. Tyler Esq. is appointed Coiner in the place of his late Brother. He is a good mechanician, is acquainted with the general duties of the office, and may now, I suppose, be considered as thoroughly acclimated. ~~If any differences~~

~~been aimed, between you and him,~~

My most earnest desire is that harmony, good feeling, and hearty co-operation may now exist between the officers of your Mint. With these, the public confidence and favor will be extended to it, and it cannot fail to be successful.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
Dr. Wm. P. Gest
~~Assayer & Acting Superintendent~~
Assayer & Acting Superintendent,
of Branch Mint at
New Orleans.

To/
Dr. Wm. P. Hort,
Ass't. & Acting Supt. of
U. Mint, New Orleans.

Oct. 18. 1839.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

U S B Mint N. O.
July 27th 1839

Mr. J. W. Zacharie,

Sir,

I have been informed that in consequence of my having recommended P. E. Trastour Esq. in case the Melter and Refiner in this B. Mint should be removed, for that appointment, you have stated publicly that he was the last man in the Community who ought to be appointed; I have to ask of you to communicate to me any information you may have it in your power to afford relative to the character of Mr. Trastour which you may deem interesting to the appointing power.

Your Humble Servant
David Bradford
Supt.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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David Bradford
Supt U S Mint N Orleans
July 27th 1839
No. 29

To
Wm J. W. Buchanan
New Orleans.

E. B. Bonham
Esq
Natchez

New Orleans August 3d 1839

Dear George -

Do you remember what transpired in regard to your suit against the Prastaux, did he not deny the debt, did you not prove it and communicate to me the facts in regard to it, please give me your written answer Yours truly

G. Zacharie

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

In reply to the above all I have to say is that on a suit against Mr. Prastaux brought by me in the City Court he denied the debt which I proved so conclusively that his Lawyer afterwards acknowledged Judgement in my favour for about One Hundred Seven Dollars & I well recollect of having communicated the circumstance

Yours Truely
Geo. W. Zacharie

New-orleans, 3 august 1839.

Mr. J. W. Zacharie.

Sir.

I have been informed that in consequence of Mr. Bradford having recommended me for the place of Melter & Refiner in the branch mint in this city, you have publickly stated that I was the last man that ought to be appointed, & that I was destitute of that moral worth requisite for any official Station. This charge, you have been pleased to bring against me is so serious, that I feel the right to call upon you to establish it by proof. In doing this, I expect that there will be no unnecessary delay.

Balfour.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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P. G. Trastner
Norhand
Azor St. August 1839

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS

Mr. J. H. Zacharia
Present.

Strictly Confidential

New Orleans 1st March 28th 1839

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 12th Inst. is just at hand and from your well known character as being incapable of a breach of confidence as I have lately been treated by Col. Bradford on a similar occasion in regard to the same individual I do not hesitate to hand you inclosed my correspondence with him and a letter received from Mr Trastour which his friend in handing me acknowledges that it grew out of my letter to Col. Bradford which he had either seen or the contents had been communicated to him, to which I would add that in conversation with Judge Buchanan of the first Judicial Dist of Louisiana and several other respectable gentlemen they all concur with me in the opinion I have expressed, Mr Trastour has been known to me by sight & character for several years he is a man of some ability but is one of those visionary things always scheming & litigation so much so that I do not think that any person knowing him would trust him with one hundred Dollars, his wife has lately sued him for her Dotal rights as you will perceive by the inclosed slip cut from one of our public prints since the date of my letter to Col. Bradford and there are other charges of a more grave character that have come to my ears but are of too serious nature to repeat without more conclusive proof. As I have at heart the interest of the Institution here I have no hesitation in saying that with the exception of Mr Carnack the newly appointed Treasurer, the whole set of officers should be removed, Col. Bradford is totally unfit for the situation he holds I have

known him for the last twenty years and believe him to be one of those harmless beings without a particle of energy important to take care of himself, much less to be at the head of such an institution and it has been hinted to me that he is heavily involved in debt and among his creditors is Clark Woodcock the attorney who lately so strenuously defended him during the investigation. I think if the Dist attorney of the United States Mr Skinner were consulted and asked his candid opinion he would say with me that he ought to be removed.

Dr Hart the assayer I should also think ought also to follow him as I have reason to doubt his accuracy as on a recent occasion say about the 6th August last a friend of mine from Chihuahua (Mexico) Don Ignacio Pesado Valdez who had deposited about $3,000 value in Gold & Silver bullion to two credit and being anxious to get the returns as he was about starting in the morning for Matamoras was told that he should have them at 4 P.M. when on calling at the appointed hour to his great surprise found it fell short near $4000 in gold from his Chihuahua assay when he insisted that there was some error and requested Dr Hart to re-examine his calculations which he promised to do for the next morning and Mr Valdez returned to me in haste to have the report stopped which was done at the expense of $30. and on the following morning Mr Valdez inquiring anxious as to the result went very early to the mint prior to the hour appointed by the Dr who had not yet arrived but entering into conversation with one of the men who spoke Spanish who appeared to be in the interest of Dr Hart he told him that he had no doubt but that Mr Maxwell the

× his brother in law

perfume had taken it in the supposition
prior to the assay, but on the arrival
of the Dr he was relieved by his informing
him that he had discovered this error
which he attributed to a bad ache that
he said he was suffering under the day
previous, was this the only error ~~that~~
I have heard of it might have been
overlooked but of these being others
I have been satisfied of by Dr Maxwell
who assured me that there are several hundred
dollars in the mint belonging to our house
& Mess.rs Lizardi & Co which we have claimed of
Col Bradford who persists in denying any
knowledge of it although Mr Maxwell assured
us that he had this set for it
we are informed that Poor Maxwell was
accused of endeavouring to injure the reputation
of the mint in fact was said by the friends
of Col Bradford that you were jealous of the
Institution here and had sent out Messrs Saunders
& Pyle two Philadelphians for the purpose of
intriguing and doing all the injury they could
so as to disgust the government and cause them
to break it up and other such foolish insinuations
with the view of making it a party question,
I would ask whether the injury it has sustained
has not been from those accusers actually pro-
pagating such reports as I have mentioned in
the foregoing to an entire stranger and speaking
our language is a sufficient evidence of the fact
and such has been the reports in regard to the
which establishment that I am convinced that
nothing short of a clear speech of the whole
condition will give entire confidence as such
is the want of it at present that not a Bank
of any city will advance on the deposits of a
certificate which I have lately had another
demonstration of in offering the certificates of
last deposites and only succeeded

in disposing of them by adding $30,000 American Dollars which we had and from Tampico to the deposite which we could have attained on advance of 15 to 20 per cent we have disposed of otherwise, In short I would ask entire confidence on the Government expect the public to have in an Institution entirely superintended by a man who could not attain individual credit enough to pay his expenses to Philadelphia, back as we understand he recently achieved during the investigation, for my part I must candidly confess that I have never and would not have made our last deposites there had I not confidence in Pacificus Maxwell and unless there is an entire change will in future send our business through the Bank of the United States to your mint should Dr Hart be removed I think you will find in Dr Wm E Hunedy (a native of Norkans and graduate of the University of Pensylvania) an able and competent Chymist and a gentleman very well suited for the appointment,

I trust Sir that you will not consider me too officious in having diverged from the only question you have asked me but feeling (as I reflect) a deep interest in the success of the establishment (our house having deposited either directly or indirectly through the Banks who had advanced us on deposites of bullion) nearly half the whole amount of its receipts since it has been opened must be my apology opening you that I have no other views than an honest desire for the Public good I am very Respectfully your Obt Svt

B M Norkans

Mr Grastorn is a foreign Frenchman generally speaking our language the letter to me is in his writing but I am sure not his dictation

Dr Hart I should say is an Irishman he was merchant in New Orleans until his appointment to the mint

New Orleans Sept. 23rd 1839

R. M. Patterson, Esq.
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia,

Sir,

I have before me your letter of the 13th inst., stating that you had been referred to me as possessing a knowledge of the character and claims of Mr. Edward P. Trastour, and asking me to communicate to you, in confidence, my opinion as to his suitableness for the office of Melter & Refiner, in the Mint of the U.S. established in this City.

My acquaintance with Mr. T. commenced in February 1835, by an application from him to effect insurance on a Topographical Map, made of plaster, of a section of the State and City of Mexico, and I made a policy for $2.000. He effected also a policy with another Company for $1.500, on the same property, and a short time before these insurances expired, the subject insured was destroyed by Fire. The origin of the fire was mysterious, and I should not deem myself justifiable in insuring for him again.

Of his qualifications, as regards a knowledge of the science and art, required for the station, I know nothing. But be they what they may, I

cannot

cannot perceive any claims he has to the appoint-
ment, and should it be conferred on him, I am per-
suaded it would prove impolitick and unpopular.

Relying on your pledge of confidence.

I am, Sir,

Yr. obt. St.

L. Matthews

From L. Matthews, Esq.,
New Orleans.
Dated Sept. 23. } 1839.
Rec'd Oct. 3.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

R. M. Patterson, Esq.
Director, Mint U. S.
Philadelphia

NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE

Sept. 21.

Dear Sir,

I rec. a letter from Mr. Southmayd this morning, informing me that it was by false representations that Mr. B. succeeded in having the seals taken from Mr. M's effects. This letter affords the most mournful evidence of the degree of persecution, which Mr. M. was called upon to endure. It really makes my heart sick to think that our friend was not only sacrificed in a most cruel manner, but that attempts should still be made to involve his memory in reproach. However, Mr. Barker's friendship & activity have thus far been successful in frustrating these attempts. All things are awaiting the arrival of Mr. Cammack, when I sincerely hope that every thing will

be arranged to your perfect satisfaction. If you write soon to Mr. Barker, will you be good enough to express to him how deeply indebted to him are Mr. Maxwell's friends in this city?

I return you my thanks for the loan of Mr. B's letter.

Resp.ly Your Obt. St.

Arthur G. Coffin

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. R. M. Patterson.

Mr. Barker's course appears to be truly disinterested and magnanimous. He must be a man of noble disposition & warm affections. No selfish motive could prompt such untiring devotion to the cause of men, in such circumstances as were Mess Maxwell & Tyler.

Genl Arthur G. Coffin Philadelphia Sept. 20/36

To

Dr. Th. Wm. Patterson

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint, Utah
Sep. 20/39.

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of the 11th inst., just received. Your remarks as to Mr. Tyler's health distress me much. I pray that your sad anticipations may not be realized.

I write to you yesterday; and have nothing to add now, except with regard to the sealing up of the vaults of the deceased officers; — a measure which, under the existing circumstances, I approve. You know that the treasurership of the Mint, here, was virtually in the hands of Mr. Dimitry, who had been at open feud with both the officers, and particularly with Mr. Marcellus. It would have been, therefore, indelicate and improper to allow him to take possession of the precious metals remaining in the vaults, and which had been in the legal possession, of these officers. It is true that this property belongs to the government, but it was, for the time, in the possession of

the officers, and they were charged with it on the Mint books. It must be returned to the Treasury, in order to settle their accounts, and, if they had been alive, this transfer could not have been made except in their presence and under their inspection. As they are dead, it seems clear to me that the transfer ought to be made in the presence of persons who are acknowledged representatives of their interests of their families and sureties. Before you receive this letter, I hope that all difficulty will be at an end, ~~by the~~ in consequence of the assumption of office by the new Treasurer Mr. Cammack, and the ~~appointment of~~ naming of Mr. Jacob Barker as the representative of the interests of the deceased.

It must be distinctly understood that my remarks apply only to the sealing of the vaults, and that my views would have been equally answered if they had been sealed by the ~~Superintendent~~ Chief Officers of the Mint, which would be the

course pursued here. I can see no purpose in doing the other course; and I do not mean to discuss the question of the right of interference of the State authorities; though this course has, in the present case, answered a purpose desirable to all parties.

With kind regards
Your friend &c.
R. M. P.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To/
Martin Gordon, Esq
New Orleans

To/
Martin Gordon, Esq.,
New Orleans.

Sept. 20. 1839.

JAN 3 1957

Mint of the U. S.
Sept. 20. 1839.

Sir,

I thank you for your prompt attention to the requests made in my letter of the 29th ult., to which I have just received your answer. Your information with regard to the workmen of the New Orleans Mint is of great interest to their friends here.

The question of half-pay for the discharged hands is a difficult one, respecting which I should be glad to have the views of Mr. Bradford. A dozen persons have made application to me to fill the places of the men who have died.

I approve of the measure of sealing the vaults of the deceased officers, until some suitable persons, duly named to represent the interests of their families and who can be present at the transfer of their contents to the Treasurer of the Mint. It is very true that all the bullion & coins belong to the U. States, but it is not less true that they were in the legal possession of the officers in question. They are to be transferred to the keeping of another officer, — the Treasurer. If the Coiner & Melter had

been doing, this could not be done but in their presence & under their inspection. As they are dead, delicacy & propriety require that the interests at stake should still be represented. I am sure you must feel that, in consideration of the unhappy feud that existed between these officers, or at least one of them & the Chief Clerk, — the observance of the most punctilious formality was peculiarly desirable. — Measures are now taken, however, to avoid all difficulty as to the settlement of the accounts of the deceased officers.

In the above remarks I do not mean to justify or condemn the interference of the State Authorities. My views would have been equally unswerved if the seals had been placed by the Chief officers of the Mint, which would probably be the course pursued here. Nor do I mean to approve of the measure of attaching seals to the work-rooms, — this course seeming to me, to be utterly unnecessary, and probably very inconvenient.

Your assistant, Mr. Nixon, has told me that you wish for a new pair of assay-lily rolls, and they have accordingly been

procured & will be forwarded to you. I would be glad hereafter, that a written order should always be given for any article, to be bought by us for your Mint, and the regular forms require that such orders should come through the Superintendent.

I am, very respy

R. M. P.

DS.

To/

Dr. Wm. P. Hort
Assayer Br. Mint
New Orleans.

To/

Dr. Wm. P. Stark,
Assayer U.S. Mint
New Orleans.

~~Dec~~
Sept. 20. 1839.

Mint of the United States.
May 6th, 1839.

Sir,

I received this morning, from James Maxwell Esq. Melter and Refiner of the New Orleans Mint, a letter of which I feel it my duty to send you a copy. The statement made by Mr. Maxwell is very obscure, but the case, as I understand it, may be presented as follows:

[On the 16 of April last, two deposites were made at the Mint. One was of hammered dollars and French crowns, and was melted for assay. The other was of Mexican dollars, about no two alike in weight, which it is not customary to melt for the purpose of assay, as their quality is known from the character of the coin. The deposite must however, as a matter of regular course, have been ~~[illegible]~~ weighed, numbered, and recorded.

In a few days after, when Mr. Maxwell was receiving bullion from the Weigher, he found among the Assayer's reports, one of No. 98, corresponding in weight, name, date, and kind of coin, to the

deposite in question. Mr. Maxwell told the Mayor that he had seen receive this deposite, and the Mayor admitted that he had. Now as the Assayer declared that he had not reported on any deposite not melted, the inference was either that the Mexican dollars had been melted for assay, — which is not usual, and which was denied positively by the Melter, — or that they had disappeared while in the keeping of the Mayor, (acting for the Treasurer) for it seems that they were not to be found.

An investigation was made, from which it appeared that leaves had been torn out of the ~~original~~ book of original entry and the numbers altered, and it was subsequently found that in the statement sent, of this deposite in question, to the Assayer, it was numbered 100 instead of 98, and when returned the number 100 was changed, by the Mayor, to 98. — This alteration of books and documents shows an unpardonable carelessness in the Mayor, but I cannot see how it could serve him, if it were his intention to commit a fraud.

the assayer, Dr. Hart, became convinced, from an examination of the bullion on hand, that the deposits of dollars had not been melted for assay.

The mayor still insisted that the coins had been melted for assay, yet "he offered to make up the deficiency". Mr. Bradford ~~offered an official letter~~ agreed with the mayor, yet offered to give Mr. Maxwell an official letter removing all censure from him. Dr. Hart subsequently, by assaying the bullion on hand, became convinced that the Mexican dollars had not been melted, — (I suppose by not finding any bars of that ~~standard~~ Mexican standard.)

It thus appears, so far as Mr. Maxwell's statement is to be relied upon, that about $200 of coins have disappeared, in the hands of a Clerk who has tampered with the books and documents entrusted to him, and that this Clerk is still sustained by the Superintendent.

But it is also represented that this Clerk is sustained by the Superintendent. It seems improper therefore to take any

other step in the matter at present, than to ~~present~~ propose a series of questions on the subject to this office, and this I shall do immediately. I have deemed it my duty, however, ~~without delay~~ to lay the ~~matter~~ case before you, without delay; and shall be glad to have your advice with regard to it, if you ~~do~~ consider it necessary to take any measures before Mr. Bradford is heard from.

Mr. Marcellus speaks of the Surveyor of the New Orleans Mint as incompetent to fill efficiently the duties of his office; ~~this is not the first occasion on which he has made this complaint~~ Were I heard this complaint before, I wrote to Mr. Bradford on the subject, and I send herewith extracts from his answer, which I then considered satisfactory.

R. M. T.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

To/
Sec: of Treasury.

May 6, 1839.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

M.D. CCCXXXIX

New Orleans, Tuesday morning

10th Septr 1839.

My Dear Sir

I wrote you on Sunday morning, the 8th Instant, and communicated the unpleasant information of the Death of the Late Coiner of our Branch Mint, an occurrence truly to be regretted at this particular time, inasmuch as it now appears that the establishment is taken entirely out of the Control of the Government, and placed under the Judicial Authorities of our State

It seems, immediately after the Death of Mr Taylor, One of the Justices of the peace of our City took possession of the establishment, put Seals on all of the doors and vaults and inhibited all persons from having any intercourse or Communication with the Mint. I do not know the reason, or the cause which have led to this extraordinary measure, nor do I know the individuals who had recommended or advised the Course of things. This may be all right for what I know, the Death of the Master of Refiner, as also that of the Coiner, the removal of the Treasurer, and the absence of the Superintendant, are Surely Circumstances beyond the ordinary or reasonable calculation of any man, they have produced a very unpleasant State of things with reference to the Mint, and have doubtlessly led to the measures adopted by the authority of the Judicial proceedings before mentioned.

I have been confined to my room for nearly three months with a running effect on me the head, and

New Orleans, Tuesday morning

10th Septr 1839.

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I wrote you on Sunday morning, the 8th Instant, and communicated the unpleasant information of the Death of the Late Coiner of our Branch Mint, an occurrence truly to be regretted at this particular time, inasmuch, as it now appears that the establishment is taken entirely out of the Control of the Government, and placed under the Judicial Authorities of our State

It seems immediately after the Death of Mr Tylor, One of the Justices of the peace of our City took possession of the establishment, put Seals on all of the doors and vaults and inhibited all persons from having any intercourse or Communication with the Mint – I do not know the reason, or the cause which have led to this extraordinary measure, nor do I know the individuals who had recommended or advised this ~~measure~~ Course of things.

This may be all right for what I know, the Death of the Master of Refiner, as also that of the Coiner, the removal of the Treasurer, and the absence of the Superintendent, are Surely Circumstances beyond the ordinary or reasonable calculating of any man, this has produced a very unpleasant State of things with reference to the Mint, and have doubtlessly led to the measures adopted by the authority of the Judicial Proceedings before mentioned,

I have been confined to my room for nearly three months with a nervous affection in the head, and

THE PERSONAL ARCHIVES OF THE WORLD FOUNDATION

accompanied with a disagreeable Rheumatic attack, which has nearly ~~[illegible]~~ prevented my attending to any kind of business. Otherwise I should have paid some personal attention to the dictat, altho not authorized to do so, yet I would have taken the responsibility upon myself — perhaps, in the present state of things, it is better for me, that I did not do it —

Mrs Tyler is, this morning in a very delicate condition, her health is by no means as good as it was last evening — if no change for the better takes place in the course of day, I am fearful she will not recover. Her son is decidedly much better to day, and may be considered as out of danger.

Generally, with regard to the fever, I discover no change since my last, our atmosphere, to those who are acclimated is fine and pure, but to strangers to our climate expectancies every thing the reverse,

I have but just time to write those few lines before the closing of the mail

With great respect

Yours truly

Albert Gordon Jr

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From
Martin Gordon, Esq.,
New Orleans.
Sept. 11. 1839
Rec'd " 20. "

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

EXECUTIVE
SEP 1

Robt. M. Patterson Esqr.
Director of the Mint of the U. S.
Philadelphia

New Orleans, Septr 8th 1839

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 29th ultimo is at hand, by which I am very glad that you give the necessary instructions to the Treasurer of the New Orleans Mint to prevent error or confusion - the course you mention is the proper and only one to be pursued, in the execution of which it is all important that honest men should be employed.

I hope the new Treasurer will soon arrive, after which I do not anticipate the least difficulty, he will find every thing as it should be so far as Mrs Maxwell & Tyler are concerned.

Word came to me early yesterday morning that the latter Gentleman was in the last stage of the Bilious fever with a request that I would draw his will, I did so and it was duly executed at 10. o'clock at 3 word came that he was dying and that it was his wish for the Judge to be there and seal up his Vaults until your directions should be received, this seemed to be his principal concern.

The Judge attended, Mr Tyler had revived and there was some hope that he would recover, when the Judge begged him to compose himself and not think about worldly matters assuring him that every precaution would be observed to keep all safe.

When Mr Bradford was last in town he left an order for certain repairs which was not sent to Mr Tyler until the day before yesterday, the execution of which was an unfortunate interruption to the quiet necessary on such occasions, and it appeared so extraordinary that I sent it to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury with a note received from Mr Tyler's brother and a request that it be sent to you - in justice to Mr Bradford it is proper to say he could not have known of Mr Tyler's extreme illness, he however did know when he gave the order that Mr Tyler and their son were both very sick in the House.

I cannot account for Mr Shields delaying the report so long, if he should be disposed to excuse Mr Bradford I beg that you will examine the testimony for yourself and be guided by the facts rather than the opinions of others.

Will you be pleased to inform Mr Campbell that it will be necessary for Mrs Maxwell to send me a power to act for her and for her child for whom she is by our laws the legal guardian without any appointment, let the power be accompanied by a Certificate from a Judge or Mayor that she is the widow of Mr Maxwell and that they have the one child, mentioning its age — on the receipt of such a power I will do for them all that shall be in my power.

Considering Mrs Maxwell & Tyler very much oppressed and totally unable from their small salaries to compensate Counsel for the service required I declined to take from them any fee whatever, I have laboured for them to the utmost of my Capacity & hope their friends will be satisfied that I have done all that could be done to shield their reputations from unmerited obloquy, my zeal may have been somewhat increased from the apprehension that as I was not working for money I might be supposed to be indifferent to their interest — and it now requires your active exertion to secure for their memory that fair fame they so richly merited in life.

Leave Mr Campbell to understand that I do not seek the power or the employment. I should be very glad to be excused from it, yet willing if required to do what further I can.

I am pained to hear that Mrs Maxwell's health is not good — the amiable qualities of that excellent Lady interested myself and my family in every thing that concerns her.

I cannot understand what induced the appointment of new Pressmen before Mr Shields report was received since the Gentleman appointed was not here or likely to be during the emergency that called for an immediate appointment, nor can I understand why an ardent political opponent should —

have been selected who has no experience in managing the business of a Mint.

Mr. Cammack however has many qualifications which will enable him to perform the duties of the office well when he shall have more pliability and condescension — Allow me to ask you to direct that Mr Tyler's brother be employed in case of Mr. T's death to take care of the Machinery &c &c. in the Coiner's — department until a new Coiner shall be appointed — and to assure you that there is great necessity for the action of the Government on the whole matter Mr Dorsheimer recommended for Melter & Refiner by Mr Bradford will not do, you had much better send a good man from Philadelphia with a determination to close the operations of the Mint annually on the first of July.

I hope you will take care to send back from Mr. Slidell my review of the testimony which you informed me you had handed to him, please also have those trifling alterations made therein requested in a former letter — I should be obliged by your allowing my said review to accompany your report as I wish the President to read it and altho' long and perhaps tedious I am sure from personal consideration he would do me the favour.

Mr Tyler died this morning at 7 o'clock. and was interred at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Lafayette — I sent you a line by this mornings Mail announcing the melancholy event — the fever appears to be on the increase. Mr Tyler returned his senses to the last had but little bodily suffering and died like a true philosopher, willing to live but no more fearing death.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES 1941

With great respect I have
the honor to be
Your obedt. Svt.
Robert Patterson
Director of the
Mint of the United States

From

Jacob Barker, Esq.,
New Orleans.
Sept. 8. 1839.
Rec'd " 14. "

TRANSPORTATION
SEP 9

Mint U.S.
Nov. 9/39.

Sir,

I have had the pleasure to receive, this morning, your letter of the 29th ult., in which you signify your acceptance of the ~~last conferred to you~~ office of Superintendent of the New Orleans Branch Mint, conferred upon you by the President. I sincerely hope that your institution has now a corps of officers who will restore to it the public confidence by ~~their office~~ their character, ~~way~~ their activity and their cordial cooperation in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Tyler fortunately has practical experience in the operations of his department. He informs me that he has secured ~~for his late brother~~ the services of some hands in whom he has confidence. Mr. Wilson, one of the former workmen ~~of the~~ left here for New Orleans last Saturday, and another, Mr. McAvance lets out to-day.

The Assayer's assistant, Mr. Strickon left here with Wilson.

I fear that Dr. Riddell may have some difficulties in the commencement

of his operations, from the want of practical experience, though he has the great advantage of a scientific acquaintance with chemistry. Dr. Thot has ~~moreover~~ promised to give him every aid in his power, and this will be not inconsiderable. I understand, also, that no death occurred among the hands in this department, so that ~~he~~ Dr. Riddell will have the advantage of commencing with experienced men. — From a letter received here, from Mr. Humphreys, who worked in your Parting-room, I presume that he must now be on his way from New York to New Orleans.

The difficulties which produced such confusion in your affairs, and which had well-nigh destroyed it, seem all to have had their origin in the Treasurer's Department. It is impossible to be too watchful over this important branch of your establishment. Happily ~~for~~ you have now ~~the~~ a perfectly competent Treasurer, ~~for the best of~~ and I hope that you may be able to meet with suitable clerks, whose characters ~~may be~~ are such as to

receive your confidence. They have much in their power. — On the subject of the ~~Treasurer's~~ books and accounts I send you herewith a separate communication, which may be considered as a supplement to the instructions given by me on the 25th of May 1838, and at other times. It concerns all the officers of the Mint, but especially the Treasurer.

In a letter of the 22d ult. from Mr. Cammack, he inquires whether the salaries of ~~Mess.~~ Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Tyler can be paid to their families to the end of the quarter in which they died. This question was referred by me to the Treasury Department, and I have just received the following answer from Mr. Woodbury. — "Referring to your communication of the 4th inst., I have to report that it is found, on inquiry, that no payment can be made for services, after the death of an officer, unless by the special authority of Congress.

Will you do me the favor to inform Mr. Cammack that I have received his letter of the 28th ult., and will

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

answer it in the course of a day or two.

I pray you to communicate with me freely and fully on the affairs of your Mint, and permit me to give all the ~~aid~~ assistance in my power to secure the its usefulness, character, and stability. ~~&~~

P. M. P.

To
Jos. M. Kennedy, Esq.
Sup. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.

Jan. 9. 1839.

Jos. M. Kennedy, Esq.
Supt. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.

Mint U. S.
Oct. 22d, 1839.

Sir,

Your letter of the 8th inst. was received by me yesterday. I considered the evidences already furnished in your favor, here and from New Orleans, sufficient to justify my nominating you to the President for the place of Coiner in the Branch Mint, and my letter of the 18th has informed you of your appointment.

One of your first duties will be the selection of workmen whom you can trust, and ~~whom you can recommend to the Superintendent for employment.~~

I am glad to learn that you already know of some who suit your views, and who are acclimated. Please to remember that the actual employment and dismissal of the hands, rests with the Superintendent, ~~whom it is your duty to consult on~~ though your advice, in all such cases, will no doubt be conclusive with him, so long as you have his confidence. Let me pray you to consult with this office freely and frequently as to your proceedings. It was, I fear, a fault of your predecessor that he aimed

at too much independence in his department. It is only by cordial co-operation that your Mint can succeed.

Numerous applications have been made here for places in your mint, to fill those rendered vacant by death or otherwise. A list of these is sent to you. Some are no doubt very eligible hands, and if you desire that any should be employed from here, you see that you can have a choice. The applicants are anxious to have an early answer.

Mr. D. Johnson, who was one of the Rollers at your Mint, is willing to return, and would have done so but for some uncertainty whether he would be re-engaged. Please to ~~state to~~ let me know Mr. Kennedy's decision in this case.

Be so good as to inform Dr. Hart that his assistant Mr. Nixon intends to leave here on the 28th inst. to assume his place.

Let me refer you to a letter which I ~~sent~~ wrote to your Brother on the 31st of July, and to which he sent a reply on the 21st of August, — probably the last letter he can write. It was

on the subject of an alteration in the ~~collar~~ mode of attaching the collar ~~fitter to the~~ to its platform in the coining press. This we find to be a most important improvement, and your Br. Chief, who immediately saw all its advantages, had determined to lose no time in introducing it.

R. M. P.

To/
Philes B. Tyler, Esq.
Coiner of Branch Mint,
New Orleans.

To/ Philos B. Zylor, Esq.
Coiner of Br. Mint,
New Orleans.

Oct. 22. 1839.

Branch Mint N.O. 25th Oct 1839

Sir,

Your esteemed favor of the 18th inst has been received. I will embrace the earliest opportunity of informing Mr Bradford of the appointment of Mr Kennedy to the office of Superintendent of this Branch Mint.

You may rely on my affording Dr Riddell all the assistance in my power, & that nothing shall be omitted so far as I am concerned, to promote harmony & good feeling & restore the public confidence in this Institution.

There are still some cases of yellow fever amongst the strangers & foreigners who are daily arriving in great numbers, but I presume that any of the workmen who are at the North & who intend to return to this City, may set out immediately, as before they can arrive, we shall have experienced a frost, that will effectually subdue the endemic.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
Wm. P. Hort

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

From/
Dr. Wm. P. Short,
Ass. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Oct. 18. 1839.
Recd Nov. 7. "

private

New Orleans 20th September 1839.

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

I wrote you a few lines on the 18th instant advising you of my arrival here. I have since received yours of the 6th which was forwarded to me from Fredericksbg. and I notice what you say respecting the proposition to have the Bullion accounts forwarded to you, instead of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

I have addressed a letter to Mr Bradford informing him of my readiness to enter into the discharge of the duties of my office and have also ~~informed the~~ notified the same to Mr Forstall.

The books of the Treasurer's department are very much behind hand. In the Bullion Ledger no entries have been made since 1838. nor in the Journal since 31 May last. How I am to settle with Mr Forstall, I do not know - It will not do for me to wait for the books to be balanced, as this may not be for a long time - and in the absence of

the Superintendent I do not know that I am authorized to appoint a clerk to assist me in taking possession.

I have however, made a partial and temporary engagement, on my own responsibility, with a young man, who is capable, ~~and~~ is highly recommended for integrity, and is a gentleman - and with his assistance I intend to ask Mr. Forsyth to give me the possession of his vault and the papers - and if his book keeper cannot balance his books I will open new sets, giving the late treasurer credit for what is delivered to me.

The vaults of the late Mr Maxwell and Mr Tyler are still closed and will not be opened until I have settled with the Treasurer. The keys have been deposited in Court. An order had been granted to deliver up the keys of Mr Maxwell's vault, but your letters from Philadelphia on that subject there-fore induced to stop them, and they will now remain where they are until I am ready to receive the contents of the vaults.

I am very sincerely &
very respectfully yours truly
H. Cammack

To

Dr. R. M. Patterson

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia.

SEP

Wm. M. C. Chunn acks. Esq.

Recd. Oct. 1. 1839

Washington

Sept. 20. 1839

Recd Oct. 1. "

Oct 1839

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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New Orleans: 8 Sep 1839

Dr R M Patterson
Director of the
N. Mint

Sir:

I deeply regret to have to inform you of the death of Mr Tyler this morning of Yellow Fever —

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt

Wm P. Hort. M. D
Assayer

From/
Dr. Wm. P. Hort,
Assayer Br. Mint
New Orleans.
Sept. 8. 1839
Rec'd " 16. "

NOV 2 1957

New Orleans 18 Sept 1839.

Dear Sir:—

Mr Bonard one of the persons recommended for Coiner at the N. O. Branch Mint by Mr Bradford died this day of Yellow fever.

Mr Cammack reached here yesterday, and has been engaged this day in the turnover of the Coiner's department to Doctor Hart, with the exception of the Vaults. All the machinery was in fine order.

The Keys and contents of the Vaults of the Melter & Refiner & Coiner will be delivered to the Treasurer as soon as he finds it convenient to attend to the receipt thereof, unless some of the Keys of the Melter & Refiner should have been mislaid, of which there is some apprehension. The Judge who affixed the Seals placed them according to Law in the Court of Probates where they remained until Mr Bradford procured the appointment of an Atty to represent the absent Heirs and a Notary to open the Seals. I interposed no objection before the service was performed, and Mr Bradford left town without any thing being done by the Atty. or Notary.

A few days since Judge Rawle received a letter from his brother in law Mr Cammack apprising him that he would be here in a few days, and requested him to see that every thing was in order, and kept so. Judge R went to the Court of Probates to know how the business stood, and could gain no information about the Keys, and he applied

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

to the Notary, and caused enquiry to be made of the Alley of the absent Bins, without being enabled to get the least information on the subject. It is probable that they were taken to the Mint the day on which it was first proposed to raise the seals and that Mr. Bradford, Doctor Hart, or Dimitry can produce them, about which Mr Cammack has no doubt informed himself this day. I have had no intercourse with Dear New since the investigation closed on the 8 July.

Mr Patin, President of the Citizens Bank of this place died on Sunday last of the Yellow fever after four days illness. He was a native of Louisiana, and always resided on the banks of the Mississippi a short distance above the City which proved no protection against the Yellow fever, which acclimated persons are not subject to that Malady.

This case strongly illustrates the necessity of having an acclimated person for Superintendent of the N.O. Branch Mint, although the operations may be suspended in future during the sickly months the presence, and care of the Superintendent will not be the less necessary.

Very Respectfully
Yr. Obt. Svt.
Jacob Barker

Doctor R. M. Patterson
Director of the
U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

From/ Jacob Barker, Esq.
New Orleans.
Sept. 18. 1839.
Recd " 30. "

Prof. R. M. Patterson.
Director Mint U. S.
Philadelphia

SEP 30 1839

Confidential

Dear Sir

I have now made a complete account of the Bullion & Coins which I have received from the different officers of the Mint and enclosed you have a summary of it. The figures in red shew the balances called for by the ledger. The Silver bullion & Gold bullion accounts are both wrong in the Ledger. In the first four thousand ounces which was returned to the depositor is entered as being in hand, in the latter 84 oz fine gold coins is entered as having been returned.

The fact is the books of the Mint have been most loosely kept and altho we have been working so much as thus they are still in great confusion, as as many things have to be entered from memory, or supposition, it will be difficult to get them right.

I have already mentioned to you that the late Treasurer knows nothing at all of the books or accounts of his department, and although I believe perfectly willing, is incapable of making explanations. He has, apparently, left every thing to the sole management

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

of his Clerk, Mr Dimitrey, who has been a few times at the Mint since I am in possession, but generally incapacitated to understand or explain accounts. Nor do I think that he, at any time, knows much about the books, as he has written but few pages in them since he has been appointed in the mint

I have gone on from day to day under the hope that we should soon get closed, ~~but have~~ and I grieve most sincerely, that I have been so much disappointed.

I reiterate that under your expressed wishes to me I feel bound to communicate these facts to you; added to this justice to myself requires it, lest at some future day, past errors may be found, for which I might be censured.

I am, very respectfully
and very truly yours.
H Elcamm ack

To
Dr R. M. Patterson.
U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

New Orleans
October 18, 1829.

Silver Bullion

	Standard	Value
From the Treasurer	60.389.83 56.416:42.	65.648:19
Melter & Refiner	12.001.50 10.855:25.	12.631:56
Coiner	17.487:24.	20.348:79
	84.758:91.	98.628.54

Gold Bullion

From the Treasurer	2.914.261 3.008.220.	55.966:61
Melter & Refiner	132.351 158:418.	2.947:31
Coiner	2.740:145.	50.979:43
	5.906:783.	109.893:35

Silver Coinage

From the Coiner	10.953:98.	11.582:81

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Gold Coins

From the Coiner	51:734.	962:50

double only.

57

NOV 20 1839

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Nov. 1839

From U. S. Commander
Ship Fr. Jennie
Pacific Ocean.
Oct. 18. 1839.
Rec'd Nov. 1.

New Orleans October 13. 1839.

Dear Sir

Yesterday I finished to receive from the Executor of the late Mr Tyler the Contents of the Corners vaults which were delivered to me under inventory. I have not yet been able to sum up the whole to compare with the Treasurers ledger - nor is Mr Maxwell's account closed - there being still some silver in the pots and sweeping which I shall get in the course of a day or two. With this small exception I have now in my vault all the bullion and Coins of the Mint, all newly weighed, and a good opportunity is offered to test the books.

I am sorry that I cannot report to you a final settlement with Mr Horsfall - some errors have to be corrected for bullion that has been returned to the depositor, but which has been charged up as paid in Coins &c - and as Mr Dimitry absented himself from the Mint immediately after I appeared, & as Mr Horsfall knows nothing at

at all about his books, we are working very much in the dark.

Mr Ladere, formerly a clerk in the Mint, now employed by Mr Forstall, is industrious and competent — I hope in a few days more to get through, but from the state in which the books were found it may be difficult to make them balance.

Mr J. J. Wicker has been appointed by Mr Forstall my clerk — and I understand that Mr Dimitry has resigned. Mr W. is of great respectability and good capacity, and I hope he will keep the accounts in a manner to give satisfaction to all the officers. —

You requested me to report to you fully how I found things on my arrival and I hope that in doing so, it will be understood that I am discharging a duty and that it is far from my wish, in any manner to reflect on any of the officers of the Mint.

I am very respectfully
Yours sincerely & truly
H. Cammack

Dr Patterson

P. S. 14th

I have to day made a partial comparison of accounts with Mr Eyler and find the gold bullion to come out within about one ounce, and the silver is a few ounces over. Our examinations were partial & not final.

Mr Maxwells Gold bullion is something over. The silver abt 1100 ounces to be accounted for, of which, probably more than one half will be found in the pots. &c. and allowances for waste have to be made

Smith Conners vault I have received

18976 half Dollars
34.039 half dimes
379. Quarter Eagles } Standard
10000 half dimes 123 awt short or light
35000 dimes from 15 to 25 awt light on each draft of 5000

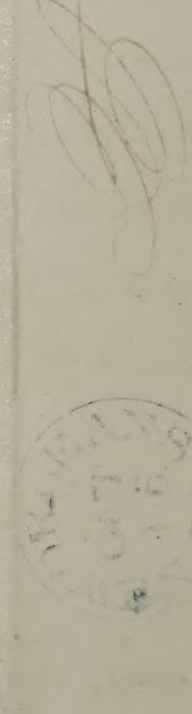
The small Coins are much wanted here and I do not know if I must keep the light ones to give back to the Coiner to add some heavy ones, or if they can be issued now.

Ymrs H. C. C.

17

From
H. C. Cammack, Esq.
Treas. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Oct. 13 & 14. 1837
Rec'd " 28. "

Dr. Patterson
Director Phila. U. S. Mint
Philadelphia.



Copy

New Orleans 3rd June 1839

Thomas Slidell Esq
United States District Attorney

Dear Sir

We received on Saturday evening a letter from the Superintendant of the New Orleans Branch Mint, together with a copy of a letter from the Honble Secretary of the Treasury, of the 20th ultimo, addressed to Doctor R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia; and of a letter from the latter gentleman of the 22nd ultimo; addressed to David Bradford Esq, Superintendant of the Branch Mint New Orleans, of all which, you have herewith copies.

By Mr Bradfords letter, we are at your instance requested to meet you at the United States Branch Mint, New Orleans, this afternoon at 5, o' clock; to proceed in the investigation as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury in his aforesaid letter of 20th May, with which we shall cheerfully comply, & give you every information in our power touching the management of that part of the business of the Mint entrusted to our care, & shall be greatly obliged to you, if you will invite the Collector of the Customs of this Port to be present at such investigation, or allow us to solicit his attendance. He being familiar with business transactions; acquainted with Book-keeping, accounts; an officer of the government in whom the Treasury have entire confidence, we think public good will be subserved by the presence of such a person during the whole investigation.

The nature, extent of the proceeds

investigation, do not distinctly appear further, than it is to be as to the qualifications, & efficiency of all the officers of the Mint, as well as those of the persons who have been recommended to supersede us, & also as to the character of the offices implicated, & of the Branch Mint generally, & its difficulties.

As to our qualifications & efficiency, the testimony of scientific gentlemen will be indispensably necessary - by that test we earnestly desire that we may be judged, & at the same time we would most respectfully suggest, that the object of the Secretary of the Treasury in ordering the investigation might probably be more readily attained, by subjecting all the other officers of the Mint to a like scrutiny.

As to the character of the offices implicated, we can form no distinct opinion who they are, or in what they are implicated from the aforesaid letters, which is all the information we possess further, than, that we are the individuals selected for removal, without being told for what cause.

If there be any charges against us, it is proper they should be distinctly stated, before we be called on to refute, or justify; & this we hold ourselves in readiness, & bound to do, in 24 hours after we receive a copy of the charges, if any exist; as to the qualifications & efficiency of the persons proposed to take our places, in case of vacancies, we can say nothing, until we know their names, & then it would be improper for us to be present, or take part in any investigation in relation thereto;

in addition to the letters in question we think we should have been furnished with a copy of the letter recommending our removal.

Assuring you that we shall at all times do every thing in our power to facilitate the proposed investigation, & that we have an earnest solicitude for the Secretary of the Treasury & Director of the Mint to be made acquainted with the least possible delay with every fact in relation to the New Orleans Branch Mint, & to the conduct of its officers,

We are,

Very respectfully,

Your obdt. servts;

signed James Maxwell

do Rufus Tyler

From,
Jas. Maxwell, Esq.,
Melter & Refiner B. Mint,
New Orleans.

rec'd July 8. 1839.

United States Branch Mint New Orleans
Treasurer's office 22 Octr 1839.

Sir

The Contingent accounts of this office are all ready and will be forwarded by the mail of tomorrow. In the account of the "officers & clerks" rendered by Mr Forstall he has charged as paid to Mr Tyler $250. and to Mr Maxwell $166.66. I do not know if the families of these two deceased officers will be allowed to draw the full quarter's salary. I would be glad to receive instructions from you to that effect.

The late Treasurer's accounts shew a balance in your hands $3174.65. Our Cash on hand has been reduced to within a few hundred dollars.

I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, advising my arrival and requested a remittance the remittance asked for some time ago. He replied that it will be sent as soon as my bond has been forwarded to the Comptroller's office.

The Banks here have all suspended specie payments, & there is very great scarcity of change. We have daily, almost hourly applications ~~from~~ for small coins, from persons who come with silver dollars in their hands to dispose of. I have been very much urged to issue the dimes received from the Corner which are

a little light and if, under the circumstances of the case, such can be done, it will save much trouble & distress to our Community. These coins are from 13 to 25 dwts short, and after deducting the allowance made by law they will be short from 8 to 20 dwts on each draft of 5000 coins an average of 14 dwt on each draft.

Mr Maxwell's A/c I believe will come out correct the silver from the sweeps has been delivered to me & amounts to upwards of 600 oz: the wastage req^d to close his account will be less than the law allows, as far as we have been able to judge but until we get the books up, I do not make any entries.

Dr Raidle has not returned from Texas. The City is now very healthy & great number of Strangers are arriving daily.

I am very respectfully
Your Ob^t Servant
H. G. Cammack
Treasurer

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

From/
H. C. Cammack, Esq.,
Treas. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Oct. 22. 1839.
Rec'd Nov. 4. "

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE MINT

New Orleans September 27. 1839.

Dear Sir

I wrote to you on the 21st instant, and have since so far taken possession of the Treasury of the branch mint, as to have received from the late Treasurer the Gold and Silver Bullion that was in his possession, and about Ten thousand Dollars in money.

From a memorandum furnished to me I perceive that the amount expended in the Contingent account, exceeds the amount received for that purpose, about $12.250 Dollars. which sum has been drawn from the bullion account.

The late Treasurer is of opinion that, under the 18th Section of the law of 18 January 1837, the charges made to depositors, should be carried to the Contingent fund or account. This amount I am informed is about $6000. Will you oblige me by giving me your views on this point?

dollars now stand we require $12000 to make it good the amount taken from the bullion account, and, the necessary additional sum to pay the current contingent expences.

A correct and precise account has been taken of all the Bullion received by me & as soon as practicable it will be compared with the books.

Mr Bradford is still absent from the city, & while the fever rages, as it now continues to do, it will be imprudent for him to return. As he is not here, it occurs to me that you will expect from me a more particular account of what is doing in the mint; that you otherwise would, and for that reason I now address you. - perhaps I am wrong; if so please say so and you will oblige me.

Young Mr Tyler was taken sick the night before last.

I am, very respectfully
Yours very truly
H. Cammack

Dr R. M. Patterson

NEW YORK
SEP 1 0

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson
No 1 Mint
Philadelphia —

Franked
H. C. Carey & Co
Treasury Department
U. S. Revenue
Cutter Service
Washington

Received 8

The National Archives

Br. Mint New Orleans 4 Oct 1839

Dr R M Patterson
Director U.S. Mint

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your two letters of the 20th & 23rd ult., the latter containing bill of lading of certain articles for this Branch Mint.

I beg to assure you that no objection was made by any officer here to sealing the Vaults of the deceased officers. The propriety of the course was manifest. I only objected to the seals being applied to all the doors leading into the coining department, because the atmosphere here is so humid as speedily to injure machinery, because the roof was undergoing repairs at the time, & there was every appearance of a severe gale of wind. Under these circumstances, believing it to be my duty to preserve the machinery from any possible injury, I wrote to the Judge of the Probate Court, to Judge Lawrence & to the District Attorney, & have the satisfaction to inform you that the seals were speedily removed from the coining department. John Dennie Stevenson & Moore have since been diligently employed in oiling & rubbing the machinery, & every thing appears now to be in excellent order. The seals were removed from the Melter & Refiner's

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

vault on the 2nd inst. in the presence of the legal representative of the late Mr Maxwell, a Notary public, the Counsel for the estate of the deceased, Mr Cammack & myself. All the bullion in the vault was carefully weighed & identified, & transferred to the Treasurer.

I have never ordered any thing for the assay department without consulting the Superintendent & receiving his sanction. Hereafter so far as I am concerned, the course you point out shall be conformed to strictly. Mr Bird left nothing after the expences of his sickness & funeral were defrayed.

I remain very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
Wm. P. Dort Supt

From/

Dr. Wm. P. Hort,
Assayer Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Oct. 4. } 1839.
Rec'd " 14. }

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr R.M. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

NEW ORLEANS
OCT 4

Near St. Francisville, La
October 8th 1839.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 12th ultimo I have to state that I think your letter of the 23rd of May last was filed in the proceedings of the late investigation, owing to which circumstance I omitted to apprise you of the receipt of the dies therein mentioned.

I have great pleasure in recommending Dr Riddell of New Orleans (formerly, I think, engaged in the geological survey of the State of Ohio) for the appointment of Melter and Refiner in our Branch, should it be deemed inadvisable to appoint Mr Edward Peter Trastour, for whom I still entertain unaltered the opinion that, in respect to scientific attainments and experience, in moral worth and general estimation among his fellow Citizens, his appointment would be a very judicious one.

I am sorry to say that neither Mr Bird nor Mr Sheider left any money after paying the expenses attending their last illness; and their trunks contain only their wardrobe. Dr Hort writes me that he has written you more in detail on this matter.

I have requested Dr Hort to furnish the annual estimate for our Branch Mint, agreeably

to your letter of the 16th ult. as I am absent and have not the requisite data or information to enable me to do it at this time.

I have to request that you furnish a pair of assay rolls for that department in our Branch Mint, as Dr. Hort informs me they are urgently required; and also that you pay Mr. Miller for an Oven which he sent to Dr. Hort, for his Department, some time since, which I am also desired by Dr. Hort to request of you.

Very Respectfully
Your Humble Servant
David Bradford, Supt.

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the
Mint
Philadelphia

From
David Bradford, Esq.
Sup. Br. Mint, St. Louis
St. Francisville.
Oct 8 1839.

Rec. 23d.

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director
Mint
Philadelphia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
RECORD GROUP 104

Copy

Having understood that Mr. Philo B Tyler is a candidate for the office of Coiner at the Branch Mint in New Orleans - I have been requested by some of his friends to give my opinion of his qualifications for that purpose.

Mr Tyler has been employed by the New Orleans & Nashville Rail Road Company as Superintendent of motive power for about one and a half years, during which time I have found him in all cases, efficient, capable, and truly honest and honourable, I consider him a man of the first order of mechanical talents, and would do honour to himself and the institution should he be appointed.

Office of New Orleans & Nashville Rail Road. October 4. 1839.

(Signed) — O Hoard
Chief Engr. & Genl. Supt.
of N.O. & N R R.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Original sent to the Hon: the Secretary of the Treasury - having arrived too late if directed to Philadelphia -

11

From
D. Hoard, Esq.
New Orleans.
Oct. 21. 1839.
Rec'd " 15. "

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Mint
Philadelphia

New Orleans 4 October 1859

Dear Sir

I beg to inform you that I have received from the Curator of Mr Maxwell the Bullion &c that was found in his vault and which consists, with a trifling exception, of a parcel that was delivered to him a short time before his sickness - and which had not been ~~taken~~ entered on his books, or removed from the truck on which it had been rolled into the vault.

The Treasurer's books are not yet up, and I cannot tell how his account will stand. From Mr Maxwell's books, which appear to be in perfect order, I anticipate there will be no difficulty in his accounts.

Mr Sylvis vaults have not been yet opened. Mr Philos P. Tyler is getting well, and with your permission, I take the liberty of recommending him as a suitable person for Coroner. I have had a conversation with Mr Caldwell, the President of the Rail Road, of which Mr T. was late the

Engineer, and he speaks in the highest terms of his capacity, respectability and honesty. I had a conversation with Mr Tyler yesterday, he is anxious to get the appointment, and says that he feels himself fully competent to do the work that were he required. He had been sometime in the Coiners' department in the Mint, before he went to the Rail Road, and I believe him better qualified for the place than any one who can be found here.

Mr Bradford is still absent. As before mentioned, about $12.206 of the Coinage money has been used to pay contingent expences. I should like to know how far this is proper, in case of future emergencies.

We are much in want of the new weights and I will be glad if you were send them. Those now used are borrowed, some from the U. S. Bank and some from the Custom House.

I am very respectfully
& very truly yours
H. Cammack

To
Dr R. M. Patterson

NEW ORLEANS
OCT 5
1839

J.

Dr. R. M. Patterson

Director of the United States Mint

Philadelphia

Franked

A. S. Carman Esq.

Treas. U. S. Mint,

New Orleans,

Oct. 4. & 15. 1839.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES

(Copy.)

U. S. Br. Mint N.O. 6th Oct. '39.

Dr. R. M. Patterson,
Director U. S. Mint,

Sir,

Mr. Cummacke informed me to day that you had written to him respecting Dr. Riddell, who has been recommended as Melter & Refiner in the place of Mr. Maxwell deceased. I am personally acquainted with Dr. Riddell & entertain the highest opinion of him as a gentleman, & man of science, — and believe that he is capable of filling any office in the Mint. He is Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College here, & perhaps the best Chemist in the City. Should he be appointed & consent to serve, I would take the liberty of suggesting that if practicable, an experienced Workman in the Melting department should from Philadelphia to act as his foreman, which would enable the Dr. to proceed at once without the least embarrassment, to the practical duties of the office.

I remain very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.
(Signed) Wm. R. Hort
Ass.t

From/
Dr. Wm. P. Hort,
Ass't. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Oct. 6. 1839.
Recd " 18. "

48

From / J. W. Zacharie, Esq.,
New Orleans.

Dated Sept 22.
Rec'd Oct. 2. } 1839.

NAT. ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

October 1839

United States Branch Mint New Orleans
August 21 1839

Sir

I was much gratified with your letter of the 31st ult. describing an improvement in the Power press — The object and utility are readily comprehended, and every such improvement should be hailed as another step towards the perfection of a great and difficult undertaking. The evil which that improvement obviates has been a serious one, and I shall most gladly comply with your recommendation for its adoption — Your letter was received on the 12th instant, but before I had time to reply, Mrs Tyler was taken with the fever, and as she has been very dangerously ill I have been obliged to defer its acknowledgement ~~till~~ til now — Indeed we have had a melancholy time for the last 3 weeks or more — Since my last communication, Mr Hooper has quite recovered, Mr Bird, poor fellow, is dead, Moore, Johnson, & Stevenson, have recovered, Dennie & Thompson have both been attacked and have recovered, Harmstead Lyon & Scheide, have also been attacked, Lyon has recovered, Scheide is dead — Harmstead is still sick, Middendorf, has had a slight attack (the Dr says of Typhus) but I believe he has nearly recovered Mr Maxwell's man (Lovick) has recovered, Mrs

Bradford recovered in 3 or 4 days when they packed up all and retreated to Bayou Sara

The death of my esteemed fellow Officer Mr Marquette (which you have heard from Mr Barker) has thrown a deeper gloom over my feelings and prospects in this institution — Mrs Tyler is now convalescent and rapidly improving but still very weak and, as many of my men ~~have recovered~~ are nearly well enough for duty, which with some new ones I had selected would make my complement nearly full I had hoped shortly to resume operations under more auspicious circumstances

Mr Bradford dismissed the hands before communicating a word to me on the subject and I observed on the very Roll the words "Melter & Refiner" and "Coiner" scratched over to dispense with the certificates of those Officers

On the 19th instant, I received from Mr Bradford the following Order, dated 17th, which contains every word that has passed between us on the subject of closing the Mint — Pray how am I to keep things in order —

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Rufus Tyler

Coiner. Br. Mint. N.O.

To

Dr R M Patterson

Director

Br. L. B. Mint N.O.

Augt 17. 1839

Sir

I hereby direct that the operations in your department remain suspended till the first of November next

(Signed) Your Hum. Svt.

David Bradford

Supt

To

Rufus Tyler Esq

Coiner

B. Mint. N.O.

N. O. B. Mint N.O.
Augt 17. 1839

Sir

I hereby direct that the operations in your department remain suspended till the first of November next

(Signed) Your Hum. Sert.

David Bradford
Supt

To
Rufus Tyler Esq
Coiner
B. Mint. N.O.

9

From
Reuben Tyler, Esq.
Comer of Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Aug. 26. 1839.
Recd Sept. 2. "

Sept
1839

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director U. States Mint
Philadelphia
Pa.

NEW ORLEANS
AUG
23
LA.

(Copy.)

Treasurer's Office Br. Mint
New Orleans, 5th Oct. 1839.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 24th ultimo, which came to hand yesterday evening.

I have conversed with Dr. Hart about Dr. Riddle, and am pleased to say that he speaks in very high terms of his character & capacity.

Dr. Hart is personally acquainted with Dr. R. & thinks him a man of great science, with much practical knowledge, and that he will be a most desirable person, for the place of Melter and Refiner.

Dr. Riddle is absent from the city, but is expected here on the 12th.

(Signed) H. C. Cammack,
Treasurer.

To)
Dr. R. M. Patterson,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

From
A. G. Cammack, Esq.
Treas. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Oct. 5. 1839.
Rec'd " 17. "

Mint of the United States,
Sept. 2. 1839.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Horace C. Cammack, whom I have already mentioned to you as having been appointed Treasurer of the Br. Mint at New-Orleans. I am confident that you will find him an officer of skill, activity, & energy.

On his taking the oath of office & entering into the bond, as required by law, which shall be approved by the acting District attorney, he will be authorised to enter upon the discharge of his duties, & to replace the present incumbent. On this occasion a rigid settlement of the accounts must take place; all the balances, both of the contingent & bullion fund being handed over to the New Treasurer.

I am happy to hear, by a letter received to day from Mr. Tyler, that there have been no new deaths & that the sick are generally convalescent, at your Mint.

Yr

R. M. T.

David Bradford, Esq.,
Supt. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.

To/

David Bradford, Esq.
Supt. Br. Mint
New Orleans

Sept. 2. 1839.

New Orleans July 11th 1839

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

As Importers of Bullion we have had frequent occasion to visit the N. Orleans Branch Mint, and can bear testimony to the urbane & polite attentions of Mess.rs James Maxwell the Refiner & Rufus Tyler the Coiner whose assiduity to their business has impressed us with the importance of their worth and we have no hesitation in saying that we believe more competant, honorable worthy persons could not be found to replace them particularly in the estimation of their fellow Citizens —

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servts

Godfrey Lemonie & Fenwick
Maximilian & Co
Horace Gibson & Co
Roberts

We as depositors of ~~Gold~~ Bullion at the New Orleans Branch Mint have every reason to think well of the Refiner & Coiner both of whom bear an excellent reputation.

Fr. Ganahl & Co

44 1/2

Certificates, accompanying the letter of Jacob Barker Esq.

July 17, 1839.

N. Orleans.

Dr. E. N. Patterson

Director of the U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Penn

The undersigned having on the 12 inst by invitation of
Mr Rufus Tyler examined the machinery & process
of Coining at the Branch Mint of the U. States in this
City take much pleasure in stating that when
the circumstances under which Mr Tyler has
commenced operations are considered that blame ought not to be
imputed to him for delay with work
imperfectly fitted but requiring the most
perfect adjustment & for which we have
no shop prepared to render him any
assistance in this city & owing to which
every thing has been compelled to be executed
either under his own close & immediate
inspection or by himself personally & the
tools for executing said work he has had to
prepare in most instances. We therefore take
great pleasure in stating that the machinery
now in operation at the Mint works most
effectively and to our entire satisfaction
reflecting credit upon all parties concerned
in its direction and we should consider the
loss of Mr Tyler to the institution one which
could not be supplied by any individual in
this city

New Orleans 12th July 1837.

Allen Wm Rogers
Supt Gen. Supt N.O.G.L. & B. Co.

H. L. Ramsey
Chf of the N.O. D. Co and Mex. Gulf R.R.
and Orleans & Lafayette Co
Pittsburgh Leeds

New Orleans. July 16. 1839

At the request of Gentlemen, the friends of Mr. Tyler I have visited the U.S. Mint in this City and take great pleasure in expressing my gratification at witnessing the operations of the Mechanical & chemical departments.

The machinery seems most perfect and complete; its operation furnished conclusive evidence of this – and it reflects great credit on Mr Tyler, to whose industry & attention so much is due.

Being requested to state which denomination of coins was most required for the public convenience, I do not hesitate to say – the smaller silver coins fx dimes & dimes are most necessary, the smaller Spanish & Mexican coins having almost entirely disappeared from the Country during the suspension of Specie payments – The operations of the mint here seem to have been influenced by these Considerations, & have consequently proved most beneficial to the Community.

Jam: T. Pleas.

44 1/2

Certificates, accompanying the letter of Jacob Barker Esq.

New Orleans,

July 17th 1839.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

New Orleans 15th July 1857

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint Philadelphia

Sir

Having been employed as
counsel in the defence of Mr James Maxwell the late Upper
Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint, against
charges preferred by direction of the Hon the Sec
of the Treasury, I have endeavored to investigate the commission
being unknown to parties with the testimony could not want to
have the case dismissed after hearing Mr Thompson suggested that
the examiner both sides should review the testimony & forward to you
and I now write as the mail might call for it & therefore become my duty
at this moment to address to you some observations in relation to the
disbursements which have been made.

I shall prepare the papers which will have
been on the most numerous & trifling to you & the result of his fraud
I place it under cover to the Hon the Sec of the Treasury
& shall forward it to you. Mr Hewitt left here on Friday last
with the testimony & I find he has been allowed that without the
use of the testimony except in a few instances that I may have
failed to do. I hope Mr Hewitt's report that justifies the discharge
of the case, and you see the counsel should have satisfied
them as the testimony does not amount to completely triumphant.

I hope you come to the same conclusion. I have
as to the honesty officers of the institution of Mr Maxwell you
could not do better than to recommend him for the place now
occupied by Mr Maxwell as that one the business of the mint
would go in with the least interruption & I think it a large

Steam power of Mr. Morrison & Allen to be connected with the City of the United States to a large amount. If the other appropriations could be made at your leisure, I feel it would further correct the other abuses about the institution.

Mr. Maxwell has cut his equal in the fact of the waste for conductors such an establishment of the numerous coarse he displayed in leave causing the loss of them, but the infidelity home to some much of merit appreciation not only as an act of justice to himself but as an example for the officers who might otherwise hesitate about doing their duty.

When the State of the Books & papers of the Saint Louis Packet Company passed into the hands of Mr. Woodell, many persons connected therewith have from time to time been satisfied with a quiet course which nothing would do more to allay than the appointment of Mr. Woodell.

Mr. Woodford then called on to explain the disorganized state of the Books, having declared that I could find the secret of a deficiency, has created a suspicion which he will carry with him to his grave.

You have to know this letter that I have been furnished Messrs. Maxwell & Tyler from the investigation of Mr. Polson's president of our company most conscientious & faithful.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient

~~Mr. Polson's president of our company~~

Jacob Bowman

From
Jacob Barker Esq.
New Orleans
dated 17 } July 1839
rec.d 29 }

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

with accompanying
papers —

NEW ORLEANS
JUL 8
LA.

Astor House
New York. Aug 22. 1839

Sir

A letter received this morning, from Mr Slidell, apprizes me of my appointment as Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

I am here to attend to some business which will detain me a short time. say 10 or 15 days, after which, or longer if necessary, I will go on to New Orleans to take charge of the office, and will have the pleasure of seeing you as I pass through Philadelphia. In the mean time you will very much oblige me if you will advise me, here, when my presence in New Orleans will be necessary.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I am, very respectfully
your mo obt st
H Clammack

From H. C. Commacho Esq.
New York.
Aug. 22. 1839
Rec'd " 23. "

New Orleans 17th May 1859

Dr. H. N. Spencer
Chief Clerk
Philadelphia
Mint

Agreeably to promise I forwarded to you by the mail of yesterday under cover to the Hon. the Sec'y of the Treasury my review of the testimony taken at the investigation at the N.O. Mint which did not refer to the fact that the two keepers at one time to cover up the character of Casas was the man who the Styles informed you some time since was suspected of purloining coin — this fact was not made known to me until after I had sent off my remarks but I know at during the investigation it should have been discovered to establish that fact altho the opponents of Mess. Maxwell & Styles were the principal witnesses relied on to establish the guilt of the man.

They having found it necessary to use him as a doorkeeper could not be expected to say anything to his prejudice since we see how they testify to the character & conduct of Wentz & say that he is a first rate book-keeper and also how they testify about discontinuing received deposits & about other things.

Allow me to apprise you of the fact that the superintendent continues the aforesaid doorkeeper as also Wentz in the employment of the Mint.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Jno. H. Wachter

From/
Jacob Barker Esq.
Attorney at law &
New Orleans.
dated 19 } July, 1839
rec^d 29 }

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Hon. Martin Van Buren
President of the United States
Washington
Pattern

NEW ORLEANS
JUL 19
P.M.

Mint U. S.
Aug. 23d 1839.

Sir,

I have just had the surprise of receiving your letter of yesterday from New York, as I had supposed that you were certainly at New Orleans. Your commission as Treasurer of the Mint at that place was forwarded to you on the 6th inst., together with the bond to be executed on your taking office. You are sufficiently aware of the condition of things in the treasury department of the New Orleans Mint to know the great importance of your entering upon the execution of your new trust at the earliest possible day. This necessity is rendered more urgent by the circumstance that Mr. Tentull must ~~be~~ know that he is to be replaced, and that his department is ~~therefore~~ thus liable to be thrown into a kind of interregnum. I am very desirous therefore that you should accomplish your business at New York ~~at~~ in as short a time as possible, so that you then can come to Philadelphia, and make yourself acquainted, here, with the method of keeping Mint accounts. I will ~~then~~ give you, while here, instructions as to the course to

be pursued by you in entering upon the duties of your office.

I send you a pamphlet copy of the Navy laws. —

The amount intended in your bond is $20,000.

Yr

P. W. P.

Yr

To/
W. C. Cammack, Esq.
Astor House
New York.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To/

A. C. Cammack, Esq.
Astor House,
New York.

Aug. 23. 1839.

Copy

New Orleans 29th July 1839

Capt. R. Collins & Ellwood
Mobile

Gentlemen

Your letter of 20th July came to hand in due course, the investigation at the other Orleans Branch Yard had previously terminated.

The order for the investigation was sufficiently extensive to have embraced your case, but based of the subject was not gone into, for what reason I do not know, it was principally confined to matters touching the character & capacity of the officers, the acquittal more than a month ago & Commodore Long in great haste to leave for the east, did not go into several subjects which required investigation.

I supposed that he was satisfied that he had obtained sufficient proof to impress on the Govt the necessity of an immediate change of some of the officers, after which a further investigation could take place with more effect & it will probably be adopted, with this, matter how are I have not anything to do, having been employed by Capt. Magruder & Waller, two of the officers, to defend them against false charges made by the Superintendent, the result of the investigation having been generally the following gave forward for the consideration of the Director of the Govt. my letter have probably been sunk, excepting so far as may be necessary to lead on my defence, which is a newspaper in which the Superintendent is urging a libel against Counsel & client

Very respectfully
Your Obt Svt
Charles Baker

The Naval Archives of the United States

From
Jacob Barker, Esq.
New Orleans.
July 29. 1839
Recd Aug. 8. 1839.

Copy of letter to
R. Fulton &
G. Davis Jr.

(Copy.)

Lancaster, 29 March, 1839.

My dear Sir,

I thank you for the information contained in yours of the 13th inst., and for the kind manner in which it was communicated. Since my last conversation with Mr. Kane & yourself on the subject, my opinion has been much changed in regard to appointments in the Mint: still, both for your own sake and that of the party, whenever you can select a suitable person from the Democratic ranks, he ought greatly to be preferred. In this view of the subject, Dr. Jonas R. McClintock of Pittsburg ought, in my opinion, to be appointed Melter & Refiner, provided he possesses the necessary qualifications. I have not heard one word from him upon the subject, nor from any other person except Gov. Findlay & his son James of Pittsburg; & that indirectly. I have thought it proper, however, to express to you my opinion of Dr. McClintock formed from intimate acquaintance & observation. He is, in the best sense of the term, a gentleman, & of the purest private character; &, whilst he has ever been a firm, consistent & efficient Democrat, he has, in an eminent degree, the personal regard of his political opponents. With the party in that section of the State,

West of the Mountains. He has been three times, I believe, elected Mayor of Pittsburg, in the face of a large political Majority against us; and would probably have been elected to the State Senate last Fall, had it not been for the excitement of the Governor's election. He is not yet, I believe, twenty seven years of age. If he possesses the necessary Chemical knowledge, I think his appointment would be a God-send for you; because it would give you strength in a portion of the State where men are peculiarly firm & faithful & persevering. Dr. McClintock's education has been a good one; and if he were not well qualified at the first, I think he would soon acquire the requisite knowledge; but of this you are the best judge. Should you determine in his favor, I desire that all the merit of obtaining his appointment may be your own. You will be very much pleased with the Doctor, as a Companion & friend; and I believe he has sufficient fortune to enable him to splice his Salary.

From Your friend
Very respectfully,
(Signed) James Buchanan.

Dr. R. M. Patterson.

From
Hon. Jas. Buchanan,
Lancaster, Pa.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dated March 29.
Rec'd " 30. } 1839.

(Confidential.)

Mint U. S., March 24/39.

Dear Sir,

I am requested, by Gen Findlay, to submit another nomination to you for the office of Melter & Refiner, viz Dr. McClintock of Pittsburg. His scientific pretentions are very superior to either of the other candidates whose names I have laid before you; but, as he has had a medical education, being a graduate of the Baltimore School, and says that he paid particular attention to Chemistry, he might become a good officer; and if you deem it desirable on other grounds, to make the selection, we will give him every aid and instruction in the practical details.

Gen. Findlay is under the impression that the selection of this candidate would be very acceptable to the party in this state and especially in the West. Dr. McClintock is

an avowed democrat, and a very popular man. He has been twice elected Mayor of Pittsburg. He is a man of education, and of unexceptionable moral character. So, at last, my colleague has been found. It is ascertained that he would gladly accept the office.

I have just received the recommendations in favor of Mr. Murphy, and will make the proper inquiries as to his real claims.

If I can have the detail, I will do myself the honor of waiting upon you on Tuesday next.

R. M. P.

To
The President
of the United States.

To
The President
of the U. S.
March 24/39

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

275 New Orleans September 18th 1839.

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived here yesterday about two o'clock.

In the evening I walked down to the Mint which I found in charge of Dr Hart, the only Commissioned officer now here.

The late Mr Tyler, on his death bed, desired that after his decease, all the rooms that were under his charge should be sealed up by the proper officers, and a guardian placed over the seals to remain until removed by the order of the Court of probates, which the property of the Mint to be delivered up under inventory.

The seals are to be removed this morning at 10 o'clock, and I shall be present

My bond has been executed and the oath of office will be taken to day. These I am directed to hand to the Superintendent.

mot

as he is absent from the City. I shall advise him of my readiness to forward them to him.

The fever continues about the same. The cases have generally been mild and when taken in time and properly treated have yielded to medicine.

I am very sincerely
and very truly yours
H. C. Cammack

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint.

5

From/
H. C. Cammack, Esq.,
Treas. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Sept. 18th, 1839
Rec'd " 30. "

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Dr. John R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

NEW ORLEANS
SEP
1
MAIL

Treasury Department
May 8th. 1839

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 6th disclosing the difficulties existing between some of the officers at the New Orleans Mint I have to remark, that I approve of the course you suggest, and request that a definite and thorough inquiry be made. And if any officer, whether weigher, clerk or refiner, appear in the end to be unfaithful or incapable that the proper steps be taken to have him changed.

I am very respectfully
your Ob. Servt

Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint
Phila.

From Sec. of Treasury
dated May 8.
rec'd " 10. } 1839.

Mint of the U. S.
July 18th, 1859.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., with the inclosed copy of your communication to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am truly happy that you have undertaken the investigation into the affairs of the New Orleans Branch Mint, and that you are conducting it in so thorough, and, as I have reason to believe, so impartial a manner. I shall wait with anxiety for your full report.

The statement which you give as to the incompetence of the Treasurer has not surprised me. I have long suspected that he was not fitted for the office in which he is placed; the due execution of which requires a man of business habits, of energy, and of independence. Of Mr. Foustall's integrity and good intentions I believe there can be no doubt.

In a letter to Mr. Bradford, of the 6th of February last, I write as follows:

I then copy as in yesterday's letter to the

Lic. of Texas; as far as — "It has not renewed."]

I have ~~written~~ communicated my views, as to the subject of your letter, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and do not doubt that the steps, rendered necessary by the occasion, will be taken by the government.

P. M. P.

Hon. Thomas Slidell Esq.
District Attorney U.S.
New Orleans.

To/

Thos. Slidell, Esq.,
U. S. Dist. Attorney,
New Orleans.

July 10. 1839.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

July 25/89.

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SARSAPARILLA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, AND PILLS.—Reader, bleeding is always improper with weak and delicate constitutions; suffice it, therefore, to say, that the highly concentrated compound syrup of sarsaparilla and sarsaparilla pills, will obviate the necessity of bleeding in nine cases out of ten, by puriyfying the blood.

The immense sale of this article has proved the fact, that health and long life are within the reach of all; and it is repeated again and again to *beware of having the fluid of life extracted.*

Of all the unfortunate fashions in the medical science that of bleeding is the most to be deplored. It has the merit of producing temporary relief, be its ultimate effects ever so pernicious. The relief is obtained because it acts by diminishing sensibility. It produces torpor and weakness, and therefore EASE; and consequently relieves those pains and symptoms, the causes of which it confirms and ultimately aggravates.

No matter what pain is felt, it is inflamation, and requires bleeding. No matter what is the constitution—the age—the patient must be bled; the pains remain or increase; he cannot draw his breath freely—and must be bled again and again.

If he abound in wealth, folly, fashion or confidence, it is repeated; months may pass in this way; the inflamation has relapsed; he is threatened with a consumption; he must be bled again; if he does not become consumptive he is very fortunate; he becomes helplessly debilitated, and requires years to repair these injuries, if he ever does. Perhaps he is sent abroad; the lancet ceases to do its pernicious office; he recovers, more or less, and the climate gains the applause.

A patient, perhaps a delicate girl, is seized with influenza. She is bled and bled again, becomes worse, dies, or falls into incurable consumption. Have I not seen it with my own eyes? Have I not seen her faint under the lancet and never speak again? Have I not seen forty ounces of blood taken from a wretched, debilitated, dyspeptic patient, because his head was confused? Has his head not become more confused—has not more blood been taken, has he not become delirious, and was not his head shaved, blistered, iced and leeched, and did he not die in forty-eight hours? Hearken to the voice of reason and experience ye who are now the friends of this fatal practice. Learn that it is in the blood all diseases exist—not the blood which causes the disease, but the impurity of the blood, in other words the serosity of the blood, a fluid highly acrimonious, and which is the cause of the different aches, pains, and epleasant feelings the human body is subjected to.

Since the first introduction of the concentrated compound syrup of sarsaparilla and pills to his fellow citizens, they have, in every case, fully maintained the high character they so well deserved. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs by rheumatism and paralysis, have been restored to health, strength, and comfort, after all the usual remedies had been found useless. Its astonishing and almost miraculous effects have also been experienced in the cure of nervous and rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, contracted and stiff joints, glandular swellings, pains of the chest and bones, chronic rheumatisms, palpitations of the heart, and difficult respiration, &c.

This celebrated syrup of sarsaparilla and pills, is entirely devoid of mercury, in any form whatever. For Chronic diseases, or complaints of long standing, an "alterative medicine" is one which effects an entire change in the system, without any sensible mode of action. It is to be resorted to in almost all chronic or long standing complaints, with a view of subverting

...ramus and ulna, and, not frequently, on the ...We know of no remedy better calculated to r...e affections than the concentrated compou...rup of sarsaparilla.

It has now been nearly three centuries since ...parilla was introduced into Europe, as a reme... several of the above diseases, by the Spaniards ...at the time regarded it as a specific in venereal ...tions.

The sarsaparilla pills are always taken or r...mended to be taken with the syrup.

These pills possess the extraordinary advanta... not containing calomel, antimony or any other ...cines requiring the least confinement or alterati... diet, and by their judicious combination, they m... taken by persons of all ages, in all conditions a... both sexes, for any number of years, without the s...est injury to the constitution; they are therefore ...liarly adapted to persons of a sedentary or studiou... bit, who are unable to take the exercise necess... produce a healthy action in the stomach and bo... and who are consequently obliged to have freque... course to relaxative medicines.

Any person affected with any of the following ...cases are strongly recommended to try a bottle o... compound syrup of sarsaparilla and pills, whic... be found effectual in eradicating the disease, viz: ...matism, gout, fever and ague, cancer, leprosy, di...sia, king's evi, fistula, consumption, dropsy, St. ...dance, diarrhoea, jaundice, worms, stricture, mer... disease, ulcers, palsy, cholera, piles, bilious fever, ...mation of the abdomen, deafness, whites, green ...ness, immoderate flow of the menses, suppressi... the menses, falling of the womb, falling sickness, ...ring worm, scalded head, asthma, liver complaint ...vousness, tic douloureux, chilblain.

Sarsaparilla syrup and sarsaparilla pills or ...bills, recommended by every respectable physician... pas a knowledge of his profession of medicine.

1. The vital principle is contained in the blood

2. Every thing in the body is derived from ...blood.

3. All diseases arise from impurity in the blood.

From the blood all the solids are derived and ...ished—all the other fluids are secreted—and all ...substances appropriated to repair the injuries do... the body are supplied. The rudiment of the fu... heart, (and the circulating system,) it is well kn... precedes the formation of other parts of the body, ...is visible for some time before any trace of the b... can be distinguished.

As the blood is the builder up of the body and ...source of general health, so it is also of universal ...ease; but being fluid while circulating in the bod... is more uniform in its appearance than any of the s... parts, which accounts for the difficulty of detec... an foreign or morbific matter which may be circula... with it. The miasma of fever are harmless to ev... other part of the system, and only become mischie... when the reach the bloody. If the blood becomes o... impregnated with a peculiar taint, it is wonderfu... remark the tenacity with which it retains it, tho... often in a state of inactivity for years, or even gen... tions. Hence all hereditary diseases, consumptio... &c.

Every germ and fibre of every part being formed ...fed from the blood, and all communications to the ...lids cut off, except by the circulation, where else ...we look to, as the seats of such taints or predispositi... for disease, or for the causes of diseases itself.

If the blood be disordered, the individual or ...which is the weakest suffers first and most, and g... its name to the disease.

5. Pain and disease have the same origin and ...herefore be considered synonymous terms.

6. Sarsaparilla pills and syrup is the only effect...

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It is evident that all those medicines which require preparation in the patient, and give cold if taken damp or cold weather, such as calomel, &c. do not similate to the body, and are therefore highly injuri to the constitution, and impress and stamp new qu tics upon it. For the sarsaparilla syrup and pills, annecessary to prepare. They may be taken with vantage in any weather, or at any time of the year

The simple theory—simple because true—is c tained in these five propositions.

1. The sarsaparilla syrup and pills cure most of diseases which admit of cure.

2. They remove from the stomach, liver and int tines—the blood making organs—all obstructions the due performance of their healthy functions.

3. They purify the blood by increasing its vari exertions; and prevent disease, by enabling the bo successfully to resist the predisposing and exciti causes of disease.

4. The increase the action of the absorbents, which all morbid growth are taken into the circulati and afterwards expelled from the body.

5. They restore the regularity of those proces upon which the formation and the circulation of t body depend.

CAUTION.—The highly concentrated compound s up of sarsaparilla and pills, or blood pills, may be c tained genuine at No. 96 Customhouse street, N Orleans, and at no other place.

☞ Directions in English, Spanish and French.
m16

TREATMENT OF SECRET DISEASES cording to the new method, by Dr. J. TOU SAINT, of the faculty of Paris, house surgeon of t venereal hospitals, pupil of H. Ricord. This phy cian already known by his great success, will atte on persons afflicted with venereal diseases. Ev those who have tried in vain the modes of treatm of the greatest celebrity, will derive benefit from h

☞ The doctor may be consulted every day fr noon until 3 o'clock, at 265 Bourbon street, betwe Dumain and St. Philip streets. j4-1y

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF T MATO, the celebrated Substitute for Calom —The proprietors of this article, having devoted ne ly seven years, and expended a large amount of m ney, in experimenting upon the various species of Tomato, (Solanum Lycopercium,) have at last s ceeded in obtaining from that vegetable a princi which as a medicine possesses all the beneficial pr erties of calomel, and yet incapable of producing t deleterious effects sometimes resulting from the use that drug. This principle, (hepatine) is a mild a efficient cathartic, and, as compounded, also acts as tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. (See directions c companying the medicine.)

Its particular action and use.

Its action upon the system is very general, no p escaping its influence; it is, however, upon the secr tories and excretories, that its great power i partic larly manifested; from this it will be seen to have direct effect upon the biliary organs, and to be partic larly adapted to the treatment of bilious fevers and ot er diseases where a torpidity or congestion of the liv and portal circle prevail: hence the great success th has attended its administration in liver affections, dy pepsia, and diseases of the stomach and bowels gen rally. Being diffusible in its operation, it produces free circulation in the vessels on the surface of t body, accompanied by a gentle perspiration. It do not exhaust like drastic purges; still its action is mo universal, and it may be often repeated, not merel with safety, but with great benefit; this becomes i dispensably necessary in cases of long standing, for i them intense temporary impressions made by stron medicines seldom, if ever, do good, and tend to inju the stamina of the constitution.

Its claims.

The proprietors do not claim for it universality, i that it will cure all diseases, nor, on its introducti into a family, should the physician be dismissed; n they would advise all to have a family physician, a the more experienced and scientific the better: th do claim, however, that a timely resort to this med cine may in a great many instances save the expen and trouble of calling the aid of such physician, it b ing capable of producing the effect desired in the p mary stages of a majority of diseases incident to th country. In many long standing, or chronic diseas such as ill-conditioned ulcers, and the various disea of the skin, it may be taken by persons of comm judgment without medical advice.

Persons advised to give it a trial.

Not only are families advised to adopt it as a fam medicine, but those who are laboring under disea that calomel has failed to remove; those who ha seen and felt the deleterious effects of, as well as th who esteem calomel to be the best of all medicines; and those too, who have tried every thing, (from t boasted cure-all nostrums purporting to have emanat from great foreign colleges or societies, down to t humble quack medicine of Dr. A. B. C. to Z.) all a invited to try this simple American article. It is n

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established a new system on its own merits, though not inseparable from a previous knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and all the branches, which constitute a thorough acquaintance with the theory and principles of the healing art.

That "knowledge is preferable to ignorance,"—that "light dispels darkness,"—and all medical diseases will yield to the treatment which has for its basis the sure foundation of science and experience, we think no one will pretend to deny. At the present day there seems to be some diversity of opinion among polemical reasoners, as regards the medicinal qualities of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and their modus operandi on the human system.

In a legal point of view, we will admit the vegetable kingdom is more frequently put in requisition than the mineral; for in all desperate cases, which of course require desperate remedies, the prescriptions by law are invariably the application of HEMP. Facts are stubborn things, and there are but few who will gainsay the propriety or utility of the practise. In medicine, however, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms contribute to the wants of science.

Ask any respectable physician—What is the most efficacious purifier of the blood? His answer will be—Sarsaparilla.

Suffice it to say then, if all the physicians recommend it so universally, what better evidence can we have of its invaluable properties?

Numerous certificates have been received and references can be given to hundreds of instances of the most remarkable cures ever performed by any medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at 96 Customhouse street, New Orleans.

Those inflicted with rheumatism, scrofula, eruptions of the skin, swelling of the glands, mercurial diseases, &c. &c., may secure many advantages by applying as above.

From the attention which the proprietor has paid to the preparation of the Sarsaparilla, in its various forms, he flatters himself that he has succeeded in bringing its compound to perfection, and by using a different and more efficacious mode of preparation than that of any other manufacturer, can safely say, that he has produced an article, combined with medical properties of Sarsaparilla, in a more concentrated and efficient form, than any other production of the kind. He recommends the article confidently, to the attention of physicians, as the best preparation of Sarsaparilla which has ever been made, combining all the medical properties which belong to the different articles of which it is composed, in a concentrated form, that can not be deteriorated by time, nor changed by the temperature of the atmosphere. The superiority which is claimed for this medicine over all other preparations of the kind, results from the peculiar mode in which it is prepared. We do believe we speak from experience, tha he great portion of the virtue of Sarsaparilla are dissipated or pass off in the form of vapor, when subject to decoction, or in other words, that too much heat is unfavorable to a concentration of its active principles. We have been led to this conclusion, from the many repeated failures which have followed its administration when prepared according to the formula of the books, and to its almost uniform success when given prepared according to the present mode. This preference can not arrive from, or be accounted for, on the ground that the materials have been better in some instances than in others, because we have repeatedly tried the experiment from the same article, and the result has always been, without exception as above stated. The preparation is, therefore, with great confidence, recommended to physicians as a valuable addition to the matera medica, possessing in an eminent degree, the tonic, alterative, and diaphoretic properties of the vegetables from which it is obtained.

The time, trouble and expense which this article costs, may be urged, and perhaps with some success, against its general use, but in reply we would add but one word, that such objections should not weigh when the life or health of an individual is concerned.

Diseases to which it is applicable.—Scrofula, Cutaneous affections, rheumatism, and particularly that kind arising from the abuse of mercury; syphilis in its primary and secondary forms; chronic and obstinate ulcers, arising from a vitiated condition of the animal economy; inflammation of the bones and their vesting membrane; or that form of disease familiarly known as nodes, observed most generally on the tibia and femo-

the intention of the proprietors to sustain this medica by certificates and puffing, but by way of introducti in those places where it has not been known, it deemed proper to show what is said of it where it h been known the past year. a2

NEW MEDICINE—Dr. G. R. PHELPS' Co pound Tomato Pills—(Entirely Vegetable)—new and invaluable medicine for all diseases arisi from impurities of the blood, morbid secrations o ti liver and stomach. Also a substitute for calomel. A a cathartic in fevers and all billious affections.

These popular pills being a combination of a new discovered *Alkaline* substance, extracted from th TOMATO PLANT, with other vegetable substa ces which have been found to modify and diffuse i effects, are believed to be the best *Alterative* and *Cathartic* Medicine ever discovered. They have bee abundantly and successfully tried, and have receive universal approbation for Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious diseases, Gravel, Rheumatism, Coughs Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Nervous diseases, Acid stomachs, Glandular swellings of all kinds, Costiveness, Colic, Headache, &c.

An antidote to contageous and epidemic diseases; to prevent the formation of bilous and liver affections, fever and ague, &c. in those that reside in hot climates, and low and marshy countries, and the best cathartic that can be used for those localities. Seamen will find them an infallible remedy for the scurvy; and travellers the best medicine they can use to counteract the dangers o exposure in unhealthy climates. For ordinary family physic, they are universally approved, as the best ever offered.

The peculiar virtues of the tomato plant, have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession, and the public, and great interest has been directed to the future developement of its medical qualities to gratify—and presents his pills to the public, with the full confidence of their being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered. Numerous certificates of cures, from those who have taken them, and the testimony of several physicians, who have prescribed them, all concur to corroborate this opinion. The rapidly increasing demand for, and the universal approbation bestowed upon them, is an additional evidence of their merits and usefulness.

In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope, that a medicine prepared with much care, and with a strict regard to the chemical and therapeutic properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of the irresponsible medicines of the day, with which the country abounds—and from the favor already bestowed upon it by physicians and others, he feels justified in expecting the result.

For a full account of this interesting discovery, testimonials, mode of operations &c., see pamphlets which may be had gratis of all who sell these pills.

None are genuine without the signature of G. R PHELPS, M. D., sole proprietor, Hartford, Connecticut.

For sale by E A Follenabe, general agent, No 13 Exchange Place, near the Post office.

J Baker & Co. No. 77 Old Levee.

Dr. A Marshall corner St. James and Tchoupitoulas street.

J Rose, Lafayette city.

G N Morrison, No 11 Canal street.

G Jones, corner Tivoli Circle and Triton Walk.

march 5

JEWELRY MANUFACTORY J. B. DOETSCH & Co, inform their friends and the public, that they are now ready to receive orders for the manufacturing of all kinds of plain, chased and ornamented JEWELRY; gold spectacles and all kinds of diamond setting in the neatest style.

They hope, through their superior style of workmanship, and prompt attention, to receive the encouragement of their friends and the public.

N. B. All orders left at the manufactory above the office of Messrs. Lacoste & Faures, in the Exchange alley, between Conti and St. Louis sts, or at the store of Louis Muh, No. 81, Chartres street, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Dentists are also informed that J. B. D. & Co., will make all preparations necessary to their art. f2

FOR SALE—A cabaret doing a good business, situated on the corner of Good Children and Marigny streets. Apply on the premises, or to the subscriber, at the corner of St. Philippe and Condé streets.

f25 L LEVESQUE.

THE MINT.

In consequence of the SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT, in his publication in the Louisianian yesterday, having alluded in terms of reproach to the writer of the following communication, we have thought it just to open our columns to him. It will be seen by reference to the Superintendent's publication, that it was not without reason that the inquiries were put in the Bee. Whether some of the books of the institution were not mutilated? and whether the Superintendent did not regard books in an establishment of the kind as the *result* of artifice? It is admitted that *some of the books were mutilated*; and the Superintendent says that books are the *resort*, not result, of artifice. Perhaps the public will be satisfied with the assertion that the mutilated parts were of no account—perhaps they will not.

It is no part of our duty to defend Mr. Barker from the assaults of the Superintendent; he is competent to defend himself; but it is certainly no favorable indication to see a public officer attempting to merge a question of general concern into a personal controversy.—This has been too often the resort of government officers. The issue is not changed by abusing the person who brings hidden things to light.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:—

David Bradford, esq. superintendent of the New-Orleans Branch Mint, having wantonly made an attack on me in the Louisianian of Wednesday, the public will excuse me for saying a few words in reply.

Any thing he may have to say about me or my affairs, has no connection with the affairs of the mint; if all he says or intimates were true, it could not in any way excuse his maladministration of the affairs of the mint. I was not a witness, and the public will not be diverted from an enquiry into the conduct of their servants, by any insidiuary attempts to draw off their attention by allusions to an individual totally unconnected with the mint.

My acquaintance with Mr. Bradford and the other officers of the mint was very slight, and of very short duration, until I was employed as counsel for James Maxwell, esq., melter and refiner, and for Rufus Tyler, esq., coiner, to defend them against unfounded charges made by the superintendent; into the truth of which, as well as into other matters the commission of investigation was instituted by the government, the result of which, when published, will satisfy all impartial readers of the purity, capacity and industry of Messrs. Maxwell and Tyler, and of the wickedness of their accusers. And I am authorised to inform those gentlemen, in answer to the closing sentence of Mr. Bradford's address, viz:

"In conclusion, the Bee may be assured that if Jacob Barker, or his clients will request or authorize, under their own signatures, the publication, the whole correspondence between the superintendent of the Branch Mint, and the director at Philadelphia, and the Treasury department at Washington, which resulted in the late investigation, and which contains all the subject matter of inquiry, and covers the whole ground, shall be presented to the public in the columns of the Bee itself."

That Messrs. Maxwell & Tyler, so far as they are concerned, hereby authorize the immediate publication suggested by the superintendent; they felt restrained by a sense of duty from making any publication until after the action of the government on the testimony, or the whole affair ere this would have been in print. The thrilling interest which by the disclosures the public will find they have in the matter, not only will justify, but imperiously calls for the publication of the whole proceedings; and so far as I am concerned, I say let the whole truth be forthwith proclaimed.

Mr. Bradford, when called on to account for the purloined leaves, the altered numbers, the erased entries, the great omissions in issuing warrants and settling accounts, and the total neglect of having regular accounts opened, or books posted, stated "that books were the resort of artifice;"—he did not say '*often* the resort of artifice.' This declaration appeared to shock all who heard him make it—a pause ensued, the notary was requested not to put it down until Mr. Bradford had time to consider the declaration, when he repeated it, and said 'let it be put down,' superadding that "he considered the vouchers of more importance than books or any thing else, and that he had preserved, with great care, all the vouchers."

His relation of this part of his own testimony, perverted as it is, is sufficient to convince all persons

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 20, 1839.

Sir,—I transmit enclosed a copy of a letter just received from the superintendent of the branch mint at New-Orleans, to which I have to call your particular attention.

As further information seems to be required to enable the department to come to a proper decision, I have to request, that you will write to and employ the district attorney at New-Orleans, to enquire fully into the qualifications and efficiency of the present officers of the establishment, and of those recommended to succeed the melter, and refiner, and coiner in the event of their removal. And to report to you fully as to the characters of the officers implicated, and the state of the branch mint generally, and its difficulties.

I remain, very respectfully,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of treasury.

Dr. R. M. PATTERSON,
Director of the mint, Philadelphia.

In support of this application, it is believed that Mr. Bradford subsequently forwarded a letter from the assayer containing the following extract:

"The melter and refiner has so far forgotten himself as to state to Messrs. Alex. Gordon and Placide Forstall, of the firm of Lizardi, that they had been wronged by errors in assaying to the amount of $150, which sum they ought to demand from the treasurer of the mint. I care not for any attack made upon myself by the melter and refiner, but I regret deeply that, at a period when this branch mint is assailed by the bank presses and by the whig party in congress, so as in the opinion of its best friends, to make its situation critical, and its existence precarious; an officer should be found so closely allied with the opponents of the mint, and of the administration, as to pursue a course, the most imminently calculated to destroy the confidence of the public, and to give a death blow to the institution."

To be honest, is giving a death blow to the institution, is it? Strange doctrine this!

Mr. Maxwell, in his plea, says: "The charge is false, which says, that I am closely allied with the opponents of the mint, and of the administration, and aiding the bank-presses, and the whig party in congress in such a course as to make its situation critical, and its existence precarious; it is equally untrue that I am in any way closely allied with those men. Let the proofs be forthcoming, and let the accuser stand or fall by the truth or falsehood.

I consider my politics like my religion, so long as I do not intermeddle, I am not open to any enquiry or to be questioned by others; yet it must not be disguised, that so far as I have any politics they are what is termed whig. After having made this avowal, it may not be amiss for me to say that I do not trouble myself with political subjects, excepting, perhaps, a casual remark. I have not voted either at the north or in Louisiana since I have been in the employment of the United States mint, I have avoided political meetings, and attended only one; that was a Jackson meeting at Cincinnati, to hear Dr. Duncan explain his views, to which I was attracted more by curiosity than by any political bias.

I have not in the same length of time written or aided others in writing, any political article or articles relating to the mint, or its business, for the press. I have not held any political conference or correspondence on political subjects. I was employed to labor in my profession as a melter and refiner, to which I have given the most studious attention, and my exertions have been rewarded with the most triumphant success. I have a family, and we are entirely dependent on the salary awarded for my services for our support, which was known to Doctor Hort.

How then could he, without a particle of proof, for one moment believe I would so far lose sight of my own interest, as to join the bank press and whig members of congress, in a war on the New-Orleans branch mint, if any such war exist? and here I beg leave to express my total disbelief of the existence of any such war, except in the fruitful imagination of Doctor Hort. In one of Dr. Hort's letters, of the 13th May, to the superintendent, he says: "There is no difficulty in accounting for the excess of which he complains, and which seems to be such a heavy burthen on his conscience!"

To which Mr. Maxwell, in his plea, made the following reply:

"Now with all due deference to the doctor's wisdom, I beg leave to say, that I think it would have been better, had he omitted his sarcastic allusion to my conscientious scruples, they are matters between a higher power and my own bosom, a republic, that I do not allow man to invade. I do not consider Messrs.

for what is deemed most essential—*regular books and accounts.*

Whoever ascribed to Mr. Bradford the use of the words "*result* of artifice," was in error; he did not, to my knowledge or belief, use the term 'result;' nor have I, at any time, intimated that he did use it, or sanctioned such an intimation or charge by others; but, whilst he stands exonerated from this, he admits, under his own signature, that in place of the term 'result,' he said that "books were the resort of artifice," which, in my opinion, is much more objectionable.

Many erroneous reports having reached the public papers, most of which appeared to me, from their similarity with the conversation of the accusers of Messrs. Maxwell & Tyler, to have emanated from the Mint, I sent a short article, correcting the same, for publication. This was done without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Maxwell, or of Mr. Tyler. It appeared on Wednesday morning, simultaneously with the article bearing Mr. Bradford's signature. It was as follows:

"There is not the least truth in the rumor of debasing the coin; nor did any thing occur during said investigation leading to the slightest suspicion of such an improbable occurrence; and the writer wishes to add as his belief, that that preposterous tale was fabricated by evil disposed persons, and not heard of by one out of a hundred, if by any one, of the readers of the Commercial Bulletin newspaper, until it appeared in that paper. If its editors will tell the public at whose request they published the article, it will be known who are the enemies of the mint.

That nothing occurred during the investigation to indicate an intentional error in assaying; nor did it appear that any errors of importance in amount had been made by the assayer.

That the funds, or the state of the institution, were not examined into.

That the silver received in deposit had been nearly all coined, and the certificates paid; that the gold will soon be coined; and that the works are in such a state of perfection as to warrant the assurance that future depositors will not meet with any unreasonable delay in receiving coin for the bullion sent to the mint

That the testimony has been sent to the director at Philadelphia; that it will doubtless, in due time, be submitted to the president and to the public.

That until the action of the government thereon, a publication is not deemed proper, although matters have been disclosed in which the public will feel they have the most intense interest.

That the executive should be left to act without other influence than the testimony that is all sufficient to decide his course, and to determine public opinion; this always settles down right when informed of the facts of the case; it is all recorded on the books of a public notary, which, by the law of Louisiana, is public property, open to all who will pay the fees for a copy."

Will the reader compare this article with the effusions of Mr. Bradford, when he will be enabled to decide which is entitled to the highest consideration.

Nothing appeared during the investigation to warrant the declaration of Mr. Bradford that,

"This investigation was suggested by the superintendent himself, on his application for the removal of two of the sub-officers."

So far from this being true, he applied for the immediate removal of Messrs. Maxwell and Tyler, intimating that they were opposed to the administration. This application was not made (in accordance with the subordination due from subalterns to their superiors) through the director of the mint at Philadelphia; but Mr. Bradford mistook the character of the executive. "He crossed lots," and applied direct to the secretary of the treasury, as will appear by his letter as follows:

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
New-Orleans, May 18, 1839.

Honorable LEVI WOODBURY, secretary of the treasury of the United States.

Sir,—I have to express to you, with deep regret, that there is great dissatisfaction manifested by those persons who make deposites of bullion for coinage in this branch mint, and in the public generally, at the delays and disappointments attending the operations of this institution. I have bestowed my utmost reflection on the causes of these delays and disappointments with a scrupulous regard to the relations subsisting between the other officers and myself, and I thought proper to communicate to you on the 27th ult., a copy of my reply to certain enquiries made me by the director on the first of last month, in respect to this public sentiment of dissatisfaction at the operations of this branch mint, to which I would now respectfully invite your attention.

Since I made you that communication, other developements too numerous, and which I deem unnecessary to detail, have perfectly satisfied me that the expectations of the government and the public in the attainment of the objects for which this branch mint was established, will continue to be disappointed, un-

change bank as enemies of the mint, on the contrary among its patrons and most extensive supporters; be that as it may, I hope and trust that my conscientious scruples or sense of honor whichever the gentleman pleases, would not allow me to conceal from them a discovery of gold among their bullion, which had escaped the notice of the assayer.

I wish Messrs. Alex'r Gordon and Placede Forstall, of the firm of M. De Lizardi & Co., to be examined as to my communication with them, when it will be seen whether or not I held improper conversation with them, or went beyond the authority given me by the superintendent in his letter, in words and figures following:

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
New-Orleans, June 29, 1839.

JAMES MAXWELL, esq.

Sir,—I have to request that you will obtain from Messrs. De Lizardi & Co., what information can be had in relation to their deposite of bullion in this branch mint, on the 12th April last, particularly as to five pigs said to contain gold, its value, &c.

And oblige, &c.,
DAVID BRADFORD, Superintendent.

Mr. Maxwell felt that it was his duty to avow the political bias of his mind when called on to meet the charge of having been improperly actuated thereby. I urged him to this course, although many of his friends supposed it would prejudice his cause. I thought differently—and that it would exalt rather than injure him in the estimation of the president; that the executive would be proud of its manifestation of the freedom of the citizens under his administration; and the whole civilized world rejoice that there is one spot on the earth where an officer under the government, dependent on his place for the support of his family, could safely and fearlessly put forth his political opinions, although they were at variance with those of his rulers.

In Mr. Bradford's address to the public is to be found the following sentence:

"The superintendent unhesitatingly says that no mutilation of any book of this institution has occurred which has in any manner suppressed or concealed any transaction in the branch mint."

This is very true, for the single reason that Messrs. Maxwell and Tylor, with the aid of the commissioner and their counsel, was enabled to ferret out from their hiding place, and bring to light those secrets which were intended to be concealed by the mutilation and suppression of books and vouchers; and this was partly accomplished by summoning from the tomb the fragments of the torn leaves.

In Mr. Bradford's address, we see another attempt to elicit political prejudices: it will not do; the executive does not require or wish to be supported by such devices; he requires of all his friends plain fair dealing.

Mr. Bradford is mistaken in saying Mr. Barker is counsel of Mr. Maxwell, in the suit for slander.—Messrs. Grimes and Mabin were employed in that suit before Mr. Barker was employed in the investigation; the absence of Messrs. Grimes and Mabin may make it necessary for Mr. Maxwell to have other aid; and although Mr. Barker is not a candidate for such employment, he would not refuse to stand forth in vindication of a man of the intrinsic merit of Mr. Maxwell, when unjustly oppressed, as he now is, by men who have not capacity to appreciate or virtue to imitate his worth.

JACOB BARKER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

New York, July 15th, 1839.

We are looking for the arrival of the *British Queen*. She is due to-day or to-morrow, if she sailed on the *first*. Every thing in the stock and cotton markets is at a stand, however stocks, as to price, were a shade better this morning than on Saturday; but this is to be ascribed, solely, to bulls and bears, and not to any improvement in the money market, or to actual investments by capitalists. To-morrow the scene may be changed.

Whether the community have lost all confidence in the city corporation, or not, I am unable to say. But certain it is that since the locofocos have obtained power their credit in the money market, has sunk very low. I have great doubts whether they will be able to carry on the public works, which they have undertaken, without paying an enormous interest for the money they are compelled to borrow.

A short time since they made an effort to borrow six hundred thousand dollars, for which they proposed to issue a *five* per cent. stock. The highest price at which they could sell it, was *eighty-five* dollars in money, for *one hundred* dollars in stock. This they declined, and they are now borrowing from day to day from Tom, Dick and Harry, at *seven* per cent. interest, temporary loans. The Bank of Commerce has in this

less the officers to whose charge is committed at this time the coining, and the melting and refining departments be removed, and others devoted to the public interest and the fulfilment of their official duties be substituted in their place.

Whatever may be the motives of these officers in producing this public dissatisfaction, whether from aversion to the views of the administration of the government or otherwise, their conduct is such as to be and actually is destructive to all harmony (leaving no hope of its being restored) between them and the other officers, and fatal to the true interests of the institution. I have therefore a painful official duty to perform, that of reporting to you for decision of the president that Rufus Tyler, coiner, and James Maxwell, melter and refiner in this branch mint, ought to be removed.

Should further details and proofs be required on this application I am prepared promptly to furnish them

That the public service may not suffer by delay, in case the removals applied for be made, I am advised at this time to communicate to you the names of such persons as I would recommend for the appointments. I therefore in such case respectfully recommend M. P. Denney, No. 530 Market street, Philadelphia, late foreman in the coining department in this branch mint, for the appoinment of coiner, and Peter E. Trastour a native of France and a natural citizen of the United States for upwards of four years, of this city, for the appointment of melter and refiner in this branch mint. I name Mr. Denney with full confidence as to his skill and competency, and the circumstance of his having past last summer in this city and consequently being acclimated, is an additional matter of no light import. Edward H. Brown also late in the coining department of this branch mint and previously thoroughly trained in the mint at Philadelphia, is fully competent to carry on the business till the appointment might be filled satisfactorily. My knowledge of Mr. Brown is very limited, he may be fully worthy the appointment, but I am far more informed as regards Mr. Denny, which has induced me to name him. By the next mail I will I expect have the honor to forward you satisfactory recommendations of the above named gentlemen. Before concluding I would observe that Mr. Trastour is a gentleman of science, and intimately acquainted with all the operations of the mint, having practical experience in France and Mexico, and being acclimated and married in this city, I should consider him a great acquisition to this institution.

Very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
(Signed) DAVID BRADFORD, Superintendent.

Could the president or secretary possibly read this letter without supposing that Mr. Bradford intended to denounce Mr. Maxwell, as a prominent cause of delay in furnishing the public with coin. How far this was true may be seen by his own testimony, viz:

Mr. Bradford being sworn, and asked by the commissioner, said—

"Mr. Maxwell commences his work early in the morning; say about 7 o'clock in the winter, and about 6 o'clock in the summer, and closes at 4 o'clock, p. m., and very often after that hour.

Has never experienced any delay from the melter and refiner's department, as he believes."

The attempt to elicit political prejudices and predilections from the president of the United States, and from the hon. the secretary of the treasury, was alike weak and wicked, and sufficiently indicates the absence of those qualities in the accusers, which qualify men for the high station they hold. They, no doubt, supposed that the president, with a single dash of the pen, would have obliterated the names of Messrs. Tyler and Maxwell, unheard, from the roll before these worthy gentlemen knew they had been accused. Short sighted mortals!! How ignorant of the true character of the chief under whom they are serving!!

In place of the act of tyranny and injustice recommended by the superintendent, an investigation was very properly ordered, not only into the character and conduct of my clients, but into that of the other officers, and into the affairs of the mint generally; a course that the wise and the good of all parties must applaud, a course which proves to men of high honour and intrinsic worth, who are now or who may hereafter be called into public service, that they will not be improperly sacrificed by Mr. Van Buren, as will be seen by the honorable, the secretary of the treasury's letter, which was in words and figures following:

way advanced, it is said, three hundred thousand dollars. Last week the city comptroller addressed a circular to the banks, stating the wants of the corporation and enquiring how far each could and would go to aid in relieving the public functionaries from embarrassment. But no further relief could be found in that quarter.

There is another cause for the pressure upon the mercantile community. Certain banks have made large advances to the general government upon treasury notes, under a pledge that these notes shall not be thrown into market, but held until they became due. A combination of circumstances, like these, added to the losses upon cotton, flour and pork, I greatly fear will produce, ultimately, the most disastrous consequences. In making these large loans to the government of the union, of the state, or the city, the banks depart from their legitimate business, and so far do a great injury to trade and commerce. I am unwilling to enlarge upon this topic. It is painful.

THE EXAMINER.

(*From the New-York Express.*)

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

By the politeness of Mr. Elihu L. Mix, a gentleman of this city, who arrived yesterday from Peru, via the Isthmus of Panama, we have received intelligence from the Pacific, Valparaiso, and Lima, to the 26th April, and Guayaquil to the 21st May.

Gen. Santa Cruz, with his officers, was at Guayaquil 21st May, where they arrived from Isly, in Her Britannic Majesty's sloop Samarang, a month before.

Generals Gornano and La Fructa were in possession of Peru, and had called a congress to meet in May, for the election of a president. The Chilian troops were mostly in the neighborhood of Lima, waiting for PAY.

The U. S. sloops of war Lexington and Falmouth were at Callao, 24th March. The U. S. brig Boxer, captain Nicholson, sailed same date from Callao, for for Matzland. The ship Angelique sailed for Valparaiso on the 27th April.

The ship Wareham, Gourd, sailed from Guayaquil for Cadiz 13th April. The brig Richard Alsop, Inglis, for Valparaiso and United States, 12th May.—The brig Garafalia, Clark, was at Guayaquil 21st May, to load soon for the United States.

The whale ship Minerva, Smith, of Stonington, five months out, 200 barrels oil, touched at Payta, 7th April, *for greens*, and sailed same day.

The brig Galen, of New-York, was at San Juan Nicaragua, detained on account of the death of Mr. John Thomas; would probably sail about 16th June. Mr. Alfred Higgins would go in her.

LATE FROM BAHIA AND PERNAMBUCO.—By an arrival at Philadelphia, the Baltimore papers have been furnished with dates from Bahia to May 20th, and Pernambuco to June 12th. The stock of flour at Bahia was estimated at 10,000 barrels—the greater part European. At Pernambuco an offer of 19|000 was made for a cargo, but it was refused, and the vessel sailed for Bahia in hopes of getting more. The duty on flour had been considerably increased in all the Brazilian ports, of which we previously received intelligence from Rio de Janeiro. Twenty per cent on the real value, to be fixed by government officers, is now exacted on American flour, so that when the article is valued at 20|930, the duty will be 4|000, instead of 2|400 as formerly. It was supposed that the increased duty would cause a diminution in the consumption, and thus defeat the object of the government, which is merely to obtain an increase of revenue.

Extract of a letter, dated
GAMBIA, (Africa) June 13, 1839.

The war at the Rio Nunez is still carried on among the natives, and the trade is entirely stopped. African produce is very scarce and high, all over the coast. Hides are bringing 12 cents per lb., (none in this market,); coffee 15 cents; ivory 80 cents to $1. The slave trade is much lessened in consequence of the vigilance of the British men-of-war.

[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

THE BRANCH MINT AND THE BEE.

The superintendent of the branch mint has witnessed with deep regret, the many unfounded reports which have been circulating lately, to the prejudice of the officers, as well as to the interests of the mint. As the affairs of the mint have so recently undergone a severe and thorough examination, conducted with great ability and impartiality by the United States District Attorney, aided by talented and persevering counsel on both sides; as the testimony has to be submitted to the director at Philadelphia before a final decision will be made at Washington, the case must be considered as still pending, and in the mean time the superindendent has been very averse to a discussion of the subject in the public journals, which would be necessarily imperfect, and calculated to forstal public opinion—but from the course which the Bee is pursuing in relation to this subject, reiterating charges, and echoing and re-echoing the clamor of 'rumour with her thousand tongues,' the superintendent from a sense of duty to the government, feels himself impelled to take some notice of the two or three last publications which have appeared in the Bee.

From these, it is evident that the Bee or its correspondent seems desirous of drawing something from the late investigation, for the impeachment and abuse of the friends of the administration and particularly the superintendent. Be it so. This investigation was suggested by the superintendent himself, on his application for the removal of two of the sub-officers for official misconduct in their respective stations. The coiner principally, for the inexcusable delay in furnishing coin for the payment of deposites; and the melter and refiner, principally for plotting the displacement of the weigh-master, who from his station, is the main check upon any irregularity in the melting department.

The superintendent is perfectly satisfied with the facts elicited during the investigation, and he can only be assailed as in the Bee, by mysterious innendoes, and effectedly insignificant interrogations. Attacks of this irresponsible and indefinite character cannot generally be expected to be noticed by the superintendant at any time, but particularly at present, while the investigation and decision are yet pending; but in reply to one question in the Bee, "perhaps some of the books were mutilated—was this the case?" The superintendent unhesitatingly says that no mutilation of any book of this institution has occurred, which has in any manner suppressed or concealed any transaction in the Branch Mint; and as to the inference of the Bee, following that question, to wit: "It may be that the superintendent thinks books the result of artifice, and consequently does not care whether they are kept correctly or not, how is that?" It will be remembered by all who were present during the investigation, that the superintendent in answer to a question put to him in presence of Jacob Barker, the counsel of the accused sub-officers, stated that he considered the *vouchers* from which entries were made, of more importance than books or any thing else, and that books were often the *result* (not the result) of artifice. Those acquainted with the character of the counsel putting the question, and his extensive banking and shin-plaster operations in New York in olden times &c., will probably be able to discover the *point* as well as the truth of the answer.

In the Bee of the 18th July, "rumour with her thousand tongues" (is said) to be busy in circulating reports of the most alarming nature, reports which true or false have obtained such general credence, as to require the most ample refutation to lull the suspicions which have been awakened by them. One of these reports is that false assays have been made to the injury of depositors, and another that coin at the mint has been debased; nothing can be more false or unfounded than these reports. Where is the proof? Who brings the charge? All the assays connected with the currency are re-assayed and confirmed in Philadelphia, and so far the result has been pronounced by the director of the principal mint, as perfectly satisfactory. Besides the coins reserved at this Branch Mint for the annual assay at Philadelphia, stood the test well, both as to standard and weight. It is therefore, impossible, with such checks, that the currency can be debased. It is difficult to account for the origin of such unfounded and injurious reports; equally so, to assign a motive. Politicat motives in the highest state of party excitement would scarcely go so far; yet there must be an author, and there must be a motive.—One fact shall be stated, from which the public may draw their own inference. There is pending a suit for slander between the weigh-master and the melter, in which the former is plaintiff, and the latter defendant.—This suit was instituted before the investigation commenced, Jacob Barker is the counsel for the defendant in that case; he was also his counsel during the investigation.

In conclusion, the Bee may be assured that if Jacob Barker, or his clients will request or authorise, under their own signatures the publication, the whole correspondence between the superintendent of the Branch Mint, and the director at Philadelphia, and the Treasury Department at Washington, which resulted in the late investigation, and which contains all the subject matter of enquiry, and covers the whole ground, shall be presented to the public in the columns of the Bee itself.

DAVID BRADFORD,
Superintendent Branch Mint, New Orleans.

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

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DAVID BRADFORD,
Superintendent Branch Mint, New Orleans.

To the Honble Levi Woodbury

Sir,

I have for several days past, been laboriously engaged in the investigation of the affairs of the New Orleans Branch Mint, which pursuant to instructions from you I was required to make by Mr. Patterson, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia. The investigation has rapidly covered much ground, & several days longer will probably be consumed in bringing it to a close. It is not my intention to communicate now my views on any other subject than the treasurer's office of that institution; my opinions as to other points are not entirely formed & will not be communicated till the testimony is closed.

I deem it my duty to inform you that I consider an immediate change in the Treasurer's office necessary for the due protection of the public interests & this for the following reasons.

I That the books & accts. of the Treasurer have been kept in my opinion in a very irregular & unsatisfactory manner.

II That the written instructions of the Director at Philadelphia as expressed in the detailed formulary of instructions which has been exhibited to me & which appear to me salutary in their provisions, sufficiently perspicuous in their principal details & important to be observed, have in my opinion been frequently neglected & disobeyed.

III That the Treasurer seems to me deplorably incompetent for the duties of his office, strangely ignorant of his own books & official affairs, & a mere nominal officer, whose business is transacted & controlled by his clerk. I have no reason however to doubt of Mr Prosser's integrity.

IV That the office of Treasurer of the Mint is one of great confidence & importance, & that while this office is held by one ignorant of, & palpably incapable of performing its duties, & the public interests as far as this Department is concerned are intrusted to the care & control of mere subalterns, an alarming state of

spend for negligence, confusion & fraud.

Because if a new officer be appointed of activity & intelligence & who has been accustomed with the extraordinary & alarming difficulties & discussions, which have for some time past embarrassed the affairs of the Mint, the Government will thus make an important step towards two great objects, the development of the true causes of the present embarrassments & the reform of existing abuses.

I claim it as my duty to observe that it was not without great reluctance & serious consideration, that I determined to perform the duties of investigating commissioner which the Direction requested me assume. My reluctance was overcome solely by the reflection that I might be considered as owing something to the public interests beyond my strict official sphere & that the Treasury Department had been pleased to manifest its confidence in me by the suggestion of my name to Mr Patterson. Having assumed a task which has been as disagreable as it has proved laborious, I cannot shrink from the responsibility of recommending Mr Forstall's immediate removal.

I do not know whether you desire from me the suggestion of a candidate to succeed Mr Forstall, but as under the circumstances it is possible that such a suggestion would be acceptable to you, I beg leave to place before you the name of Horace C Cammack of this city, whom I consider a man of integrity, of good education, & enlarged experience as a merchant & accountant, & of that active & energetic character which seems to me highly important in the existing condition of the New Orleans Mint. It is perhaps proper to observe that Mr Cammack's political views do not generally accord with those of the present administration, he is not however a politician partizan as may be inferred by his voting for the Democratic congressional ticket at the last election in this State. I feel assured

that if appointed his nomination would be acceptable to this community & would result to the satisfaction of the executive & the advancement of the public interests —

In conclusion I beg leave to remark that I think proper that this letter should be considered private & confidential, that if you should concur in this request in any way inconsistent with your own views & the public interests, you are at liberty to make any use of it which you may deem proper —

I have the honour to be with
great respect
Your obt Servt.
(signed) Thomas Mellon

Pittsburgh June 8th 1839.

P. S. I transmit a copy of this letter to the Director at Philadelphia —

that if appointed his nomination would be acceptable to this community & would result to the satisfaction of the executive & to the advancement of the public interests —

In conclusion I beg leave to remark that I would prefer that this letter should be considered private & confidential, but if you should conceive this request in any way inconsistent with your own views & the public interests, you are at liberty to make any use of it which you may deem proper —

I have the honour to be with
great respect
Your obt Servt.
(signed) Nathan Sheldon

Newhaven June 24th 1839.

P. S. I transmit a copy of this letter to the Director at Philadelphia —

Copy

New Orleans July 29th 1839

David Bradford Esqr

Supt U. S. Branch Mint

Sir

In reply to your note of 27th inst which I received late on Saturday evening I can only say that from what has come to my knowledge through the courts of justice in our state I know that Mr Trastour does not pay his honest debts and if you will examine the public records at the Mortgage office you will find judgements against him unsatisfied and in a suit wherein my cousin George W. Zachary obtained a judgement against him he denied certain facts which has left an unfavorable impression of him on my mind and were he to receive the appointment of Melter & refiner I should not have confidence enough to continue my deposits in the mint

Mr Trastour may be a very honest upright man but I hold it a maxim that a person who cannot take care of ~~their~~ his own means is unfit to be entrusted with that of others and consequently should not be appointed to so important a station I have no desire to injure the gentleman having no acquaintance with him but interested much in the success of the Mint as I am and making large deposits I did express the opinion you name of seeing in the Public Prints that that gentleman had been recommended as a successor to Mr Maxwell

Very Respectfully

(signed) E. W. Zachary

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1839.

We subjoin the opinions of a correspondent in relation to the cotton circular published in Monday's Bee. In this communication a different view is taken from that entertained by us. We agree respecting the evil, but differ in regard to the remedy. The combination of banking institutions to maintain the prices of the great staple product of the south savors of the monopoly so often charged upon these corporations. If the cotton upon which advances are thus made by the banks, cannot be sold at fair profit it must be held back; this of course diminishes the consumption. In the mean while a new crop is being gathered and exported, the quantity in the market becomes greater than the supply, and prices decline to a ruinous extent. It is far better, we think, to leave the regulation of the value of cotton to the natural laws of trade. Expedients—especially monopolies of any and every kind—are generally partial in their operation—almost invariably injurious. The great principle of uniformity between supply and demand, seems the only safe regulating power in the cotton trade.

Even if the proposed remedy were both practicable and efficient, it is not, we held, in the interests of Louisiana to resort to it. We can raise cotton in this state cheaper, and can afford to sell it at a lower rate than in Georgia and Carolina. Hence we should refrain from uniting with other states, for the purpose of maintaining high prices. It is the interest of Louisiana to keep prices at a rate which will enable her to continue in the trade without loss, but which will have an opposite effect upon the other cotton growing states.

The circulation must be increased to carry into execution the project of the banks. How is it to be increased? By the emission of post notes. To this our correspondent is justly opposed. But his alternative, the creation of more banks, appears to us just as objectionable. The banking capital of the country is already sufficient, and such are the embarrassments and difficulties in which these institutions have been placed, through the late commercial convulsions, that they are very generally compelled to restrict their issues within the narrowest possible limits. A batch of new banks would not augment the capital, though it would add to the quantity of bank paper. Whether an expanded circulation reposing on so unstable a basis would materially promote commercial prosperity, is a subject of very considerable doubt.

Our correspondent complains of the insecurity of bills drawn on Europe against cotton shipments, in conformity with the past and present system. Whence arises this insecurity? It is, as we conceive, from the artificial monied system now prevalent in the United States, as compared with the solidity of that of Europe, and the consequent artificially high prices commanded by cotton here, upon which prices the draughts against the same are predicated. Hence the principal cause of the uncertainty attendant on these drafts, which are frequently refused because the amount exceeds, or is likely to exceed the nett proceeds of the cotton. Can the writer of the communication point out a single year when the value of cotton in this country bore a safe relative proportion to European prices, in which any material amount of drafts drawn against the same was returned dishonored? It is an axiom in commerce which experience has long established, that whenever any staple product or commodity of paramount importance like cotton, attains a sufficient value at the place of export, to cover the cost of its production, prices do not experience dangerous fluctuations; and the supply and consumption usually approximate, and this principle will practically develope itself whatever may be the artificial expedients resorted to with the view of overcoming its operation.

These considerations briefly and imperfectly expressed, confirm us in our previous objection. We are,

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

New York, July 20th, 1839.

You have probably seen an attack upon Governor SEWARD, in the New Era, in which the writer charges Mr. Seward, with having written, "*a disrespectful and abusive*" reply to the locofoco committee which invited him to visit this city, for the purpose of participating in the ceremony of receiving the president.—Now, all who know the governor, must know that he is incapable of rendering himself obnoxious to such a charge. It was, therefore, supposed, that the committee, as an act of justice, would have had the manliness to publish the correspondence. But this they have not done;—and thus, indirectly, are giving countenance and support to the slander.

An anxiety has pervaded the whig community, that the public mind should be disabused on this subject; but the *modus operandi* has been the difficulty, and while the "*gray-beards*" of the party are thinking, the young men's general committee have convened, and as I understand, appointed a sub-committee, respectfully to ask of the governor, a copy of the correspondence for publication. This is as it should be.—The zeal, and the unabating ardor of the young men of the state of New-York, secured the *nomination* of Mr. Seward. Having nominated him, they bore him triumphantly through a most contested *election;* having elected him, they are tenacious of his honor, and are now in the front ranks, defending and sustaining him against the vile calumnies of a profligate and unprincipled party. In the hands of such men the people may safely repose every confidence.

The *sea serpent* has, undoubtedly returned on a visit to his Boston friends. He has been seen three times within a few days. The last time on Wednesday, the 17th, off Nashant, by the officers and crew of the revenue cutter. The sea was calm and smooth, and the monster for some minutes within two lengths of the vessel.

Very little change in the stock market to-day.—Some a shade lower, and some a shade better. On an average about the same as yesterday.

Three, P. M., no signal for a steam ship from Liverpool. THE EXAMINER.

New-York, July 21st, (Sunday) 1839.

On Friday the 19th the president was received at Hudson, with locofoco honors. It was a *chilly* affair, as might have been expected, after the refusal of the city corporation, the firemen &c. to unite in the ceremony. Mr. *John W. Edmonds*, who addressed his excellency at Castle Garden, in this city, was on the ground with "a cut and dried" speech, but it was deemed impolitic to let him blow off the steam. The fact of the New York address was now evident. No speech was therefore made, and the mobocracy retired in sullen silence.

A dinner was prepared for the president and a select few of the knights of the bed-chamber, of which number Mr. Edmonds was one. Mr. Van Buren had enjoyed *quantum sufficit* of Slam, Bang & Co's. hugging while here. The democracy, for this reason, was permitted to dine *below*. But here was "*High Life below stairs.*"

The Safety Fund Banks of this state, have renewed their contract with the State Bank, the Merchants' Bank, and the Leather Manufacturer's bank of this city to redeem, as heretofore, their paper. This arrangement will contribute to relieve the pressure upon these interior institutions, and thus promote remittances from the country, greatly to the advantage of the New York merchant's.

Past three o'clock, P, M. and no signal for the *British Queen* or the *Great Westerd*. The mail closes in ten minutes. THE EXAMINER.

ENGLISH LITERATURE is not quite so prolific as usual. Few works of a high character have of late been issued, though some are forthcoming which, from the reputation of their authors, will doubtless command extensive popularity. Among other new publications, are the concluding volumes of lady C. Bury's "Diary of the Times of George the Fourth," that spawn of hoary scandal and malignity, the first part of which has been so searingly cauterized by the pen of Brougham. It is a work which, from the extracts we have perused, we would deem a disgrace to British literature. Its whole object seems to be the ferreting out and exposure of the pecadilloes of high life, magnified into monstrosities by the microscopic organs of her ladyship. Its "damnable hints and diabolical insinuations" against queen Caroline, clothed in the guise of a puling sentimentality and a Mrs. Candor-like horror of detraction, prove it to be the emanation of one of those

ed the particulars of the clippings, &c., which came from the coiner's department, frequently transferring in the aggregate the amount from the small book to those on which he recorded the amounts received from the treasurer, and when these accounts were settled, he allowed the treasurer's clerk the use of his books, from which they made up their accounts, testing their accuracy by the deposites received according to their own books, and by the amounts credited the coiner for clippings, &c.; all which accounts were carefully copied into a book procured for that purpose in July, 1838, by the treasurer, denominated the weigher's book; to create a mystery, or for some other improper purpose, it was determined to put this book aside; and when detected during the examination, Mr. Dimitry urged as a reason that it had been made from Mr. Maxwell's statements, and that it was wrong, inasmuch as that he had been charged with much more silver than had been received at the mint.

He should have remembered that Mr. Maxwell was chargeable with what had been received for which he got credit when returned, and that when part of it went back in clippings, &c. for re-melt, he was chargeable therefor; and therefore the amount, of necessity would appear to be more than all that had been received at the mint. This book had a peculiar appearance, very handsomely bound in red, unlike any other in the mint; it contained the particulars of the gold bullion with which Mr. Maxwell had been charged, and therefore would enable him to overthrow the statement of doctor Hort, to get rid of which account, it was put aside, and a new book procured, so near a fac-simile in appearance as to deceive the observer without the most rigid scrutiny; and when the treasurer's books were produced the new book was brought forward, its appearance was so much like the original; that Mr. Maxwell, on discovering that it did not contain the copy of his account as settled, which he had on a former occasion read in it, supposed leaves had also been purloined from it; on further inspection that appeared not to have been the case, not a word was said about its being a new book. On enquiry, the next day, at the stationer's, it was ascertained that the red book had been sent there, and the new one procured to match.

When the commission met again, the subject was brought before the commissioner, when Mr. Bradford stated all the facts, without any satisfactory explanation. When you read that part of his testimony relating to the suppressed book, you cannot but be amazed at the contrivances of these men. A very costly book, in the best possible state of preservation, containing about five hundred pages, on which not more than ten or fifteen had been written, put aside, and a new book, equally costly, procured at the expense of the United States, for the alledged reason that a red line or two had been drawn across an account—observe not an account re-copied into the new book, and that that account, and others of the original copies, were omitted in the new book. Remark from me cannot be necessary to convince you of the enormity of such conduct; and it was so much an object to have the new book in all things like the original book, that the latter was sent nearly a mile from the mint to the stationer's as a pattern.

Mr. Bradford being examined on behalf of Mr. Maxwell:

Ques. Did not Mr. Maxwell, previous to, and at the time of this settlement, apply to you for the monthly warrants for the delivery of the bullion?

Ans. He did not previous to that time, but did at a settlement, and frequently since; and it was agreed that they should be furnished agreeably to said settlement, and monthly afterwards.

Ques. Have they been furnished conformably with that agreement?

Ans. They have not; I did not press the matter because I expected the director.

Ques. How are the entries in the book entitled the weigher's book, made; are they original, or taken from some other book?

Ans. They are the record of my monthly reports taken from the registers.

Ques. In whose handwriting are the first pages of the weigher's book?

Ans. Mr. Richard Parker's.

Ques. How long has Mr. Parker been in the employment of the mint?

Ans. Since the 1st of April last.

Ques. Is there in the treasurer's office, a book similar in appearance, lettered the "weigher's book," on which the accounts are in the handwriting of the clerk who was in the employment of the mint at the time they professed to bear date?

Ans. There is a book labelled "weigher's book," in the handwriting of Mr. Lilly, who was employed in the month of June or July, 1838.

The pages in the handwriting of Mr. Lilly are 2, 3, 4 and 5, 30 and 31, 200 and 201.

The pages 6 and 7 are in the hand writing of my son Benjamin.

Pages, 8 and 9, 202 and 203 are in Mr. Parker's writing and are all the pages in which any entries are made.

The first entry in the hand writing of Mr. Lilly is in March 8th 1838, and his last entry in July 27th 1838.

The entries of my son Benjamin are from the date of March 31st 1838 to Feb. 1st 1839.

The entries in the hand-writing of Mr. Lilly have been crossed and also those in the hand-writing of Benjamin as appears from the said book now produced.

Ques. Is not the book in which the entries are thus crossed the original weighers book kept in the treasurer's office?

Answ. It is.

Ques. Was, or was not the book introduced at the early part of this investigation, entitled the weigher's

however, willing to let our correspondent speak for himself.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:—

In your paper of yesterday, you take occasion to express in general terms, your decided objection to the principles contained in the cotton circular, issued by a meeting of southern gentlemen at New York on the 15th July last. It strikes me that you have somewhat misapprehended those principles. The circular, it appears to me, expressly disclaims any intention to invite combination for *purely* speculative purposes. Its aim and tendency is, I conceive, rather calculated to diminish speculation, and to do away with the almost universal custom, for years past, amongst cotton buyers in America, of purchasing cotton in our markets entirely upon European credits; whereby, if 1000 bales cotton sent to Europe, cost $5000, bills are drawn on Europe for the full cost. Such is the custom, with rare exceptions. Nearly every commercial man has felt its pernicious consequences; and in social meetings it has been fully discussed of late in this city, and in my presence condemned with extraordinary unanimity. When public opinion so unanimously sizes upon a question of this kind, the time has arrived when a corrective must be applied. How to apply it, may be attended with less concert of opinion.

Most merchants agree, that if we can avoid drawing for more than half the cost of cotton shipments, the evil complained of will be removed. The consignee in Europe, if the interests of his principal require him to hold, would thus be enabled, with comparative ease, to raise at nearly all times, one half the value of a bale of cotton, upon which he has under the existing method, and under like circumstances, to raise the full value of it.

The bills predicated of this half value, would, I may say, in no instance incur protest, and thereby the exchanges between the two countries would never undergo that sudden and fatal revulsion that they did in '37, and former years. The bills for the advance of half cost, being made undoubtedly safe, the subsequent draughts against the same shipments would be based upon *sales advised*, and so insure their punctual payment. We should be longer in controlling the full avails of our exports, but we should never be exposed to miscalculate their value.

The attainment of the nearest possible perfect safety in bills of exchange, is obviously to every man, of the highest moment to the United States, in a *national* point of view. The want of it has, at times, carried ruin into numerous branches of American industry, no way directly connected with the foreign trade; and if I had leisure to follow up this member of the question, I might, I presume, show that some of the most widespread disasters in the finances of this country, can be attributed to the general insecurity of an American cotton bill of exchange on Europe. No man can buy a bill of this kind, with confidence that it will be paid.

To crush this hydra-headed evil, what does the New York cotton circular suggest? That shippers of cotton to Europe should be allowed by our banking institutions to borrow upon local security, instead of borrowing upon foreign security as they now do, for it is well known that a large amount of bills are purchased by our banks, drawn by individuals, of no substance at all.

An issue of post notes is recommended—*it is a vile means.* I do not hesitate to condemn it. To correct a false system of credit, let us not bring in opposition a system equally false. If there are so many other and superior claimants for our bank capital (its bona fide capital—notes payable in specie) that cotton dealers cannot borrow upon local security, create banks then for the protection exclusively of this interest. It is important enough to deserve protection, and such a scheme would, I imagine, enlist the favor of every southern legislature. Of one thing we may rest assured, that we shall *never* enjoy stability in our financial relations with Europe, until

1st. We make our forgein bills of Exchange more safe than they are, or, than they can be possibly, under the existing system of bill drawing.

2d. Until we enable the consignees of American produce in Europe to dispose of it at discretion, and not by forced sales.

Tuesday morning, July 29, 1839. L.

☞ "P." on the cotton circular, shall receive early attention.

NAVAL.

The U. S. ship *Erie*, commander Taylor, arrived on the 26th at Pensacola. The *Erie* was last at Tampico, having previously been at Vera Cruz. Our minister, Mr. Ellis, says the Pensacola Gazette, was received with all the honors that could be shown him there. A military escort was sent to conduct him to Mexico, and the public authorities seemed anxious to make every possible demonstration of respect towards him.

FROM MEXICO.

We learn by the Pensacola Gazette that when the U. S. ship Erie sailed from Tampico, general Bustamente had left that place for Mexico in order to resume the presidency. The Mexican congress had *refused* to concur with Santa Ana in his hostile measures towards Texas recommended by him, and the latter had retired to his country seat. This intelligence solves the problem of Santa Ana's sudden fit

shallow dealers in superficial malignity, that can only court popularity by calumniating the unfortunate.—Some of the English papers treat this book in a merited style of indignant denunciation.

The life of Grattan, the Irish orator and patriot, is announced by his son. D'Israeli is busy at a new novel entitled "Alarcos." Temptation, Cramner, the Lions, the Flying Dutchman, are the titles of other works which are speedily to make their appearance.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Mr. Bradford says in his letter published in the Bee of Saturday.

"Of Mr. Jacobs Barker's slanders, insinuations, false charges and misrepresentations I can take no further public notice."

If I have made any false charges or misrepresentations, or insinuated anything to the prejudices of Mr. Bradford, not warranted by the testimony no one could regret such an occurrence more than myself or be more willing to attone for the error, if any error there be.

Whether or not I was unjust to Mr. Bradford in my reply to the published wanton attack on me under his own signature, an intelligent public will decide when they are allowed a perusal of the testimony.

It would have been better for Mr. Bradford to have reflected before he so unnecessarily made war on me, a war uncalled for and entirely out of place in connection with the affairs of the mint; and before he chose his field of battle, the public newspapers, he also should have reflected, had he done so, he might have been saved the mortification of so soon beating a retreat.

Mr. Bradford says in his published letter assailing me that:

"In conclusion, the Bee may be assured that if Jacob Barker, or his clients will request or authorize, under their own signatures the publication, the whole correspondence between the superintendent of the branch mint, and the director at Philadelphia, and the treasury department at Washington, which resulted in the late investigation, and which contains all the subject matter of enquiry, and covers the whole ground, shall be presented to the public in the columns of the Bee itself."

Mr. Bradford must have a very limited view, or suppose the public to be destitute of ordinary intelligence; he writes to the director, charging his co-officers with high crimes; the director, not understanding, or unwilling to confide in his statements, replies, propounding sundry questions, to which Mr. Bradford answers, and applies to the government to have Messrs Tyler and Maxwell removed; they continue incredulous, and order an investigation, *which investigation resulted in establishing, beyond the possibility of doubt,* that Mr. Bradford was mistaken; that the facts were the revise of those he had alledged; and yet he tells this community that the *correspondence,* which cannot contain a word of the testimony, *covers the whole ground.*

If I have made any errors, why does not Mr. Bradford confront me with the testimony? No one will think me so weak as to have intentionally exposed myself to prostration, as a statement not sustained by the testimony would do.

That there may be no mistake between Mr. Bradford and myself, I here aver, that the book of original entry of bullion received, had two leaves torn from it, the leaves torn up and thrown into the fire place; that the book was not paged, therefore, the detection would have been very difficult but for an accidental circumstance; that four of the entries on those leaves were not copied into the remaining leaves; that when the transaction was detected and exposed by Mr. Maxwell, the fragments of the torn leaves were gathered up and brought forth, and have been transmitted to the government by the commissioner; two of those entries were not on any other book of the mint, and no record remained of them, viz: 86 50 oz. of silver deposited by Gustavo Guerio on the 16th of April, 1839, and a similar amount by T. Villazabia on the 17th of April, 1839; besides another entry had been so altered and mutilated, as for it to be impossible, without the aid of other facts, to decypher it, and placed on the succeeding leaf as a true copy of the original entry, which was sworn to be erroneous by the treasurer's clerk, the weigher, in relation to whom Mr. Bradford spoke thus in his publication:

"And the melter and refiner, principally for plotting the displacement of the weigh-master, who, from his station, is the main check upon any irregularity in the melting department."

When this weigher testified to the fiction of this professed copy, he spoke the truth; it was not a copy of the original entry; but in justice to the clerk who made the copy, it must be stated, that the original entry had been so mutilated and altered on the torn leaf as for him to have been innocently led into error.—The motives which led to this depredation on a book of record, and of original entry in a great national institution, did not appear to have been with any view of fraud on the dealers with the mint; but to aid in a controversy which had arisen between Mr. Maxwell and the clerk, as to what had become of $200 received from Mr. Damian Casas. This affair engrossed a large portion of the time occupied in the investigation, and was not only full of important and sorrowful interest, but amusing to those fond of the chase; a publication of the testimony only can give a true picture

book, intended as a substitute for the said original weigher's book?

Answ. It was intended to be in the place of the original, on finding the first entries in the hand-writing of Mr. Lilly crossed, I first suggested to the clerk to get another book and disuse the old one; when my proposition was concurred in, I ordered the porter to get another and to my surprise he returned in about an hour with the weigher's book now used.

Ques. By whom was it concurred in?

Answ. Both by Mr. Demitry and Mr. Parker.

Ques. When did this happen?

Answ. May 21st 1839.

Ques. Who crossed the entries in the original book?

Answ. Does not know.

Ques. Did you ever enquire?

Answ. I asked Mr. Demitry why it was done, and he satisfied me that the entries were erronious or informal.

Ques. Did he inform you when this informality was discovered?

Ans. No.

Ques. Do you not believe, from your conversation with Mr. Dimitry, that he crossed those entries?

Ans. I understood Mr. Demitry to approve of them.

Ques. Was the orignal book sent to the stationer's for the purpose of having the lettering of the new book to conform, or for what other purpose?

Ans. It was sent solely for the purpose of the dimension and lettering, that they might conform; not for the purposes of similar binding and marbling.

Ques. Do they not both conform in the size, binding, marbling, lettering, and general appearance?

Ans. They do; and this excited my surprise when the porter brought it. The porter reported that the statisner said that it was the last that he had, and that he was lucky in getting it.

Ques Do not the ruling and the pages and the paper conform with the original book?

Ans. They do.

Ques. Are there not in the original book 499 pages?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Are they not, with the exception of the pages above enumerated, as written on, fair and in a condition to receive entries?

Ans. Yes.

When the books were finally produced to the commissioner (at the close of the investigation,) you will notice the reluctance with which the original *red book,* the weigher's book which had been clandestinely put aside was produced, and when brought forward you will see in the attempts to disown it, another weak device of these men.

Mr. Demitry states, after giving a list of books exclusive of the original weigher's book, that "these are all the books kept in the treasurer's and weigher's office, there is a bullion ledger sent from Philadelphia, in which no entries have been made, the ruling not corresponding with the form, sent from Philadelphia also, there is another bullion ledger purchased here, but in which no entries have yet been made; some of the headings, however, are put in, owing to want of time and not wishing to deviate from the forms sent from Philadelphia, without further instructions."

Mr. Demitry being called on in behalf of Mr. Maxwell, for the original weigher's book, produced it with the following declaration: "that he does not consider said book as appertaining to the treasurer's office."—He refers for further illustration to his testimony on that subject.

This discarded book you will recollect that Mr. Bradford testified was the original weigher's book of the treasurer's office. How could Mr. Demitry's wish for new instructions from Philadelphia have retarded the posting into the new ledger precured at New-Orleans, on the 17th February, which had doubtless been ruled according to the forms sent from Philadelphia, the want of which ruling in the ledger sent out having been the cause of procuring the new ledger."

The reader will bear in mind that Mr. Bradford in the publication under his signature, in the Louisianian of Wednesday, the 24th July, 1839, states, that his application for the removal of Mr. Maxwell, "was principally for plotting the diplacement of the weighmaster."

This weighmaster was Mr. Demitry, the treasurer's chief clerk; the books about which he testified, appertained to the treasurer's department, yet the superintendent takes upon himself the whole affair, and counsels with the clerks and not the chief of that department; the good old man, the treasurer, seems to have been totally neglected, and it did not appear during the whole investigation that he had been made acquainted with the liberties taken with the books and accounts of his department.

Mr. Bradford's talk about plotting was to create a doubt as to the honesty of Mr. Maxwell, he was more direct in his testimony, and when what he said under oath, on that subject, shall be read, every honest man will exclaim monstrous!!!

Your obedient servant,
JACOB BARKER.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

COUNCIL OF FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Sitting of Monday, July 29, 1839.

The roll being called, 17 members answered to their names.

A message from the mayor informed the council that he had vetoed the resolution respecting the bayou port warden. The mayor remarked that it was more legal to adhere to the ordinances already in existence

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the January

Estimate
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there having been
days past. Most o
55 to 58c, at which
provisions—dull at
prime ditto. We
common whiskey
800 boxes claret
on the 29th instant,

Quebec—Per ba
Havana—Per sch

RECEIPT

Per steamboat M
and sundries to R

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25 shares V
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100 do d
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30 shares V

PHILADELPHIA
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are declining in pri
price it is offered.
The money mar
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rate is done at 1½ ⅌
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cent.
Candles—Small s
Coffee—About 1
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Rio at 11¼c. St Do
but a few hundred
2500 bags Rio is adv
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is without much mo
cents.
Fish—Limited sal
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at $5,25@$4,37½, an
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and lots of fresh gro
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sold at $19 50 for me
$19 50@$20—No l a
of prime quality is
12c. In butter ther
week comprise 301
Sugars—We note

of disinterested patriotism of which we yesterday made mention. The Mexican congress have more wisdom and penetration than we imagined. They appear to have understood Santa Ana's motives pretty thoroughly.

NEW BOOKS.

LIVES OF HAYDEN AND MOZART.—This is a translation from a spirited series of letters descriptive of the lives and works of these masters of the "art divine."—They are highly interesting and anecdotical and written with elegance and enthusiasm. Appended to the work are various notes illustrative of certain musical complexities by Gardiner, the gifted author of the "music of nature". They are learned and ingenious. We recommend this delightful volume to all who take interest in the biographies of the two greatest of modern composers.

CHARLES TYRELL OR THE BITTER BLOOD.—A production of that fertile novelist James, and like all his works full of incident and interest. It has less of a tedious prologue that the Huguenots, and stirring and striking throughout. The characters of Sir Francis Tyrrell with his ungovernable passions, is placed in admirable contrast with that of Drieson, the cold, sneering and self-possessed infidel. The work is one of decided merit.

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER by Lord Brougham.—These sketches display the accute discrimination, nice perception and close and thorough acquaintance with motives and action that distinguish their author.—The style is bold and vigorous, without aiming at ornament. The insight which is afforded into the character and conduct of some of the most remarkable men in Great Britain, renders it a work replete with instructive information.

JACK SHEPARD, No. 3.—The interest in this wild and vivid romance continues undiminished throughout the present number.

These works may be obtained at Norman, Steel & Co's. Camp st.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—The steamboat WM. HULBERT, which left Mobile on Friday evening for Montgomery was discovered, about 9 o'clock, to be on fire. She was immediately run on shore; but nothing was saved except the lives of the passengers and crew. The cargo was entirely consumed.

of the detected devices of the actors. When it shall be published, it will be seen whether or not Mr. Bradford is justified in saying that there had not been a mutilation of any book designed to conceal any transaction or operation of the mint.

If no voucher has been lost, I would ask Mr. Bradford, why he did not produce the receipt to G. Gilpi for $200, which the 3d article of the directions for regulating the conduct of the officers of the mint, required should have been given him and taken back when the mint certificate was issued for it; that article when treating on bullion received, says:

"The weigher gives a receipt see (M. & N.) for the weight before melting. This receipt is not properly transferable except in peculiar circumstances and with a perfect assurance of safety to the mint."

And if such care had been taken to have the vouchers in order and duly preserved, I would ask Mr. Bradford why the mint certificate to G. Gilpi was not promptly produced in due form when first called for, and why the margin of the certificate book had not been signed by Gilpi, agreeably to the requirement of the 10th article of the orders for the regulation of the N. O. branch mint.

In the enquiry into matters relating to the deposit by Mr. Damian Casas, it came to light that accounts on another book had been defaced and after the application of Mr. Bradford for the removal of Messrs. Tyler and Maxwell, the book put aside and a new book procured and the original book not brought forward until the counsel with the aid of Mr. Maxwell had ferreted out this new device; to this new book some of the accounts on the original book were not transferred, however, I am not willing to argue the cause again for the newspapers, my other occupations claim all my time.

The investigation closed on the 4th July, after a hard day's work, and after having been occupied for more than a month with close attention to the subject, yet as the commissioner intended to proceed to Philadelphia immediately with the testimony, and having proposed in place of waiting to hear argument, that the counsel on both sides should review the testimony and forward their briefs to the director, I felt it to be my duty to commence that very evening a review of the whole case, when the paper was prepared, I transmitted it to the director at Philadelphia. Its perusal imperfect as it must of necessity be, from the little time allowed for preparation, will I trust satisfy all who may take the trouble to read it, that it will not be expedient for me to take any further notice of those who are warring against Messrs. Maxwell and Tyler, that review contained among other things a statement as follows:

Mr. Maxwell, on his part, kept two books, one for silver and one for gold, on which he recorded the bullion received from the treasurer, day by day, as he received it, and another small book, on which he enter-

on this subject.

The council sustained the veto.

Mr. Lesseps was appointed member of the sinking fund committee, *vice* Mr. E. Forstall, resigned.

Mr. Caboche, director of the college of Versailles, asked that a committee might be appointed to assist in the examination of his pupils.

The recorder appointed Messrs. Luzenberg, Lesseps, Cruzat, Preval and Doriocourt, on this committee.

Mr. Guirot offered Messrs. Marcel Ducros, E. Morphy, and A. Ducros, as his security for the office of treasurer. The council accepted the security.

A letter was read from Mr. L. Dubreuil, a cabaret keeper, asking the reinbursement of a fine of $50, incurred for having sold spirituous liquors to slaves.—The demand of the petitioner was granted.

A letter was read from the committee of the third municipality on the resolution adopted by the council to throw the filth gathered in the streets, in the river at the wharf at the foot of Esplanade street. The committee was of opinion that this measure was attended with the double disadvantage of diminishing the depth of the river, and of impairing public salubrity.

A proposition of Mr. Luzenberg to have the offal thrown in the midst of the stream, by means of a boat with a double bottom, was unanimously rejected.

On motion of Mr. Lambert,

Resolved, That the filth arising from the cleansing of the streets, shall be, as heretofore, thrown in the rear of the city.

On motion of Mr. Preval,

Resolved, That the sum of $500 be paid to Mr. E. A. Canon, attorney, in a note at one year from date, with interest at 8 per cent, for his fee in the suit brought by the United States, against the city of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Lesseps, reporter to the committee on finance,

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be paid to Mr. Ph. Guesnon, ex-treasurer, in a note at one year after date, to indemnify for the losses incurred by the exchange and payment of municipal bonds.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 11, nays 4.

On motion of Mr. Lesseps,

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be paid to Mr. Davis, attorney, for his services in the suit by the municipality against Barnett and others.

A series of resolutions, presented by Mr. Crossman, for the paving of Customhouse street, from Royal to Basin street, was referred to the committee on paving.

The council no longer forming a quorum, adjourned till Monday next, August 5, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

THE CROPS in Mississippi will, it is supposed, be materially injured by the heavy rains which have fallen.

of Muscovadoes in firs
Holders are very firm
ing expected. A sale
Tobacco—The mar
week, shippers show
until the receipt of fu
still ask former quota
rates must be accept
instances. Good des
than the inferior sorts.
6—middlings, $7@8—
The stock of Maryland
the inactivity of the m
Ohio are firm in dema
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mon—$9@12 for good
of the week compris
and 24 hhds. Virginia—

MOBILE MARKET,
last 6,033 bales as the s
not cleared; since the
to Liverpool 868 bales,
shipboard not cleared
same time last year.
corresponding period
Since our last report
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Good and fine
Good fair.....
Fair.....
Middling.....
Ordinary.....
Review of the m
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ipating better prices.
75@$7. Northern is
$9@10.
Grain—Corn is dull
Provisions—Deman
last week's quotation—
hams 12@13 cents; s
13½@14 cts.
Spirits—We hear of
continues at 56@ 8c.
Money market—We
sition manifested by th
by simply requiring th
A notice to this effect
Freights—1000 bales
transaction this week.

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Liverpool.....	
Havre.....	
New York.....	
Boston.....	
Philadelphia.....	

ms Bee.

VOL. XII.—WHOLE NO. 3173.

SARSAPARILLA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, AND PILLS.—Reader, bleeding is always improper with weak and delicate constitutions; suffice it, therefore, to say, that the highly concentrated compound syrup of sarsaparilla and sarsaparilla pills, will obviate the necessity of bleeding in nine cases out of ten, by purifying the blood.

The immense sale of this article has proved the fact, that health and long life are within the reach of all; and it is repeated again and again to *beware of having the fluid of life extracted.*

Of all the unfortunate fashions in the medical science that of bleeding is the most to be deplored. It has the merit of producing temporary relief, be its ultimate effects ever so pernicious. The relief is obtained because it acts by diminishing sensibility. It produces torper and weakness, and therefore EASE; and consequently relieves those pains and symptoms, the causes of which it confirms and ultimately aggravates.

No matter what pain is felt, it is inflamation, and requires bleeding. No matter what is the constitution—the age—the patient must be bled; the pains remain or increase; he cannot draw his breath freely—and must be bled again and again.

If he abound in wealth, folly, fashion or confidence, it is repeated; months may pass in this way; the inflamation has relapsed; he is threatened with a consumption; he must be bled again; if he does not become consumptive he is very fortunate; he becomes helplessly debilitated, and requires years to repair these injuries, if he ever does. Perhaps he is sent abroad; the lancet ceases to do its pernicious office; he recovers, more or less, and the climate gains the applause.

A patient, perhaps a delicate girl, is seized with influenza. She is bled and bled again, becomes worse, dies, or falls into incurable consumption. Have I not seen it with my own eyes? Have I not seen her faint under the lancet and never speak again? Have I not seen forty ounces of blood taken from a wretched, debilitated, dyspeptic patient, because his head was confused? Has his head not become more confused—has not more blood been taken, has he not become delirious, and was not his head shaved, blistered, iced and leeched, and did he not die in forty-eight hours! Harken to the voice of reason and experience ye who are new the friends of this fatal practice. Learn that it is in the blood all diseases exist—not the blood which causes the disease, but the impurity of the blood, in other words the serosity of the blood, a fluid highly acrimonious, and which is the cause of the different aches, pains, and upleasant feelings the human body is subjected to.

Since the first introduction of the concentrated compound syrup of sarsaparilla and pills to his fellow citizens, they have, in every case, fully maintaincd the high character they so well deserved. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs by rheumatism and paralysis, have been restored to health, strength, and comfort, after all the usual remedies had been found useless. Its astonishing and almost miraculous effects have also been experienced in the cure of nervous and rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, contracted and stiff joints, glandular swellings, pains of the chest and bones, chronic rheumatisms, palpitations of the heart, and difficult respirtion, &c.

This celebrated syrup of sarsaparilla and pills, is entirely devoid of mercury, in any form whatever. For Chronic diseases, or complaints of long standing, an "alterative medicine" is one which effects an entire change in the system, without any sensible mode of action. It is to be resorted to in almost all chronic or long standing complaints, with a view of subverting the long accustomed diseased action, and of substituting for it, the new and peculiar influence of medicine itself, which must be made to harmonise with the operations of nature in health; so that after the use of the medicine for a period longer or shorter according to the duration of the disease and prospects of recovery, it may be laid aside and the health gradually becomes completely re-established.

After a long and cautious consideration of the designs to be fulfilled in the treatment of the following affections, (some of which are regarded as the most fearful ills of existence,) we have at length prepared the compound syrup of sarsaparilla, and earnestly advise it to such invalids for whom it is expressly intended, as possessing all the curative principles that can be placed within their reach. The diseases which yield to the 'alterative' treatment, are those of a chronic form, and such as depend upon imparity of the blood—as

Scrofula, or king's evil, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, mercurial diseases, brought on by the improper use of mercury, consumption, liver complaints, jaundice, ague cake, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, cancer, affection of the skin, as tetter, piles, ring-worms, [illegible] No medi-

rit, radius and ulna, and, not frequently, on the head We know of no remedy better calculated to remove these affections than the concentrated compound syrup of sarsaparilla.

It has now been nearly three centuries since sarsaparilla was introduced into Europe, as a remedy for several of the above diseases, by the Spaniards, who at the time regarded it as a specific in venereal affections.

The sarsaparilla pills are always taken or recommended to be taken with the syrup.

These pills possess the extraordinary advantages of not containing calomel, antimony or any other medicines requiring the least confinement or alteration of diet, and by their judicious combination, they may be taken by persons of all ages, in all conditions and by both sexes, for any number of years, without the slightest injury to the constitution; they are therefore peculiarly adapted to persons of a sedentary or studious habit, who are unable to take the exercise necessary to produce a healthy action in the stomach and bowels, and who are consequently obliged to have frequent recourse to relaxative medicines.

Any person affected with any of the following diseases are strongly recommended to try a bottle of the compound syrup of sarsaparilla and pills, which will be found effectual in eradicating the disease, viz: rheumatism, gout, fever and ague, cancer, leprosy, dispepsia, king's evi, fistula, consumption, dropsy, St. Vitus' dance, diarrhoea, jaundice, worms, stricture, mercurial disease, ulcers, palsy, cholera, piles, bilious fever, inflamation of the abdomen, deafness, whites, green sickness, immoderate flow of the menses, suppression of the menses, falling of the womb, falling sickness, itch, ring worm, scalded head, asthma, liver complaint, nervousness, tic doulourex, chilblain.

Sarsaparilla syrup and sarsaparilla pills or blood hills, recommended by every respectable physician who pas a knowledge of his profession of medicine.

1. The vital principle is contained in the blood.
2. Every thing in the body is derived from the blood.
3. All diseases arise from impurity in the blood.

From the blood all the solids are derived and nourished—all the other fluids are secreted—and all the substances appropriated to repair the injuries done to the body are supplied. The rudiment of the future heart, (and the circulating system,) it is well known precedes the formation of other parts of the body, and is visible for some time before any trace of the brain can be distinguished.

As the blood is the builder up of the body and the source of general health, so it is also of universal disease; but being fluid while circulating in the body, it is more uniform in its appearance than any of the solid parts, which accounts for the difficulty of detecting an foreign or morbific matter which may be circulating with it. The miasma of fever are harmless to every other part of the system, and only become mischievous when the reach the bloody. If the blood becomes once impregnated with a peculiar taint, it is wonderful to remark the tenacity with which it retains it, though often in a state of inactivity for years, or even generations. Hence all hereditary diseases, consumptions, &c.

Every germ and fibre of every part being formed and fed from the blood, and all communications to the solids cut off, except by the circulation, where else can we look to, as the seats of such taints or predispositions for disease, or for the causes of diseases itself.

If the blood be disordered, the individual organ which is the weakest suffers first and most, and gives its name to the disease.

5. Pain and disease have the same origin and may herefore be considered synonymous terms.
6. Sarsaparilla pills and syrup is the only effectual mode of purifying the blood, and eradicating disease.

It is evident that all those medicines which require preparation in the patient, and give cold if taken in damp or cold weather, such as calomel, &c. do not assimilate to the body, and are therefore highly injurious to the constitution, and impress and stamp new qualities upon it. For the sarsaparilla syrup and pills, it is unnecessary to prepare. They may be taken with advantage in any weather, or at any time of the year.

The simple theory—simple because true—is contained in these five propositions.

1. The sarsaparilla syrup and pills cure most of the diseases which admit of cure.
2. They remove from the stomach, liver and intestines—the blood making organs—all obstructions to the due performance of their healthy functions.
3. They purify the blood by increasing its various exertions; and prevent disease, by enabling the body successfully to resist the predisposing and exciting causes of disease.
4. The increase the action of the absorbents, by which all morbid growth are taken into the circulation, and aftewards expelled from the body.
5. They restore the regularity of these processes upon which the formation and the circulation of the

SHERIFF'S SALES.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No 214—Thomas Asbury vs L R Gaiennie and E F Gaiennie—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable commercial court of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange in St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Monday the 12th August next, at 12 o'clock m.

A certain slave named William, seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. C F HOZEY,
jy9 Sheriff

DISTRICT COURT—No. 17,917—Achille Rivarde vs. Justine Marigny, widow of Emile Darce, f. w. c.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale, to me directed by the honorable district court, of the first judicial district of the s ate of Louisiana, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Thursday, the 15th August next, at 12 o'clock M.

A lot of ground, situated in this city of New Orleans, on Ursuline street, between St. Claude and Rampart streets, having French measure, 30 feet front on said Ursuline street, 149 feet in depth on the upper line, and 150 feet 3 inches in depth on the lower line; said lot being part of lot designated by No. 39 on a plan drawn the 13th June, 1810, by J. Tanesse, then city surveyor, is bounded on the upper line, by the other portion of said lot No. 39, and on the lower line by the property of widow Fazande Dabnour, together with all the buildings existing on said lot of ground, seized in the above suit.

Terms, $1266 66⅔, with interest on the sum of $483 33⅓, from the 10th December, 1838, and on the sum of $783 33⅓, from the 10th June, 1839, till paid; and $3 costs of protest, and costs of suit for cash; and the balance payable on the 7th December, 1839, purchaser giving thereof his promissory note with an approved endorser. C. F. HOZEY,
jy 10 Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT.—No. 17,880.—Mrs. de Pontalba vs. Louis Bringier.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable district court of the first judicial district of the State of Louisiana, will be sold at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets in this city, on Friday the 9th August next, at 12 o'clock M.

Three lots of ground, situated in the rear of the city of New Orleans, and designated on a plan drawn, on the 22d December 1836, Allou D'Hémécourt, by Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of square No. 3. Said lots adjoining each other and having American measure, 30 feet front on Barracks street, by 100 feet depth between parallel lines.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash. C. F. HOZEY,
jy4 Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT——No. 16,161——Joshua Baldwin syndic of the creditors of Thomas C. Swain & brothers vs. Charles Armstrong and Alexander Armstrong—By virtue of an alias order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable district court of the first judicial district of the state of Louisiana, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Friday the 9th August next, at 12 o'clock M.

Two certain lots of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, privileges, customs, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situate in the square comprised within Edward, Magazine, Basin and Constance streets, in the faubourg Lacourse of this city, designated by the Nos. 13 and 14, on a plan drawn by Allou D'Hémécourt, deputy city surveyor, on the 16th May, 1835, and deposited in the office of Hillary B. Cenas, notary; said lots measuring each 31 feet 9 inches and three fourths of an inch front on said Edward street, 159 feet 10 inches in depth on their respective side lines, and 32 feet in width in the rear, American measure. Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. C F HOZEY,
jy4 Sheriff.

PARISH COURT—No. 9,916.—Levi H Gale vs. Jas. Priestley.—By virtue of an alias order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Thursday, the 8th August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The slave WILLIAM. Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. C F HOZEY,
jy4 Sheriff.

PARISH COURT—No. 9,982—Erasme le Gonster vs Norbert Rillieux and Emile Barthe—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable parish court of the parish and city of

their many well known attendants, bilious, and sick headache, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizziness, singing noise in the head and ear, drowsiness, heart-burn, loss of appetite, wind, spasms, &c.—they are acknowledged to be vastly superior to any thing ever before offered to the public mind, for those of a full habit of body, they will prove truly invaluable; while as a general family aperient for either sex, they cannot fail to ensure universal satisfaction.

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.

For purifying the blood, and for the cure and prevention of many diseases, rheumatism, scrofula; salt rheum, &c.

Sarsaparilla.—Read, reflect, decide.—The virtues of sarsaparilla have been celebrated for more than two hundred years, during which time it has been in more or less repute. Every thing, however, depends upon its mode of preparation.

The highly Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla is a preparation from the choicest Honduras sarsaparilla, and is incomparably superior to every other purporting to be made from sarsaparilla. It is manufactured by an improved chemical steam process, whereby the medical virtues only of the sarsaparilla are extracted, one bottle of which is made to possess the strength of one dozen bottles prepared according to the formula prescribed by the London, Edinburgh and United States dispensatories. From the extraordinary virtues of this preparation, it has been introduced into all the principal hospitals throughout the United States and Europe, and is highly recommended by the physicians and surgeons of the institutions as possessing the entire virtue of the sarsaparilla in a highly concentrated form. As a testimony of the high repute in which this preparation is held by the medical faculty in general, the following gentlemen, distinguished alike for their talent and high respectability, have voluntarily testified to its unrivalled merits and virtue, in curing certain diseases, hereafter enumerated:—Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. David Hossack, Dr. T. Mitchell, Dr. W. McNeven, Dr. R. T. Kissam, Dr. F. Gascales, Dr. Watts, Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, Dr. Wright, Dr. Post, Dr. G. Delafield, Dr. Francis Bird, Dr. Physic, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Cheeseman, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Dewey, Dr. Hare, Dr. James, Dr. Homer, Dr. Cox, Dr. R. Rogers, Dr. David L. Rogers, Dr. Stillman, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Harris, &c.

The testimony of the above medical gentlemen, the proprietor hopes, is alone sufficient to prove its invaluable merits, as the most effectual purifier of the blood and renovator of the system ever yet discovered, as well as for all constitutional diseases the system is subject to, all of which are more or less caused by the impurities of the blood and animal fluid.

It will be admitted by every intelligent mind, that acute diseases are generally manageable upon physiological or intelligible principles in medicine.

When a disease becomes chronic, as it is termed, its character and treatment vary with the indications. Under these circumstances, the plain treatment cannot, in the majority of cases, be physiological, as the symptoms are no longer the true index of the disease. This condition of the disease has originated a variety of treatments and remedies.

The term empirical is aapplied in the treatment of chronic and inveterate diseases, for the above reasons.

Various combinations and prescriptions are employed to combat diseases of this character, but experience in the treatment of those of long standing has established a new system on its own merits, though not inseparable from a previous knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and all the branches, which constitute a thorough acquaintance with the theory and principles of the healing art.

That "knowledge is preferable to ignorance,"—that "light dispels darkness,"—and all medical diseases will yield to the treatment which has for its basis the sure foundation of science and experience, we think no one will pretend to deny. At the present day there seems to be some diversity of opinion among polemical reasoners, as regards the medicinal qualities of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and their modus operandi on the human system.

In a legal point of view, we will admit the vegetable kingdom is more frequently put in requisition than the mineral; for in all desperate cases, which of course require desperate remedies, the prescriptions by law are invariably the application of HEMP. Facts are stubborn things, and there are but few who will gainsay the propriety or utility of the practise. In medicine, however, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms contribute to the wants of science.

Ask any respectable physician—What is the most efficacious purifier of the blood? His answer will be—Sarsaparilla.

Suffice it to say then, if all the physicians recommend it so universally, what better evidence can we have of its invaluable properties?

Numerous certificates have been received and references can be given to hundreds of instances of the most remarkable cures ever performed by any medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at 96 Customhouse street, New Orleans.

Those inflicted with rheumatism, scrofula, eruptions of the skin, swelling of the glands, mercurial diseases, &c. &c., may secure many advantages by applying as above.

From the attention which the proprietor has paid to the preparation of the Sarsaparilla, in its various forms, he flatters himself that he has succeeded in bringing its compound to perfection, and by using a different and more efficacious mode of preparation than that of any other manufacturer, can safely say, that he has produced an article, combined with medical properties of Sarsaparilla, in a more concentrated and efficient form, than any other production of the kind. He recommends the article confidently, to the attention of physicians, as the best preparation of Sarsaparilla which has ever been made, combining all the medical properties which belong [illegible]

SAINT, of the faculty of Paris, house surgeon of the venereal hospitals, pupil of H. Ricord. This physician already known by his great success, will attend on persons afflicted with venereal diseases. Even those who have tried in vain the modes of treatment of the greatest celebrity, will derive benefit from him.

☞ The doctor may be consulted every day from noon until 3 o'clock, at 265 Bourbon street, between Dumain and St. Philip streets. j4-1y

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO, the celebrated Substitute for Calomel.—The proprietors of this article, having devoted nearly seven years, and expended a large amount of money, in experimenting upon the various species of the Tomato, (Solanum Lycopercium,) have at last succeeded in obtaining from that vegetable a principle which as a medicine possesses all the beneficial properties of calomel, and yet incapable of producing the deleterious effects sometimes resulting from the use of that drug. This principle, (hepatine,) is a mild and efficient cathartic, and, as compounded, also acts as a tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. (See directions accompanying the medicine.)

Its particular action and use.

Its action upon the system is very general, no part escaping its influence; it is, however, upon the secretories and excretories, that its great power i particularly manifested; from this it will be seen to have a direct effect upon the biliary organs, and to be particularly adapted to the treatment of bilious fevers and other diseases where a torpidity or congestion of the liver and portal circle prevail: hence the great success that has attended its administration in liver affections, dyspepsia, and diseases of the stomach and bowels generally. Being diffusible in its operation, it produces a free circulation in the vessels on the surface of the body, accompanied by a gentle perspiration. It does not exhaust like drastic purges; still its action is more universal, and it may be often repeated, not merely with safety, but with great benefit; this becomes indispensably necessary in cases of long standing, for in them intense temporary impressions made by strong medicines seldom, if ever, do good, and tend to injure the stamina of the constitution.

Its claims.

The proprietors do not claim for it universality, i. e. that it will cure all diseases, nor, on its introduction into a family, should the physician be dismissed; no, they would advise all to have a family physician, and the more experienced and scientific the better: they do claim, however, that a timely resort to this medicine may in a great many instances save the expense and trouble of calling the aid of such physician, it being capable of producing the effect desired in the primary stages of a majority of diseases incident to this country. In many long standing, or chronic diseases, such as ill-conditioned ulcers, and the various diseases of the skin, it may be taken by persons of common judgment without medical advice.

Persons advised to give it a trial.

Not only are families advised to adopt it as a family medicine, but those who are labering under disease that calomel has failed to remove; those who have seen and felt the deleterious effects of, as well as those who esteem calomel to be the best of all medicines;—and those too, who have tried every thing, (from the boasted cure-all nostrums purporting to have emanated from great foreign colleges or societies, down to the humble quack medicine of Dr. A. B. C. to Z.) all are invited to try this simple American article. It is not the intention of the proprietors to sustain this medicine by certificates and puffing, but by way of introduction in those places where it has not been known, it is deemed proper to show what is said of it where it has been known the past year. a2

NEW MEDICINE—Dr. G. R. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills—(Entirely Vegetable)—A new and invaluable medicine for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, morbid secrations of the liver and stomach. Also a substitute for calomel. As a cathartic in fevers and all bilious affections.

These popular pills being a combination of a newly discovered *Alkaline* substance, extracted from the TOMATO PLANT, with other vegetable substances which have been found to modify and diffuse its effects, are believed to be the best *Alterative* and *Cathartic* Medicine ever discovered. They have been abundantly and successfully tried, and have received universal approbation for Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious diseases, Gravel, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Nervous diseases, Acid stomachs, Glandular swellings of all kinds, Costiveness, Colic, Headache, &c.

An antidote to contageous and epidemic diseases; to prevent the formation of bilous and liver affections, fever and ague, &c. in those that reside in hot climates, and low and marshy countries, and the best cathartic that can be used for those localities. Seamen will find them an infallible remedy for the scurvy; and travellers the best medicine they can use to counteract the dangers of exposure in unhealthy climates. For ordinary family physic, they are universally approved, as the best ever offered.

The peculiar virtues of the tomato plant, have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession, and the public, and great interest has been directed to the future developement of its medical qualities to gratify—and presents his pills to the public, with the full confidence of their being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered. Numerous certificates of cures, from those who have taken them, and the testimony of several physicians, who have prescribed them, all concur to corroborate this opinion. The rapidly increasing demand for, and the universal approbation bestowed upon them, is an additional evidence of their merits and usefulness.

In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope, that a medicine prepared with much care, and with a strict regard to the chemical and therapeutic properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of the irresponsible medicines of the day, with which the country abounds—and

agreeably to said plan; the said lots of ground measure as follows, viz:—lot No. 1, about 29 feet 10 inches 4 lines front on Bayou road, by 200 feet in depth on each side, and about 29 feet 10 inches 4 lines on the rear line; and lot No. 2, adjoining No. 1, measures 30 feet front on Bayou road, the same dimensions on the rear line, and 200 feet in depth on each side. Seized in the above suit. Terms—cash. C F HOZEY,
jy4 Sheriff

DISTRICT COURT, No. 17,914.—Mrs. de Pontalba, vs. Louis Bringier.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable district court of the first judicial district of the state of Louisiana, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets; in this city on Saturday, the 17th August next, at 12 o'clock, M., four Lots of ground, situated in the rear of the city of New Orleans, and designated on a plan drawn on the 22nd December, 1836, by Allou D'Hémécourt, by No. 19, 20, 21, and 22 of square No. 3. Said lots having (American measure) to wit: lots Nos. 19, and 20, adjoining each other, each 30 feet front on Hospital st, by 137 feet in depth, between parallel lines; lot No. 21, 19 feet 7 inches front on Hospital street, 137 feet in depth on the line which separates it from lot No. 20, and 145 feet 5 lines on the line which separates it from the property formerly belonging to Gurlie, said lot opening in depth so as to measure 60 feet 5 lines on the line in the rear which separates it from lot No. 22, and said lot No 22 is 17 feet 9 inches one line front on Prieur street, 59 feet 6 lines on the line which separates it from the property formerly belonging to Gurlie, 73 feet 8 inches 7 lines in the rear, 120 feet 5 lines in depth on the line which separates it from lots Nos. 19, 20, and 21, and 147 feet 8 inches 4 lines in depth on the line which separates it from lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Seized in the above suit.
Terms, cash. C. F. HOZEY,
jy 16 Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No 350—George Asbridge vs. Cyrot Gentes et al.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable commercial court of New Orleans, will be sold, at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Tuesday, the 20th August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Thirteen lots of ground, situated in faubourg Washington, as per a plan drawn by N. Rillieux & Co., civil engineers, in this city, dated 5th October, 1836, and deposited in the office of L. Feraud, notary.—Said lots designated on the said plan by Nos from 1 to 13 of square No 57, bounded by Force, Mazan, and Virtue streets and property of L. B. Macarty.

Seized in the above suit.—Terms, cash.
jy 16 C F HOZEY, Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 900.—Henry J. Buesing vs. his creditors.—By virtue of an order from the honorable commercial court of New-Orleans, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Tuesday, the 20th August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The slave CLARISSA; surrendered by the insolvent to his creditors.
Terms cash. C F HOZEY,
jy16 Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 977.—James B. Behn vs. John H. B. Morton.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable commercial court of New-Orleans, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets in this city, on Tuesday the 20th August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

1st. A certain lot of ground, situate in the faubourg Annunciation, forming the corner of Magazine and Orange streets, measuring 50 feet on Magazine street, by 120 feet deep and front on Orange street, together with all the improvements, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging. 2d. One other certain lot of ground, situate in the same faubourg and adjoining the above described lot, measuring 5 feet front on Orange street, and running in depth 120 feet, when it increases in breadth 50 feet, and runs a further depth of 40 feet, together with all the improvements, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging; seized in the above suit.

Terms: One, two and three years credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the sheriff, and bearing mortgage until final payment.
jy16 C F HOZEY, Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 7.—Municipality No. one vs. F. Bryde et al.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable commercial court of New-Orleans, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets in this city, on Tuesday, the 20th August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Three lots of ground, situated behind this city, and designated as Nos. 3,4 and 5 of square No. 2, on a plan drawn by Bourgerol, surveyor of said municipality, No. 1, on the 24th December, 1836, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, by an act of the 11th March, 1837, according to which said three lots measure each, 30 feet front on Esplanade street, 30 feet, 11 inches and one line front on Bayou road, said 3 lots joining together, and having of depth: lot No. 3, 56 feet and ten inches on the line which separates it from lot No. 2, 64 feet, 1 inch on the line which divides it from lot No. 4;—lot No. 4, 61 feet 1 inch, on the line which divides it from lot No. 3, and 71 feet 4 inches on the line which divides it from lot No. 5, and lot No. 5, 78 feet 7 inches on the line which divides it from lot No. 6, and 71 feet 4 inches on the line which divides it from lot No. 4, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereunto belonging, without any reservation. Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash. C F HOZEY,
jy16 Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Henry & Laurens was dissolved the 1st inst.

Dr. Hare, Dr. James, Dr. Homer, Dr. Cox, Dr. R. Rogers, Dr. David L. Rogers, Dr. Stillman, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Harris, &c.

The testimony of the above medical gentlemen, the proprietor hopes, is alone sufficient to prove its invaluable merits, as the most effectual purifier of the blood and renovator of the system ever yet discovered, as well as for all constitutional diseases the system is subject to, all of which are more or less caused by the impurities of the blood and animal fluid.

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Ask any respectable physician—What is the most efficacious purifier of the blood? His answer will be—Sarsaparilla.

Suffice it to say then, if all the physicians recommend it so universally, what better evidence can we have of its invaluable properties?

Numerous certificates have been received and references can be given to hundreds of instances of the most remarkable cures ever performed by any medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at 96 Customhouse street, New Orleans.

Those inflicted with rheumatism, scrofula, eruptions of the skin, swelling of the glands, mercurial diseases, &c. &c., may secure many advantages by applying as above.

From the attention which the proprietor has paid to the preparation of the Sarsaparilla, in its various forms, he flatters himself that he has succeeded in bringing its compound to perfection, and by using a different and more efficacious mode of preparation than that of any other manufacturer, can safely say, that he has produced an article, combined with medical properties of Sarsaparilla, in a more concentrated and efficient form, than any other production of the kind. He recommends the article confidently, to the attention of physicians, as the best preparation of Sarsaparilla which has ever been made, combining all the medical properties which belong to the different articles of which it is composed, in a concentrated form, that can not be deteriorated by time, nor changed by the temperature of the atmosphere. The superiority which is claimed for this medicine over all other preparations of the kind, results from the peculiar mode in which it is prepared. We do believe we speak from experience, tha he great portion of the virtue of Sarsaparilla are dissipated or pass off in the form of vapor, when subject to decoction, or in other words, that too much heat is unfavorable to a concentration of its active principles. We have been led to this conclusion, from the many repeated failures which have followed its administration when prepared according to the formula of the books, and to its almost uniform success when given prepared according to the present mode. This preference can not arrive from, or be accounted for, on the ground that the materials have been better in some instances than in others, because we have repeatedly tried the experiment from the same article, and the result has always been, without exception as above stated. The preparation is, therefore, with great confidence, recommended to physicians as a valuable addition to the matera medica, possessing in an eminent degree, the tonic, alterative, and diaphoretic properties of the vegetables from which it is obtained.

The time, trouble and expense which this article costs, may be urged, and perhaps with some success, against its general use, but in reply we would add but one word, that such objections should not weigh when the life or health of an individual is concerned.

Diseases to which it is applicable.—Scrofula, Cutaneous affections, rheumatism, and particularly that kind arising from the abuse of mercury; syphilis in its primary and secondary forms; chronic and obstinate ulcers, arising from a vitiated condition of the animal economy; inflammation of the bones and their vesting membrane; or that form of disease familiarly known as nodes, observed most generally on the tibia and femo-

The proprietors do not claim for it universality, i. e. that it will cure all diseases, nor, on its introduction into a family, should the physician be dismissed; no, they would advise all to have a family physician, and the more experienced and scientific the better: they do claim, however, that a timely resort to this medicine may in a great many instances save the expense and trouble of calling the aid of such physician, it being capable of producing the effect desired in the primary stages of a majority of diseases incident to this country. In many long standing, or chronic diseases, such as ill-conditioned ulcers, and the various diseases of the skin, it may be taken by persons of common judgment without medical advice.

Persons advised to give it a trial.

Not only are families advised to adopt it as a family medicine, but those who are laboring under disease that calomel has failed to remove; those who have seen and felt the deleterious effects of, as well as those who esteem calomel to be the best of all medicines;—and those too, who have tried every thing, (from the boasted cure-all nostrums purporting to have emanated from great foreign colleges or societies, down to the humble quack medicine of Dr. A. B. C. to Z.) all are invited to try this simple American article. It is not the intention of the proprietors to sustain this medicine by certificates and puffing, but by way of introduction in those places where it has not been known, it is deemed proper to shew what is said of it where it has been known the past year. a2

NEW MEDICINE—Dr. G. R. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills—(Entirely Vegetable)—A new and invaluable medicine for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, morbid secrations of the liver and stomach. Also a substitute for calomel. As a cathartic in fevers and all billieus affections.

These popular pills being a combination of a newly discovered *Alkaline* substance, extracted from the TOMATO PLANT, with other vegetable substances which have been found to modify and diffuse its effects, are believed to be the best *Alterative* and *Cathartic* Medicine ever discovered. They have been abundantly and successfully tried, and have received universal approbation for Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious diseases, Gravel, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Nervous diseases, Acid stomachs, Glandular swellings of all kinds, Costiveness, Colic, Headache, &c.

An antidote to contageous and epidemic diseases; to prevent the formation of bilous and liver affections, fever and ague, &c. in those that reside in hot climates, and low and marshy countries, and the best cathartic that can be used for those localities. Seamen will find them an infallible remedy for the scurvy; and travellers the best medicine they can use to counteract the dangers of exposure in unhealthy climates. For ordinary family physic, they are universally approved, as the best ever offered.

The peculiar virtues of the tomato plant, have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession, and the public, and great interest has been directed to the future developement of its medical qualities, and attracted the attention of the medical profession, and the public, and great interest has been directed to the future developement of its medical qualities to gratify—and presents his pills to the public, with the full confidence of their being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered. Numerous certificates of cures, from those who have taken them, and the testimony of several physicians, who have prescribed them, all concur to corroborate this opinion. The rapidly increasing demand for, and the universal approbation bestowed upon them, is an additional evidence of their merits and usefulness.

In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope, that a medicine prepared with much care, and with a strict regard to the chemical and therapeutic properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of the irresponsible medicines of the day, with which the country abounds—and from the favor already bestowed upon it by physicians and others, he feels justified in expecting this result.

For a full account of this interesting discovery, testimonials, mode of operations &c., see pamphlets, which may be had gratis of all who sell these pills.

None are genuine without the signature of G. R. PHELPS, M. D., sole proprietor, Hartford, Connecticut.

For sale by E A Follensbe, general agent, No 13 Exchange Place, near the Post office:

J Baker & Co. No. 77 Old Levee.

Dr. A Marshall corner St. James and Tchoupitoulas street.

J Rose, Lafayette city.

G N Morrison, No 11 Canal street.

G Jones, corner Tivoli Circle and Triton Walk.

march 5

JEWELRY MANUFACTORY J. B. DOETSCH & Co, inform their friends and the public, that they are now ready to receive orders for the manufacturing of all kinds of plain, chased and ornamented JEWELRY; gold spectacles and all kinds of diamond setting in the neatest style.

They hope, through their superior style of workmanship, and prompt attention, to receive the encouragement of their friends and the public.

N. B. All orders left at the manufactory above the office of Messrs. Lacoste & Faures, in the Exchange alley, between Conti and St. Louis sts, or at the store of Louis Muh, No. 81, Chartres street, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Dentists are also informed that J. B. D. & Co. will make all preparations necessary to their art. f 2

TANNERS' OIL—25 barrels tanners' oil, for sale by WHITRIDGE & Co. 76 Magazine street.

BUTTER—100 kegs Goshen and western, in store and for sale by G DORSEY,

gust next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Thirteen lots of ground, situated in faubourg Washington, as per a plan drawn by N. Rillieux & Co., civil engineers, in this city, dated 5th October, 1836, and deposited in the office of L. Feraud, notary.—Said lots designated on the said plan by Nos from 1 to 13 of square No 57, bounded by Force, Mazan, and Virtue streets and property of L. B. Macarty.

Seized in the above suit.—Terms, cash.

jy 16 C F HOZEY, Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 900.—Henry J. Buesing vs. his creditors.—By virtue of an order from the nonorable commercial court of New-Orleans, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Tuesday, the 20th August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The slave CLARISSA; surrendered by the insolvent to his creditors.

Terms cash. C F HOZEY,

jy16 Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 977.—James B. Behn vs. John H. B. Morton.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable commercial court of New-Orleans, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets in this city, on Tuesday the 20th August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

1st. A certain lot of ground, situate in the faubourg Annunciation, forming the corner of Magazine and Orange streets, measuring 50 feet on Magazine street, by 120 feet deep and front on Orange street, together with all the improvements, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging. 2d. One other certain lot of ground, situate in the same faubourg and adjoining the above described lot, measuring 5 feet front on Orange street, and running in depth 120 feet, when it increases in breadth 50 feet, and runs a further depth of 40 feet, together with all the improvements, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging; seized in the above suit.

Terms: One, two and three years credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the sheriff, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

jy16 C F HOZEY, Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 7.—Municipality No. one vs. F. Bryde et al.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable commercial court of New-Orleans, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets in this city, on Tuesday, the 20th August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Three lots of ground, situated behind this city, and designated as Nos. 3,4 and 5 of square No. 2, on a plan drawn by Bourgerol, surveyor of said municipality, No. 1, on the 24th December, 1836, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, by an act of the 11th March, 1837, according to which said three lots measure each, 30 feet front on Esplanade street, 30 feet, 11 inches and one line front on Bayou road, said 3 lots joining together, and having of depth: lot No. 3, 56 feet and ten inches on the line which separates it from lot No. 2, 64 feet, 1 inch on the line which divides it from lot No. 4;—lot No. 4, 61 feet 1 inch, on the line which divides it from lot No. 3, and 71 feet 4 inches on the line which divides it from lot No. 5, and lot No. 5, 78 feet 7 inches on the line which divides it from lot No. 6, and 71 feet 4 inches on the line which divides it from lot No. 4, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereunto belonging, without any reservation. Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. C F HOZEY,

jy16 Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Henry & Laurans was dissolved the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be hereafter used in liquidation only, which will be attended to by F. Henry, to whom all accounts are to be presented for settlement. F. HENRY,

jy15 W. LAURANS.

THE subscribers have this day entered into co-partnership under the firm of F. Henry, Prudhomme & Co, in this city for transacting a general grocery business, at the stand of Messrs. F. Henry & Laurans, 36 Old Levee. F HENRY,

A PRUDHOMME,

jy 16-1m B LAFON.

METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ IN 20 LESSONS.—MR. VANNIER, surveyor, former engineer on the Burgundy Canal, author of the unpublished abridged method to teach reading French in 20 lessons, proposes to put this admirable method into practice, either by private lessons, or in the public course which takes place every day from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 at night, at the corner of Burgundy and Maine streets.

The professor will apply the same abbreviated method of instruction, according to the intelligence of pupils, to writing, orthography, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, linear drawing, mensuration, book-keeping, and accounts of all kinds. m1

MANTAS—4-4 brown sheetings, of the best factories, for the Mexican market, for sale by

jy 24 G GREEN & BRO. 26 Camp st.

BILLIARD LAMPS—The subscribers have just received 2 cases of billiard lamps and balls of the quality. HYDE & GOODRICH,

jy24 15 Chartres st.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by

jy24 A. ST. GEORGE.

LARD—300 kegs prime leaf lard, in store and for

jy24 S B MULLEN, 17 Poydras st.

48

STATE of LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—I hereby certify that on the 13th March, 1839, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Mrs. P. E. Trastour vs. her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit:

No. 11,505. Mrs. P. E. Trastour *vs.* her husband.	DECREE.—It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the plaintiff be separated in property from the defendant, and that she recover from said defendant, six thousand dollars, with interest from the 2nd February, 1839, the day of judicial demand, until paid, and costs of suit, with all the privileges and mortgages secured by law to a wife for the recovery of the dotal property and rights.

New-Orleans, March 18, 1839.

(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

Judgment recorded in Judgment Docket D, page 17.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court, at the city of New-Orleans, on this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and in the sixty-third year of the independence of the United States.

LOUIS R. COURTIN,
Deputy Clerk.

aug 22—3t

THE MINT.

We publish the following communication with pleasure. We had no purpose to subserve of a vindictive nature in our strictures upon the mint. The annexed is from the pen of a gentleman who is conversant with every thing that transpired during the late investigation. The enquiry, it will be seen, did not extend to the examination of the coin, and the contents of the vaults; we are willing, however, to publish the communication, as it may in some measure allay public excitement. We, nevertheless, apprehend that it will require an examination extending to every department of the mint, to satisfy the public entirely.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:—

There is not the least truth in the rumor of debasing the coin; nor did any thing occur during said investigation leading to the slightest suspicion of such an improbable occurrence; and the writer wishes to add as his belief, that the preposterous tale was fabricated by evil disposed persons, and not heard of by one out of a hundred, if by any one, of the readers o the Commercial Bulletin newspaper, until it appeared in that paper.—If its editors will tell the public at whose request they published the article, it will be known who are the enemies of the mint.

That nothing occurred during the investigation to indicate an intentional error in assaying; nor did it appear that any errors of importance in amount had been made by the assayer.

That the funds, or the state of the institution, were not examined into.

That the silver received in deposit had been nearly all coined, and the certificates paid; that the gold will soon be coined; and that the works are in such a state of perfection as to warrant the assurance that future depositors will not meet with any unreasonable delay in receiving coin for the bullion sent to the mint

That the testimony has been sent to the director at Philadelphia; that it will doubtless, in due time, be submitted to the president and to the public.

That until the action of the government thereon, a publication is not deemed proper, although matters have been disclosed in which the public will feel they have the most intense interest.

That the executive should be left to act without other influence than the testimony that is all sufficient to decide his course, and to determine public opinion; this always settles down right when informed of the facts of the case; it is all recorded on the books of a public notary, which, by the law of Louisiana, is public property, open to all who will pay the fees for a copy.

U S B Mint New Orleans
March 8th 1839

Sir,

Mr. Tylers quarters are so inconvenient for want of a front door that I fully concur in his wish and proposition to have a slight alteration in the exterior appearance of the original plan of this Edifice to have it effected, and as it is not in the front of the building I hope I may be authorized by you or the Secretary of the Treasury to have it done. It is the addition of a door in the flank building next the River; as represented in the enclosed drawing to afford an entrance to the first landing of the stairs in the entry of the basement story, which will afford a way to the principal Story without passing through either of the rooms of the basement story, which is desired. I will take it as a great favor that you inform me at your earliest convenience whether the proposed addition may be made or not? From your letter of the 8th Jan.y 1838, I deem it my duty to give you this trouble.

Your letter of the 12th ult. informing me of the average accuracy of the Coins made at this Branch in weight and fineness as appears from the Assay of the Coins reserved for the Annual Assay, afforded the highest delight and gratification to all the Officers of this Branch Mint, and I tender you our Cordial thanks for your promptness and politeness in communicating the agreeable intelligence.

I remain Your Faithful Servant
David Bradford
Supt.

To Dr R M Patterson
Director of the Mint

From,
David Bradford, Esq.
Supt. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.

dated March 8.
rec'd " 18. } 1839.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Branch Mint N. Orleans
August 10 1857

Doctor R M Patterson
Director Mint.

Sir,

From a sense of propriety I have not written to you since the close of the investigation, although things have been getting worse & worse until they have arrived at that state, that it is with the greatest difficulty that the operations are continued.

Lately there was such confusion in the transactions of the Treasury department, that I cannot but inform you of it, that you may see the urgent necessity of hastening the decision.

A Company of traders from Chihuahua in Mexico made a number of deposits of gold & silver to a considerable amount. They were anxious to procure the certificates, that they might leave the city, having lost three of their men while here by sickness. The clerks, (Demitry & Parker) had got the deposites so mixed up & confused that they were detained some days longer than they should have been. They requested of me to return to them one parcel of this bullion after part of it was almost melted, having discovered that there was a mistake in the weight which they could not otherwise correct. Mr Bradford & the clerks undertook to adjust it, what they made of it I cannot say, a day was lost & I feel very confident that the original

weight on the weighing beam of another parcel of the same deposites was retained after it was delivered to me. The proceeding in relation to this deposite has been very singular. The returns differed from anything we have had before. Many of melts having three numbers - two for the deposite & two counter numbers - But the following is the most singular transaction of all. One of the depositors after having been detained more than a week engaged his passage for the morning of the 7th inst. On the evening of the 6th inst he called at the Mint for his certificate, after ascertaining the amount of his deposite he expressed himself dissatisfied with the result of the return made by the Assayer. I was called in to the weigh-room to account for the deficiency - all that I could say, was that the bars returned to the depositor by me were cast from the bullion delivered to me, & that the weight agreed, less the loss by melting - The weigher (Parker) answered, that the weight was nothing I had received 200 ozs of gold which had not been returned. On the following morning I addressed the following letter to Mr Bradford.

August 7. 1837

Dr Bradford Esquire
Superintendent

Sir

Having understood from Mr Parker that there was about 200 ozs of gold deficient

in lieu of the deposites made by Dr Coney & his Company, and as there has been great confusion in the manner of doing business in the weigh-
ratment since these deposits were made, I would respectfully request that all the bullion deposited by those gentlemen be reweighed this morning in their presence & in the presence of all the Officers of the mint.

Your Obt. Svt.
J Maxwell Jr Refiner

The following was the reply.

Augt 7 1839.

Sir

In answer to your communication of this morning I have to say that the Parties had not made the calculations yesterday evening of the quantity of gold, which is found on verifying this morning to be 22 $\frac{065}{1000}$ ozs, in place of 46 ozs.

I shall cheerfully order any reweighing that any person may be interested in having done or any Officer desire, but I shall not allow any unnecessary parade and interruption as you request.

D. Bradford Supt.

This deposite consisted of test bottoms, weighing 60 lbs. I cannot believe such a gross blunder could occur unintentionally. It would be difficult for me to give you any correct description of the confusion which attended these deposites. The Depositors left town very much dissatisfied.

Very respectfully
your Obt Servant
Jas Maxwell

From
Jas. Maxwell, Esq.
New Orleans.
Aug. 10. 1837
Recd " 20. "

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Robt. M. Patterson
Director of the U.S. Mint
Philad.a
Pa.

NEW ORLEANS
AUG 1
MAY 6 1907

Br Mint N.O. August 12. 1839.

Doctor R. M. Patterson
Director US Mint,

Sir,

Thinking it possible that you might wish early information in relation to the issuing of warrants for the payment of depositors at this Mint, & that by possibility a delay may take place in receiving the information from others; I send you copies of my letters, one to Mr Slidell & One to Mr Bradford on the 10 inst & One recd from Mr Bradford to day; Mr Bradford left yesterday with his family for Bayou Sala.— It may not be out of place for me, here, to call your attention to the fact that the new Ledger was purchased as charged on the books of the Mint on the 17th of Feby. which was the day after the Treasurer wrote his letter to the Superintendent denying the truth of my representations to you, & the day before Mr Bradford forwarded you a copy of that letter vouching for its accu=racy &c.

I received recently two letters from the Superintendent direct=ing me to call at the Treasurers Office to sign the warrants & make a settlement — I have so far complyed with his direction as to sign the warrants for the bullion received, & settle the Gold account, but as the Sweeps (although put into barrels & weighed) have not been reported on by the Assayer I am unable to give a statement of the wastage required for Silver, although I believe it will not exceed 1½ mills. I refer to these letters that they may not be used to my

The operations of the Mint have been stopped for a day or two past on account of the prevailing sickness - but I shall again commence melting to morrow. It may not be unimportant that you should know, that I employed but for a very short time my full complement of men as I could not find work for them. I have had but three men employed for a long while - I hope it may be in your power to estimate the expenses of my department since the commencement of the operations of the Mint when it will be found that I have used economy for New Orleans.
Please give my respects to the Gentlemen of the Mint.

Very Respectfully
Your Humble Servt.
James Maxwell Metler Refiner

(Copy)

N. O. August 10 1839

Wm Slidell Esq &c.

I am in receipt of your letter dated July 31st & immediately addressed a note to Mr Bradford of which you have herewith a copy & to which I have recd no reply.

It was fortunate that you wrote me, as Mr Bradford goes to Bayou Para to morrow with his family on account of the sickness which prevails in the city, & he may not have received your letter, if not my note may have induced him to send to the post office for it or delay his departure.

I think you are safe in determining to report on the supposition that there was not any book with margin entries of which you require copies, because I believe they

neglected to issue such warrants. I became you required them to produce all their books at the close of the investigation & when produced I understood Messrs. Bradford, Tostale & Demity to say that those produced were all & Demity in particular when interrogated why he did not produce the original weigher's book, replyed he did not consider it as belonging to the Mint.— that he had produced all that belonged to the Mint. This original Red Book was then brought forward by your direction & among the books thus produced then was no such book according to the best of my recollection as you enquire about.

(Signed) Ben Respectly &c
Ian Maxwell

(Copy) A.O.B.M August 10 1839

David Bradford Esquire
Superintendent

Sir, I have this day recd a letter from Thos. Slidell Esq &c, informing me that he had written to you for copies of certain books or papers requiring my signature, requesting me to report forthwith to you my willingness to collate & sign.

In accordance with the aforesaid request, I hereby inform you that I am now & shall at all times hold myself in readiness to perform that service at the shortest notice.

As Mr Slidell expresses a desire that the papers be forwarded as soon as possible, I beg leave to add that when you have the papers ready for my

signature, if I should not be about the mint, a note left at my office will be sure to receive attention in season.

Your Obt Servt
(Signed) Jas Maxwell

Doctor R M Patterson,
Director of the U S Mint,
Philadelphia
Pa

NEW ORLEANS STATE BANK

(Copy) Ass Br Mint N O Aug 10/39

Sir,

I have not recd the letter from Mr Slidell you mention in your letter of this date. I have sent to the post Office & expect it. Since writing the above I have recd a letter from Mr Slidell requesting of me information respecting my warrants to the Treasurer for payments of certificates which will not require your certificate in answering as Mr Slidell expected.

(Signed) David Bradford
Supt.

To J Maxwell Assyr Br. M. N.O.

R. M. Patterson Esqr

Director of the U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

NEW-YORK
AUG
22

From
Jas. Maxwell, Esq.,
M. & R. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
dated Aug. 12. 1839
rec'd " 23. "

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint N. O., Aug. 27. 1839.

Sir,

I have been distressed by the intelligence conveyed in your letter of the 17th inst. I have to add to it that Mr. Moody, one of the 3 men whom you mentioned as having set out for Philad^a, died on the voyage.

I approve of the course you have taken in dismissing the hands, & suspending the operations of the Mint. In this measure you have simply yielded to a sad necessity.

The newly appointed Treasurer of your Mint, – Mr. Cammack, – is now in New-York. I have requested him to pass some time with us here, to make himself acquainted with the method of keeping Mint-accounts. I am told he is a man of active business habits. Such a man would greatly relieve the Superintendent in his responsible duties; & while I repeat the assurance of my confidence in the integrity & good intentions of the present incumbent, I am convinced that a more efficient officer was necessary in the treasury department of your Mint.

I am very respy,

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

(Signed)

To
David Bradford, Esq.
Supt. &c. New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To/
David Bradford, Esq.
Supt. &c. &c.,
New Orleans.

Aug. 27. 1839

(Private.)

Mint of the United States.
Aug. 20th, 1839.

Dear Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 9th inst., and it is with deep regret that I learn from it the approach of yellow fever among the Mint hands. This epidemic is a great evil connected with your establishment; and the present season is one requiring ~~great~~ much energy on the part of the officers.

The report of Dr. Shiell is not yet received, but he intends me that it is nearly ready. I regret very much that you should have deemed it proper to come out in the newspapers, and earnestly beg that you will not suffer yourself to be again tempted into any such indiscretion.

Very respectfully
& truly yours
R. M. P.

Rufus Tyler, Esq.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To/
Rufus Tyler, Esq.,
New Orleans.

Aug. 20. 1837.

Mint of the United States:
August 6th, 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you, by the present mail, a Commission from the President, appointing you Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans. From the recommendation which has been given of you, for active business habits and acquaintance with accounts, I sincerely hope that you may accept the trust thus conferred upon you. In that event, you will please to execute a bond in the form of that sent herewith, and, as the district attorney is absent, I will thank you to get a certificate, from the Superintendent of the Mint, as to the competency of your sureties.

You will also please to take your oath of office, as prescribed in the

3d section of the act of March 3d, 1835, establishing the Branch Mints. These papers your bill sent to me.

In the event of your accepting the appointment, you will please to report yourself immediately to the Superintendent.

I send you a printed copy of the Mint laws. As to the manner of keeping the accounts, the Superintendent will furnish you with a copy of my instructions of the 25th of May, 1838.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Horace C. Cammack, Esq.
New Orleans.

P.S.— The bond and oath of office are to be sent to me.

In ~~settling~~ closing accounts with the present Treasurer, you will understand that all the ~~to~~ coins and bullion are to pass into your keeping from his, under warrant from the Superintendent, and in this I include whatever may be in the hands of the Melter & Refiner and the Coiner, whose accounts should be settled, with the present treasurer, up to the time of ~~your taking office~~ his leaving and your taking office.

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To/ Horace C. Cammack, Esq
New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Aug. 6. 1839.

MAY 5 1967

Mint of the United States,
Augt 6th, 1839.

Sir,

I forward, by the present mail, the President's Commission to Horace C Cammack, Esq. as Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

As this appointment replaces Mr. Forstall in the treasurership of your Mint, I pray you to assure that gentleman that not not a doubt has ever been entertained of his perfect integrity and good intentions, and that the change has been made, as I have reason to believe, only from a conviction of the necessity of filling that important office with an individual of more active business habits, and a more thorough acquaintance with accounts. As such, Mr. Cammack has been strongly recommended to the government, and I sincerely hope that he may be found to answer the character given of him.

Mr. Slidell presented himself at the Mint, on the 30th. ults, and spent some hours in examining our

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

mode of keeping the accounts of every kind; after which he returned to New York.

He has not yet presented his report.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servt.

Mr
David Bradford, Esq.
Sup. Br. Mint,
New Orleans

To/ David Bradford, Esq.
Supt. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.
Aug. 6. 1839.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

~~Among the~~

Mint U. S.
Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1854.

Sir,

Among the documents accompanying Mr. Slidell's report on the investigation at the New Orleans Mint, there are four papers, (Nos 12 to 15,) containing charges by Mr. Maxwell the Melter and Refiner, against Dr. Hort the Assayer, with the replies of the latter officer.

As this controversy involves many points with which Mr. Slidell could not be supposed to have an acquaintance, he has declined giving an opinion upon it himself, and has submitted the whole subject to me. It has accordingly become my duty to make a careful examination into the merits of this ~~dispute~~ unhappy dispute, and I now proceed to ~~submit~~ present to you a separate report with regard to it.

Mr. Maxwell's charges &c.

[Copy Mr. DuBois' M. S., as altered by me.]

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Among the documents accompanying Mr. Slidell's report, there are four papers, (numbered 12 to 15) containing charges by Mr. Maxwell, Melter & Refiner, against Dr. Hart, Assayer of the N. O. Branch Mint, with the replies of the latter Officer, to the same.

As Mr. Slidell has referred this dispute entirely to the Director of the Mint, it becomes necessary to examine its merits with minuteness, with a view to decide how far, if at all, there has been ground of complaint, in the premises.

The controversy is deficient in method & clearness, but it is believed the following view embraces all the material points urged.]

Mr. Maxwell's charges may be comprised in these three:

I. ~~Material~~ Gross errors in the Reports of Assays, from Dr. Hart; by which, the Melter & Refiner's Gold Account exhibits, on the 30th June 1839, a surplus of about $600.

II. Reports, made, of the fineness of ~~[illegible]~~ bullion, without actual assay.

III. An instance of illegal deduction, from a deposite of silver bullion, to the prejudice of the depositor.

It is proposed to take up each charge singly; exhibit in a brief way the proofs and arguments of the parties, & then to append some remarks upon the matter at issue.

I. Dr. Hart is charged with material errors in assaying, by which Mr. Maxwell's gold account exhibits a surplus of about $600, without allowance for wastage.

That there is such a surplus, is not conceded by Dr. Hart; and the fact does not appear to have been proved, by an examination of the contents of the vault, on the part of any

one except Mr. Maxwell himself. However, the distinct statements of the Treasurer, & of the Melter & Refiner, each ~~filed~~ made under oath, & filed during the late investigation, show the same balance, except a mere fraction; and the return of the latter Officer goes on to identify each bar and parcel of surplus gold in his vault; so that (especially as the account is against himself) it must be evident that the alleged excess is there:— whether its amount is $33\frac{415}{1000}$ ounces standard, as by the account rendered, or $35\frac{938}{1000}$ ounces, as stated by the same Officer in No. 12, cannot here be determined. It is safe to assert, that the Melter & Refiner has gold in his vault, worth about $630, which he obtained officially,— ~~&~~ with which he is not chargeable, but which he cannot retain for himself.

He accounts for this excess, by affirming that the Assayer reported less gold than the deposites actually contained.

His proofs are these:

1. A deposite of silver bars, containing gold, (made April 12th 1838, by Messrs Lizardi & Co.) was assayed and reported on, by Dr. Hart. It was afterwards assayed, in part, at the Mint in Philadelphia; that is, all of it was assayed there for silver, and a part of it for gold. Four numbers (51 to 54) showed much variation, upon the re-assay, from the first report.

2. The operations of the Melter & Refiner upon a part of those four numbers, convinced him that an error had been made in the Assay; and having conferred with the Superintendent upon the subject, the latter Officer gave assay-slips from the same bullion, under a private mark, to the Assayer, to be tested anew. The return was materially different from that originally given; and in part, corresponded with the assay at Philadelphia. One of the numbers, especially, before reported without gold, was now found to contain six thousandths, equivalent to $8\frac{698}{1000}$ ounces, standard, in the mass. For this amount, the Melter & Refiner subsequently accounted to the Treasurer, as is proved by a memorandum, stated to be in the handwriting of the Treasurer's Clerk.— It appears that no credit for the same ~~was~~ has been allowed to the depositor;

of which, also, Mr. Maxwell complains.

Dr. Hart meets the foregoing charge, in substance as follows:

1. That the assays of Nos. 51 to 54, above referred to, were made by the dry and humid processes, the latter confirming the former. — That when he was called on to re-assay those parcels, they were entirely changed in their form — part being laminated, so that they could not be identified, by him; and that subsequently, Mr. Maxwell acknowledged to Mr. Bradford, that the bullion had been mixed, by one of the workmen; as Mr. B. testified.

2. That when Mr. Maxwell's gold account was closed, in ~~August~~ July 1838, it was found to be "critically right."

3. That there is a defect in ~~his~~ the Assay-balance, rendering him liable to errors, from ½ to 2 thousandths.

4. That his assays were considered satisfactory, by the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia; and that the Commissioners for the Annual Assay, at their meeting in February 1839, approved of the coins previously issued from the Branch Mint at New Orleans, both as to fineness and weight.

5. That the alleged excess of gold may be accounted for, in part, by mis-entries in the Melter & Refiner's Book, where discrepancies to the amount of 11 ozs. appear. — ~~It may also be accounted for, in another way:~~ The Assayer also offers the following way of accounting for the excess complained of ~~(We extract this, in the Assayer's words)~~ "In January 1839" to page 6, paper No. 13, to "hence an excess of gold would result" on page 7.

Dr. Hart adds some explanations as to deposites by Mr. Kelly, and Messrs. Jackonie & Co. which do not appear to have any ~~connexion with, or~~ bearing upon the ~~matter~~ subject in hand.

In Mr. Maxwell's rejoinder to the above, there is no new matter, except the following.

1. ~~It~~ ~~To account~~ To explain the ~~day~~ balancing of his gold account, in ~~August~~ July 1838, he says: Paper No. 14, page 2 "As to the account settled in July" to "there was not gold in bar No. 52."

2. ~~He refers~~ As to the alleged mis-entries in his book, ~~in these~~ ~~notes~~ he avers that the Assayer has made a mistake in citing them; and for an explanation of the matter, refers to his (Maxwell's) letter to the Superintendent, of June 1838, stated to be on file. (This letter has not been seen here.)

Dr. Hort, in reply to the preceding, ~~only~~ adheres to his former positions; and is confident that there was no gold in the bar, which, as Mr. Maxwell states, was afterwards found to contain $8\frac{698}{1000}$ ounces. —

The foregoing is the substance of the first charge, and the reply thereto. — Before remarking upon it, it will be necessary to state what agency was had in the matter, by the Mint at Philadelphia; and this will be ~~fully~~ explained by ~~the letter of the Director of the Mint~~ my letter, to the Superintendent at New Orleans, dated May 29th 1838; a copy of which is hereto subjoined. (~~See Appendix A.~~)

It will then be seen, that the assays of the bullion, for gold contained therein, was found so satisfactory, that it was deemed superfluous to try ~~no further~~ more than sixteen ~~parcels~~ of the forty-two parcels, in the lot: though it is now to be regretted, that all were not examined, since the ~~great~~ difficulty lies in the last four numbers. — Every parcel was assayed for silver; and with a few exceptions, found equally satisfactory. In that, the report of our Assayers justified me in saying, that Dr. Hort was "working upon correct principles." ~~We were justified~~ The full conclusion here was, that he was a competent Assayer; ~~though not free from mistakes.~~ ~~at the same time, he was~~ though not free from mistakes; but as such an exemption is nowhere to be found, especially where an operator works alone, nothing further could be done but to urge upon him a "proper caution." ~~upon that Officer.~~

Keeping the above facts in view, it remains to account for the surplus of gold.

It does not seem to me important to dwell at much length upon the explanations offered by the parties. For in fact, whatever is offered, in the way of proof, goes to account for only a part of the

excess; what remains, is left to mere argument, or presumption.

There is ~~It appears, by~~ an important Statement, dated January 25th 1839, of "Gold and Silver granulated for separation" (annexed to paper No. 14) which is stated to be in the handwriting of the Treasurer's Clerk, and apparently allowed by all parties. ~~By~~ It appears, that in the aggregate of bullion there summed up, and amongst which, three out of the four ~~of the~~ disputed numbers of Messrs Lizardi & Co.'s deposits are included, there was, by actual separation, an excess of $12\frac{18}{100}$ ounces, over the product by the Assayer's Reports. Now it is nowhere alleged that the fourth number could have made up the remaining twenty ounces or more, of the whole excess on hand; nor is it probable that it could have done so, to any considerable extent. Hence the difficulty is not solved, by the points made by the Melter and Refiner; even if the Assayer were less confident of the correctness of his report.

The point urged by Dr. Hort, that at the settlement of July, 1838, Mr. Maxwell's account was found to be "critically right," proves nothing as to the present state of that account, even taking into view the fact, that the Melter & Refiner's explanation of that matter (as quoted on page 3,) is somewhat lame and unsatisfactory. - Had the latter ~~to~~ been complaining of a deficit, the argument of Dr. Hort might have carried more weight.

The deficiency in the assay-balance, if as great as is stated, renders it an unfit instrument for its proper uses. It would, indeed, (in the absence of likelier causes,) ~~go part way~~ serve in part to account for the difficulty under discussion. But we think ~~it~~ the supposed defects must have been over-rated; because, as the Assayer himself urges, his assays are considered (in the main) satisfactory here, and were approved by the Commissioners, at the last Annual Assay. His general accuracy seems quite incompatible with so great a faultiness in the beam. At any rate, the error might be checked by proof-assays, and by judicious management; otherwise, the balance should not be used, until adjusted, under any consideration.

Further, - the alleged mis-entries, in the Melter and Refiner's books, could put nothing into his vault, so long as his accounts quadrate with those of the Treasurer. It is due to the officer so charged, to say, that the allegation just mentioned, is not made out, to ~~our view~~ my satisfaction.

Finally, it is quite apparent that the extract from Dr. Hart's paper ~~contained~~ cited ~~in page 3,~~ in regard to the assay of two bars of gold, contains nothing to the purpose; and shows no basis for the conclusion, that "hence an excess of gold would result."

Now there are two ways, by which a surplus can accrue, without any error or fault of either Officer concerned. First - Whenever bars of silver, containing gold, less than 2½ thousandths, are deposited, the gold therein cannot be parted for the benefit of the depositor; nor would it be parted at all, were it not that a large proportion of silver is a requisite material in that process; of course, by making use of that which contains a minute proportion of gold, all that is thus incidentally separated, is clear gain. - Again, in melting deposites for assay, a minute quantity of the precious metal commonly remains in the crucible, which is eventually re-gained by ~~expense~~ a laborious operation upon such vessels, in a considerable mass, and must accrue to the advantage of the Mint, and not of the depositor. - In fact, from these two sources it has already happened, in our Institution, that a surplus of gold remained in the hands of the Melter and Refiner, (then effr. Poole,) upon the final settlement of his accounts, ~~as in the case of Mr. Poole~~ (Viz.) without any allowance for wastage. - But no such explanation is offered by Dr. Hart, nor indeed would ~~be~~ it be available, unless a large amount of parting had been performed, and with the advantageous combination already mentioned; or unless a very considerable number of deposites had been melted for assay.

It will be observed, that no proof, or supposition, of any error in the Weigh-room, is offered by either party, to explain the difficulty; of course, we are not allowed to look to this source.

Upon the whole, it does not seem difficult ~~[illegible]~~ to account for this excess of gold. A part of it has doubtless resulted from the two ways already suggested; - the residue must be attributed to defects or mistakes in the Assays ~~[illegible]~~; whether from a faulty beam, or incorrect transcripts, or other of the various sources of error ~~&~~ which require constant care from the Assayer, we cannot decide. Such a conclusion involves no demerit on the part of Dr. Hart, further than a want of due care; particularly, as his error tended to favour the officer with whom, as abundantly appears, he was in no danger of collusion, from first to last.

In regard to the disposal of this excess of gold, a remark will perhaps be expected from me ~~[illegible]~~ - It seems to be proved, by the statement annexed to No. 14, ~~(and referred to on our page 5)~~ already referred to, that the item of $8\frac{698}{1000}$ ounces of standard gold, was accounted for by the Melter & Refiner, in his settlement of July 1838, with the Treasurer. This item, which is due to Messrs. Lizardi & Co., forms no part of the above excess, but is in the hands of the Treasurer, ~~(ultr. Trustall)~~ and, as it seems, without any Certificate having been issued therefor. - ~~If the foregoing views of the whole case be just, or the most probable,~~ We make this observation here, for a twofold purpose; first, to disencumber the main matter in hand, by taking out this amount of gold, and next, to establish the ~~just~~ claim of Messrs. Lizardi & Co. upon the (late) Treasurer, for a Mint Certificate, or for prompt payment, of the value of their gold. - That which remains, as a surplus in the vault of the Melter & Refiner, (if the foregoing views of the whole case be just, or the most probable) was gathered from various manipulations, but at what times, and from what sources cannot now be ascertained. The nearest approach to justice, then, is that the Melter & Refiner shall deliver over to the Treasurer the whole excess of gold in his ~~keeping~~ possession, taking

a receipt therefor, but not crediting himself with it, in his account with the Treasurer. The latter will charge himself (in Gold Bullion account) with the sum, and credit the same to Profit & Loss, as so much gained to the Institution.

II. The next charge against Dr. Hort is, that in several instances he has reported the fineness of bullion, where, to all appearance, no assay had been made. The proofs offered by Mr. Maxwell are,

1. The great discrepancy between the assays reported by Dr. Hort, upon the four disputed numbers of Lizardi's deposite, and the re-assay of the same at the Philadelphia Mint.

2. The variation between the two trials of the same bullion, by Dr. Hort himself.

3. The fact, that at several times specified, in deposites consisting of numerous bars, those bars were all returned as of the <u>same</u> fineness; as if they had been averaged, or their fineness presumed, from a trial of a few of the bars.

In reply to the first proof, Dr. Hort says nothing. - The second he controverts, as heretofore summarily shown. - The fact presented in the third proof is admitted, but he positively declares under oath, and reiterates in his second paper, that those bars were severally assayed, and, happening to turn out alike in fineness, he made, in each case, one sum of them, in calculating their standard weight.

Adverting again to ~~our~~ the agency in the matter of our Assayer here, suggested in the first proof, ~~we~~ I can only say, that ~~our~~ their infallibility cannot be asserted at the expense of the Assayer at the New Orleans Mint. ~~We are sure of this,~~ It is certain, however, that in the hands of <u>two</u> operators here, two of the disputed numbers were assayed <u>twice</u>, (the other two would have been also, if enough of the metal had been sent, ~~now~~) and on both trials, ~~we~~ they assayed agreed with ~~ourselves~~ each other, but

differed considerably with Dr. Hort.

As for this charge, in general; — it must be allowed, from the facts in the case, and from a sight which we ~~have had~~ inspection of one of the Assayer's Reports, sent to Washington, (that on Mess. Lizardi's deposite of June 21, 1838,) that Mr. Maxwell could do no less than make a complaint. ~~Taking~~ In the Paper just mentioned, ~~we find~~ there is a great want of form and propriety in its details. Only one irregularity, however, needs to be named here; which is, that twenty distinct numbers are inclosed by a bracket, and reported in mass as 996 thousandths fine; whereas, the assay of each bar should have been set down, opposite to the weight. — Such a report gave a strong ground of presumption, that the general report had been assumed without assay. ~~Such a~~ So curious a coincidence, as that in a deposite of twenty numbers, all should come out alike, has never yet occurred here. It is, however, a possible thing; and as it is confirmed by Dr. Hort's positive assurance, ~~we of course receive it, and recommend that this charge against him be dismissed.~~ it does not seem that this charge against him can be sustained.

III. The third & last charge against the Assayer, is that of having made a deduction of fineness from a certain deposite of silver, to the loss of the depositor.

The fact being admitted, it will be proper to cite the explanation of the Assayer. (Here insert, from paper No. 13, the words on pages 2 & 3, beginning with "The M & R complained" &c. and ending with "the failing was evident in the first instance.")

Now it is second evident ~~enough~~ that the intentions of Dr. Hort were fair and just, in this matter, through his county, was incorrect. ~~Hence, we are bound to say that~~ No such practice exists in this Mint, nor is it allowed to any of the Assayers at the Branches. — Where bullion is melted for assay, its loss in melting is ascertained by the weight. In cases where such melting is not required, a certain deduction of weight is made by the Treasurer, equivalent to the loss which

would be sustained by that operation; or rather, as a compensation for the dirt, and other accretions, which always accompany the deposits, ~~coined and bar~~ especially if they are in the shape of coin. What this deduction should be, has been ascertained by repeated experiments here; and minute instructions on the subject were early sent by ~~the Director~~ me, to the Superintendent at New Orleans. Any subsequent loss, in minting operations, is styled Wastage, and is borne (within certain limits) by the Government alone. The deduction of fineness, therefore, was clearly a mistake; and ~~[illegible]~~ I am glad to find, on the one hand, that Mr. Maxwell promptly declined the advantage of such an allowance, and on the other, that Dr. Hart has not offered it, in any other instance.

As already intimated, ~~[illegible]~~ there appears to be every reason to believe that the object of the Assayer was ~~simply~~ to do what he considered just, ~~and~~ in protecting the Melter & Refiner from undue loss in his operations. It is sufficient therefore, to correct his impressions of duty and discretion, without adding any censure.

We ~~Do~~ have thus closed the examination of a controversy, which, while it has perplexed me by its intricacy & want of order, and pained me by its deficiency of good feeling, has this redeeming ~~[illegible]~~ feature, that it ~~rather~~ serves to confirm the official integrity ~~and honesty~~ of both the Officers concerned. It presents the singular case, of one preferring complaints against the other, for advantages afforded to himself, and that at a time when ~~mutual~~ distrust prevailed between them; while the accusations are met by ~~his~~ the opposite party, in such a way as to remove from him the imputation of wilful wrong. ~~Dereliction in official duty, and reciprocal~~ mutual concessions, would have saved these recriminations, with all their results.

would be sustained by that operation; or rather, as a compensation for the dirt, and other accretions, which always accompany the deposits, ~~coins and bars~~ especially if they are in the shape of coin.
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(Private.)

Mint of the United States.
March 11th, 1839.

Dear Sir,

In an official letter which accompanies this, I take the liberty of recommending Mr. Jas. C. Booth, for the office of Melter and Refiner in the Mint, should Mr. Peale be transferred, as I strongly advise, to the office of Chief Coiner. It is proper to state to you, that while Mr. Booth has all the scientific and personal qualifications required ~~for the office of~~ for the Chemist of the Mint, he has the negative fault of being a man of no party. He has devoted himself exclusively to science, so that, although he is in ~~his~~ 29th year, he has never even voted at an election. I will not affect to be so purely scientific myself as not to regret this circumstance. It was my wish that this office should be filled, — not by ~~an active party man~~ a party man, — but by a known Democrat, and with this view, I have applied confidentially to three unexceptionable individuals, and I regret to say

that, ~~they~~ in consequence of the low salary of but $2000, they all declined being named to you for the place. They are Professor Henry of Princeton, and Professors Lathake and Franklin Bache of this ~~place~~ city.

Gov. Findlay, (~~the~~ our trustee) ~~of the Mint,~~ wishes me to express to you his sense of the importance of appointing a party man to any office that may become vacant in the Mint. He says that he considers this course to be looked for by our party in Pennsylvania, and that a neglect of it might give rise to discontent and opposition. I communicate his views to you freely, because I have great respect for his opinions, and because I have no personal ~~wishes~~ object to express in ~~the~~ my nomination. ~~I do not think it proper~~ I think there are qualifications required of the executive officers of the Mint far more important than a decided and acceptable political career. They must have knowledge, and they must have unquestionable character. ~~The chemical office of the Mint~~ I grant, that, if other qualifications be equal, we should

select men of our own party; and, if your extended ~~knowledge of men~~ acquaintance will enable you to find such an individual in any part of the United States, (for this is only local matter) he shall be welcomed among us. I beg, sir, that knowledge may be considered an essential requisite; and I do sincerely believe that the appointment of a man of established ~~[illegible]~~ scientific ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ character, they be he be neutral in politics, will give general satisfaction even to the party. ~~If~~ The clique at Bollman's tavern, who ~~undertake to manufacture~~ call themselves the public, and dictate to and threaten the President of the United States, are as unfit to select an officer for the Mint as a professor ~~[illegible]~~ for a University.

I am informed that a Mr. John Rhines, who was once a workman in the Mint, is again making application for the office of Mr. Peale. With respect to this individual, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter written by me to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1837. I do not know a single qualification that this applicant would bring to the office. I am distinctly assured that he has procured letters under the assertion that Mr. Eckfeldt

was in favor of his claims. This is no more true than the allegation made by him, in his letter to you, ~~bearing~~ of the 10th of April 1837, that Mr. Eichfeld "had frequently said ~~that~~ he expected to be removed." I most respectfully and earnestly entreat that this person may not be brought into the Office.

I know that you will excuse the freedom of this letter, in consideration of the ~~deep~~ interest ~~and responsibility~~ which I must feel in the appointment of suitable officers in an institution of such high trust and responsibility as this Office.

I am, dear Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your faithful Servant

R. M. P.

P.S. General Sindlay asks me to ~~say~~ tell you that while he is anxious for the appointment of a party man, he is equally so that the candidate should be, as to character and knowledge, qualified for the place, and that he does not consider Mr. Rheim such a person.

To

Martin Van Buren,

President of the United States

I send herewith a few letters from members of our party ~~of~~ in high standing, and ~~one~~ ~~may mention of~~ whose characters are well known to yourself.

70 + 71

Mint of the United States,
Sept. 16. 1839.

Dear Sir,

I have consulted Mr. Peale, who is, as you know, at the head of the coining department here, on the subject of introducing your Vaporimeter in our new engine, and I find that it is his desire to try, first, two other forms of thermometer, which we have had under contemplation for a long time; one is in the form used in the French experiments, - the other a two-stick thermometer of solid metals, such as I proposed in our original correspondence on this subject.

Most truly & respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servt. &c.
(Signed) R. M. Patterson.

To/
A. B. Quimby Esq.

To/
A. B. Lindsy, Esq.,
Philadelphia.

Sept. 16. 1839.

ESTABLISHED 1843

BELL TELEPHONE 1258

Philadelphia FEB 19 1895 189

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Robert Steel,
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ROBERT STEEL
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1895 Feby 12	12	Pints Mums E Dry		16 50

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FEB 21 1895
ROBERT STEEL
Per

White House Mix.
AND
New Venture
SMOKING TOBACCOS.

E. BROOMALL. —EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THE TRADE— CHRIS. J. WOGAN.

Philadelphia, 2/10 1892

Mr H. S. Mint

Bought of BROOMALL & WOGAN,

Fine Imported and Key West Segars,

SMOKERS' ARTICLES, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES,

1203 Chestnut Street.

Terms

Shipped

Terms are marked plainly on bill.
All claims must be made on receipt of goods.

50 Imported Sol Cosmopolitan	16	$8 00
2/13/92 Rec'd payment Broomall & Wogan		

E. BROOMALL. —EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THE TRADE— CHRIS. J. WOGAN.

White House Mix. AND New Venture

SMOKING TOBACCOS.

Philadelphia, 2/6th 1892

Mr U. S. Mint

Bought of **BROOMALL & WOGAN,**

Fine Imported and Key West Segars,

SMOKERS' ARTICLES, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES,

1203 Chestnut Street.

Terms

Shipped

Terms are marked plainly on bill.
All claims must be made on receipt of goods.

50	Upmann	Reg Sup	16.00	8 00
50	"	Mandolos	16.00	8 00
250	P of L	Puritanos	7.00	17 50
100	" " "	Coronas		6 00
				$39 50

2/12/92 Rec Payment
Broomall Wogan

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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1 " Chat Sauterne 2d.		12	00
1 " Apollinaris Quart.		8	00
6 Btls. A. Whisky	2 00	12	00
4 " London Club Sherry	2 00	8	00
2 " 1820 Brandy	5 00	10	00
300 Pedro Muñiz Londres.	14 00	42	00
		311	60

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF THE UNITED STATES

Rec'd 2/4.95
Tiers Hutchinson & Co

Total Bill

$553 10/10
228 10/10

325/-

21,160
16.50
228.10

$211.60

704 71

1

Observations by James Maxwell Mint & refiner for the Branch Mint of the United States at New Orleans made and to be verified pursuant to the requirements of the investigating committee in reply to the various Letters which have been submitted by the Superintendant.

The charges against me contained in those Letters are so various & so intermingled with charges against others; and so many matters are mixed up therewith foreign to what I consider subject matter for the proposed investigation that I have found it extremely difficult to decide in my own mind what I am expected to notice or reply to.

The object of the Hon.ble the Secretary of the Treasury would have been better attained had distinct charges been made or articles of impeachment been formed thus furnishing something tangible to refute in place of the crude opinions of prejudiced and incompetent persons. Thus circumstanced I prefer to defer my principal notice of the subject until after the testimony has been furnished I however understand the subjects to be enquired into are:

1st The Character of Mr Maxwell about which others not himself must speak.

2 His capacity for conducting the business which has been entrusted to him to —

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which he replies let the tree be known by its fruit.

3 How far any blame can attach to him for the delays which have taken place in meeting public expectation in supplying them with the coin of the United States.

4th Whether or not he has witheld from the officers of the Mint information he was bound to have given and how he has treated the persons employed therein.

5th Whether or not he has improperly conspired with the Coiner for the purpose of restraining Doctor Wm D. Hart from intermeddling with that part of the business of the Mint which did not appertain to the duties of his office or for any other purpose.

6th Into all the circumstances attendant on the deposit of bullion supposed to be 200 Mexican Dollars about the 20th April last by Damian Casas together with the manner of keeping the a/c of the Institution.

7th As to the use of bullion returned to the Treasury by Mr Maxwell beyond that charged.

8th How far Mr Maxwell is obnoxious to the charge made by Doctor Wm D. Hart Assayer of the New Orleans Branch Mint in his letter to the Superintendant of the 13th May viz

"The Mint system has so far forgotten himself as to state to Messrs Alexander Garden & Placide Foustat of the firm of

Legislature that they had been wronged by error in assaying to the amount of $150 which sum they ought to demand from the Treasury of the Mint. I care not for any attack made upon myself by the Mint & refiner but I regret deeply that at a period when this Branch Mint is assailed by the Bank Papers & they jointly in Congress so as in the opinion of its best friends to make its situation critical & its existence precarious an officer should be found so closely allied with the opponents of the Mint & of the administration as to pursue a course the most imminently calculated to destroy the confidence of the public & to give a death blow to the Institution. Last July when the Mint & refiner charged me with a loss of about 4 ⅌ of Gold there was so much prevarication misrepresentation & evil designs that in my letter to you on the subject I stated that hereafter whenever I might be charged by the Mint & refiner with having made false assays I should require a creditable witness to identify the bullion.

The vituperation of Doctor Hoot would not be worthy of my notice had I not been furnished with ~~with~~ his defamatory Letter by the Superintendant & had not the Superintendant transmitted a portion or all of his Letter to the Director of the Mint at Philad^a in support of his recommendation of the removal of myself & the course this letter

of Doctor Hoot states that as early as July last he had taken his position against me since which he appears to have been watching over me for evil as there has been little or no intercourse between us since that period and consequently but little opportunity to entrap him if I had been disposed to do so which has not been the case unless a proper zeal to detect his errors be considered in that light.

In another letter of Doctor Hoot under same date say of the 13th of May 1839 to the Superintendent he remarks" There is no difficulty in accounting for the effects of which he complains & which seems to be such a heavy burthen on his conscience"!

Now with all due deference for the Doctors wisdom I beg leave to say that I think it would have been better had he omitted his sarcastic illusions to my conscientious scruples they are matters between a Higher Power and my own bosom a Republic that I do not allow man to invade.

I do not consider Messrs Gordon Forstale Zachariah or the officers of the Exchange Bank as enemies of the Mint on the contrary among its Patrons & most extensive supporters be that as it may I hope I trust that my conscientious scruples or sense of honour whichever the gentlemen

plea, would not allow me to con-
-ceal from them a discovery of Gold
among their Bullion which had es-
-caped the notice of the Assayer.

I wish Messrs Alexander Gor-
-don & Placide Forstall of the firm of
M De Lizardi & Co to be examined as to
my communication with them when it
will be seen whether or not I held im-
-proper conversation with them or went
beyond the authority of the Superintendent
in his letter in words & figures following!

United States Branch M.C.

James Magevoele Esqr

Sir

I have to request
that you obtain from M De Lizardi &c
what information can be had in re-
-lation to their deposit of Bullion in this
Branch Mint on the 12 April last par-
-ticularly as to five pigs said to contain
Gold its value &c

& oblige &c
David Bradford
Superintendent

This letter is now in my possession
in readiness to be produced when called for.
The charge is false which says that I
am closely allied with the opponents of
the present of the administration & aiding
the Bank press & the Whig party in Con-
-gress in such a course as to make its
situation critical & its existance precarious

it is equally untrue that I am in any way closely allied with those men. Let the proofs be forthcoming & let the accuser stand or fall by the truth or falsehood.

I consider my politics like my religion so long as I do not intermeddle, not open for any enquiry or to be questioned by others; yet it must not be disguised that so far as I have any politics they are what is termed Whig. After having made this avowal it may not be amiss for me to say that I do not trouble myself with political subjects excepting perhaps a casual remark. I have not voted either at the North or in Louisiana since I have been in the employment of the United States Mint. I have avoided political meetings, & attended only one - that was a Jackson meeting at Cincinnati to hear Doctor Duncan explain his views to which I was attracted more by curiosity than by any political bias.

I have not in the same length of time written or aided others in writing any political article, or articles relating to the mint or its business for the press, I have not held any political conversation or correspondance on political subjects. I was employed to labour in my profession as a Metallic Refiner, to which I have given the most studious attention & my efforts have been rewarded with the most triumphant success. I have

a family I am entirely dependant on the salary awarded for my services for our support which were known to Doctor Hart. How then could he without a particle of proof for a moment believe I would so far loose sight of my own interest as to join the Bank party & Whig members of Congress in a war on the New Orleans Branch Mint, if any such war exist & have I beg leave to express a total disbelief in the existance of any such war except in the fruitful imagination of Doctor Hart.

Having thus demonstrated the wickedness and falsehood of this part of the Doctor statement I do not feel called on at this moment to notice the other numerous intimations, insinuations & allusions contained in his letter nor would it have been worth my while to notice the unpardonable attempt to put at bay and the very existance of the New Orleans Branch Mint by mixing its business & affairs with party politics had not the Superintendant not only lent himself to such a project, but attempted to usurp & convert the influence of the collector of the Customs to the same unholy purpose by representing to that officer in effect if I rightly understance his letter that the cause of his not receiving coin agreeably to promise was a political conspiracy between Mr Tyler the Comm & myself thereby may have drawn

from the Collector the natural expression. Then let them be dismissed" from this authority the Superintendent proceeds to write to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 18th May 1839 that Mr Bradlow heartily approved of all he had done consequently concurs with him in the opinion that the Melter & Refiner ought to be removed at same time knowing that the Melter & Refiners duties were in advance of all others & fully equal to the wishes & expectations of the government & that no delay had ever taken place in the work of his department, on the contrary that he and his men had often been idle for want of Bullion to Melt, & when he knew that Mr Bradlow knew nothing of the merits of Mr Wells conduct beyond what he Mr Bradford had communicated & consequently adding his opinion did not add any testimony or information worthy of the Honorable Secretary's notice.

I was very anxious that Mr Bradlow should have been present & heard the proof which will be offered for that purpose & in conjunction with the Coiner addressed a letter to the District Attorney requesting that he might be invited to attend, confident that he had sufficient intelligence & familiarity with books & accounts to detect the impositions that had been practised & sufficient integrity & energy of character when thus con-

-vined to exert his influence in the cause of Truth & Justice when it now appears was intended he should (at Washington) unknowingly exert a different influence.

The Superintendent not satisfied with endorsing the calumnies of Doctor Hart writes to the Honorable Secty of the Treasury under date of May 13th 1839 "Whatever may be the motives of these officers in producing this public dissatisfaction, whether from aversion to the views of the Administration of the government or otherwise, their conduct is such as to be & actually is destruction of all harmony (having no hope of its being restored) between them & the other officers & fatal to the true interests of the institution I have therefore a painful official duty to perform that of reporting to you for the decision of the President that Rufus Tyler Coiner & James Maxwell Melter & Refiner in this Branch Mint ought to be removed" Should further detail & proof be required on this application I am prepared promptly to furnish them & on the 16th of May 39 he writes to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia that in May 1838 the Melter & Refiner & the Coiner of this Branch Mint several times in conversation stated that they must get rid of every Southern Office Clerk & all who could speak French, that their places should be supplied from Philadelphia & that then they could manage the Mint as they

as they pleased & again on the 24th of May 1839 he writes to the Director of the Mint "I have it from undoubted authority that upwards of 12 months ago Messrs Tyler & Maxwell matured their plans to get out of office every Southerner Creole and all who could speak French & have their places supplied from Philadelphia when they said they should be able to manage the Mint as they pleased."

When the proofs come in I shall be better prepared to meet these charges I have no recollection of ever having held such conversation I declare the statement false in the sense in which it is put forth & if these remarks had been made in May 1838 they have if they furnish a good cause of complaint been allowed to slumber rather long & it seems rather far off to call them up at this time in an inquiry into matters of defence emanating principally from charges made by a son of the Emerald Isle in no way relating to Southerners Creoles or the French.

I have not any prejudices against the French the Creoles or the Southerners.

This attempt to enlist the political feelings of the President of the United States & of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury by creating an unaccountable prejudice cannot escape their intelligent minds & the proofs of

the incapacity of some of the officers & the devices resorted to, to conceal such incapacity by lighting false fires will when this investigation closes be as vivid and penetrating as the rays of the meridian sun when the national administration with their honest solicitude for the success of the New Orleans Branch Mint will know where to apply the pruning knife.

If there has been any wrong in my conversation in relation to the effect of Bullion or otherwise let the whole blame fall upon me individually the Bank papers or the Whig Members of Congress had no part therein nor had Mr Tyler the Comm so far as he has any politics known to me they are like those of his father & family adverse to the Whig party, but both of us have had such constant occupation in conducting the business of the Mint, in our different department, that we have had no time to talk politics & therefore I am unable to speak with certainty as to which side he belongs.

The aggregate of the gold delivered to me turned out about $530. more than it was assayed by Doctor Hoot it is in the Mint & the accuracy of my accounts may be tested I keep a regular memorandum book in which I record the different parcels separated, from which I think I could in most

cases come to a satisfactory conclusion, as to whom the specie belonged.

It was my practice when about to receive bullion from the Treasurer to copy from the weighers book the number weight & depositors name & when returned by me to check it off as a merchant does the receipt of goods on his Invoice book, the same being copied therein before the goods are received, this was done on the 16th April 1859 in relation to Nos 97 & 98 each 86 27/100 they were not received which fact was made known to the Treasurer, or his Clerk, on the 22d of same month I copied from the weighers book his account of Sundry Parcels embracing No 98 & when I came to receive them No 98 was deficient, which led to an investigation, when I discovered that two leaves had been cut out of the book of original entry; the two leaves after much excitement & delay were produced, from which it appeared that the deposit in question of Damian Cases, had been originally entered as No 100 & that from the new leaves were excluded the deposits No 97 & 98 which had not been delivered to me but had probably been sent into the Treasurers vault to be held until the small deposits should reach $2.000 & thereby economise in the expense of melting; opposite No 98 on the new leaves was inserted the

deposit of Damian Cases, which has been recorded No. 100 on the purloined leaves, when received.

I became alarmed and called for an investigation, which being as I supposed refused, I became excited & declared that there was fraud, this I maintain, whether there was moral turpitude intended or not; it was a legal fraud that to tamper with and despoil the record a book of original entry of a great National Monied Institution be the motive what it might.

What became of this deposit of cases originally numbered 100. & altered to 98 I know not. I never saw it & certain it is that it never was received into my department and never melted. The weight put down on the weigh book by the weigher when received was 10 ounces more than the actual weight & he says that when it came back from the melter in bars he reweighed it and recorded such weight and this record exhibits the same error of 10 ounces, as the record of the original receipt, a case scarcely possible to make the same error of 10 ounces in a lot of only 900 Dollars, at two different periods, a bungler might in both cases have made errors but I repeat that it

was scarcely possible even for a bungler to have made the same error in weighing the bars when they came back from the melter, as he did in weighing the coin before it was melted. Pending my enquiries Mr Demetry the weigher said that in case it could not be found he would make it up, to which I replied that is a matter of no consequence, it is the principal I am contending for &c.

Supposing it might have been put into the Treasurer's vault with $200 originally numbered 97 & 98 which had been received weighed entered on the weighing book and not delivered to me together with other small parcels of similar coin which had been received, and small coin given therefor, I requested to have the amount on hand which had been so received, examined; it was, and turned out to be about $1.30; of which the weigher could only account for the weight of $100.00 About that time Mr Bradford declared himself satisfied that I had not the bullion & offered me a letter of exoneration.

I think an examination of the weigher's and Treasurer's books will falsify the statement of the Superintendent on this subject.

Afterwards Doctor Hart declared that he was satisfied it had not been assayed and subsequently

when the Treasurer delivered me an account current that item in the aggregate was charged, on representing to Mr Bradford that there was an error he informed that cases deposit had been included of which he had directed the Clerk to make a note on the a/c that he was surprised to perceive that the clerk had omitted to make this note, which I understood him to mean was to have exonerated me from liability for that item.

Lately new positions have been assumed and new devices resorted to to make it appear that I had received this cases deposit, all shall be noticed as soon as the testimony shall be adduced as also the confusion of the numbers with which I had no part nor let further than that in reference to No 99 two parcel No 182. I advised that this practice be discontinued in such cases, and the numbers be continued in regular succession, a number for each parcel in place of a number for each deposit omitting the additional number of 182 which I believed to be the practice at the Philadelphia Mint in similar cases.

The charge is false so far as I am

concerned made by Mr Bradford in his letter of 26th May 1839 to the Director of the Mint viz "It was concerted by Mess Tyler & Maxwell that Mr Tyler should give the Assayer sufficient employment in assaying Planchets or pieces of Silver to keep him out of the Treasury office, this plan was steadily followed up."

As to the charge of withholding information I am not aware of having witheld any I was bound to give, on the contrary I have taken great pains to enlighten persons connected with the Mint as to the proper manner of conducting its business, and especially in keeping its accounts, which from the circumstance of having been in the employ of the Mint at Philadelphia I was requested to do by the Director.

On one occasion I referred to my memorandum book in a conversation with the Superintendant he replied in substance that my books were of no avail & not known or recognised by law & unnecessary & that he should not regard them.

Subsequently on the 1st May 1839 he called for a report which could only be made from my books on which occasion I notified him of that fact & demurred on account of his want

of respect for my books, when on the 11th of said month he repeated his application for my report in words & figures following.

M. S. Brandt Mint N. Orleans
May 11th 1839

Sir

On the 8th Inst I wrote to you to report to me in writing "such specifications and detail as you have verbally intimated to me in relation to an effect of gold of 28.059 oz as stated in the account you handed me on the 6th inst. and any further information on the matter you may have to communicate."

On this day you write me that as the details I would have to make in reference to this matter would be gathered from my account books and as you said in an interview with me that they were of no account not being recognized in law it would appear to me improper to say more than what I have verbally reported to you. However if you should change your views in relation to the utility of my books I shall be happy in giving you such information as I possess to assist you in apportioning the effect of gold to the proper Depositors" I have directed that specifications & details "communicated to me verbally be reported in

writing any further information on the matter you may have to communicate as I do not consider your letter of this date a compliance therewith, I have to again direct that you report to me in writing the specifications details & information above mentioned

To
James Maxwell Esq
Melter & Refiner
B. Mint N.C.

Your Humt. Servt.
David Bradford
Supt.

The information was promptly given on receiving the aforesaid letter & I am not aware of any other occurrence at which exception had been taken.

It is true that public expectation in receiving coin from the New Orleans Branch Mint has not been realized to the fullest extent the fault has not been in the Melter & refiners department the coiner having at all times been furnished with more than he could coin and until I heard read the representation of the Superintendant I was ignorant that any part of the delay had been ascribed to me or my department, and the men employed therein have lost much time for want of bullion & I have frequently pressed the Superintendant to report himself to get more

I believe the principal delay has been in the coiners department

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arising in the main from the difficulties incident to putting into successful operation all new Institutions with complicated machinery, which requires to be adjusted and regulated to perform with the greatest exactness, and although this has taken much time, as far as my knowledge extends the principal difficulties have been overcome.

It was late before the gold discovery &c., about the time of their being rec. the coining of small silver change was going on, the public was so much in want of this for circulation in consequence of the return to the use of silver in place of the small bills which had inundated the country that it has been impossible to supply a sufficient quantity to satisfy them. This however I think will soon be done, if the coiner be permitted to go on with his work without improper interruptions.

In relation to my accounts, the cause of my dissatisfaction will be better understood when they books & vouchers are produced; than from anything I can now state I did not mean to be understood as dissatisfied with the result of the settlement, but with the insecure manner in which the accounts were made up.

I think that due regard has not been paid to the 20th Section of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint & regulating the Coins of

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the United States" and I feel that my own security as well as that of the United States requires that all the checks & guards provided by law and imposed by the Direction of the Mint should be studiously adhered to & at the proper time, how far this has been done will probably appear in the course of this investigation.

I believe the instructions from the Director are that the Treasurer shall furnish the Melter & Refiner monthly with a warrant of Bullion delivered the previous month & that the Melter & Refiner receipt and return it to the Treasurer, in place of which according to the best of my recollection only one warrant for Gold & one for Silver has been given since the commencement of the operations of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and that no warrants or receipts have been furnished for the ingots delivered by the Melter & Refiner since August last and that those then ~~delivered~~ furnished were deemed to be informal & returned on a promise that ~~more~~ formal ones should be furnished, which promise has not yet been complied with.

As to my treatment of the persons employed in the N Orleans Branch Mint specifically the men employed in my department I will then examined, when I presume

that it will be found that their testimony will not sustain the representations of the Superintendent.

As to my character & capacity I leave others to establish all that may be necessary in relation thereto.

(Signed) James Maxwell

James Maxwell being duly sworn says that the facts set forth in the preceding papers so far as known to himself are true & that what he has stated from the information of others he believes to be true

(Signed) James Maxwell

Sworn to before Horatio Davis Notary Public who varied by direction of the Commissioner varied somewhat the form of the oath

List #3

List of Letters & Documents Selected from Mint Files By Works Progress Administration, Survey of Federal Archives Project, And Delivered To Chief Clerk (Now Deposited in Superintendant's Vault.)

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 6th 1832.

Dr. C. M. Ekert
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

Sir,

I enclose, herein, extracts from two Despatches received from "William R. Glover, Esq., U.S. Consul at San Cruz, & Benjamin C. Brown acting Consul" and send under a separate cover to your address, the small bag of gold dust, to which reference is therein made.

I will thank you to place the value of the Gold dust to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the Books of the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, as a deposit by Mr Glover - the property of some person unknown.

I am, Sir, your respectfully
Your obedient Servant

(acknowledge p 8 Dec)

Edward Everett

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 6th 1832.

Dr. G. M. Eckert
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

Sir,

I enclose, herein, extracts from two Despatches received from "William R. Glover, Esqr, U.S. Consul at Sta Cruz, & Benjamin C. Brown acting Consul" and send under a separate cover to your address, the small bag of gold dust, to which reference is therein made.

I will thank you to place the value of the Gold dust to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the Books of the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, as a deposit by Mr Glover - the property of some person unknown -

I am, Sir, your respectfully
Your obedient Servant

(acknowledged 8 Dec)

Edward Everett

Fam

Hon Ed. Everett

Sec'y of State

Washington

Recd 6 Dec 1852

8 Dec 1852

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Philadelphia March 16th 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. also, by Express, the medals therein referred to.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State,
Washington City.

Department of State,
Washington, 30th May, 1853.

To Thomas M. Pettit, Esquire,
Director of the Mint, Philadelphia.

Sir:

I transmit an extract from a letter of the 10th Instant, addressed to this Department by the Consul of the United States at Panama, and the coins to which it refers. These are apparently genuine, but as it is desirable to have so interesting a fact authenticated by a person versed in numismatology, I will thank you for a report on the subject at your earliest convenience.

You will be pleased to hold the coins subject to the order of this Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. Marcy.

From
Sec. of State
Washington
30 May 1853

Recd
May 31/53

Treasury Department
July 5th 1855.

Sir,

The accompanying draft No 196 for $8.000 is again returned to you by Paul Casey Esq, U. S. Treasury. He has no power over it, as it is made payable to your order. It is desirable that the disbursements for the repairs of the Mint should be made by you.

Very respectfully,
Your obdt. servt.
James Guthrie
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Daniel Ringgen Esq,
Treasurer U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Jas Guthrie
Sec Treas
1855

Sept. 17th 50

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your power of yesterday enclosing a dollar, & a half dollar of the Coinage of Peru, transmitted to you by Mr. J. Pendleigh Clay, the Minister of the United States to that Republic. I have for State Coins. They will be placed in the Cabinet of the Mint for preservation and inspection.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Your obt. servant,
James Ross Snowden
Director U.S. Mint.

Hon. W. L. Marcy
Secretary of State.
Washington City.

Treasury Department
May 24. 1850.

Sir

Your letter dated the 22nd inst. was duly received. The Act authorising the increase of the deposits of Public Money in the Mint, for the payment of depositors of bullion for Coinage, having been approved by the President, the Treasurer of the U. States will be requested to issue three transfer drafts for $500.000 each, in your favor, on the Assistant Treasurer at N. York. The amount of these drafts $1.500.000 to be placed in the Mint at Philadelphia to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States on the bullion account.

As no objection is perceived to the course proposed by you for the payment of Mint certificates held in N. York you are authorised to carry out your views as suggested in your letter. The Assistant Treasurer at N. York will be requested to afford all the facility he can in the payment of the certificates.

I am very Resp.

W M Meredith
Sec of the Treasury.

J. Pavis Snowden -
Dr. of the Mint.
Philad.a

From
Hon. Wm M. Meredith
Sec. of Treasury.
Washington
May 24/50

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Transfer check. 44-45-46 -
$350.000.
$500.000.

Department of State,
Washington, 26th September, 1849.

Robert M. Patterson, Esqre
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia,

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to You enclosed an extract from a letter of Alexander Humboldt to Mr. Fay, Secretary of Legation, at Berlin. Any information, which You may be able to give on the subjects, on which Mr. Humboldt wishes to be informed, will be gratefully acknowledged by this Department and will be forwarded to him through our legation at Berlin.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John M. Clayton -

Recd

Hon. John M. Clayton
Secretary of State.
Sept. 26, 1849.

Rec'd 27th.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

War Department,
Washington July 28. 1849

Sir,

I received yesterday your letter of the 26th Instant, and this morning the copies of the medals therein mentioned. I enclose herewith the amount of Mr. Peale's bill, Forty Dollars, and will thank you to have the enclosed bills receipted by him and returned to me by mail. Seven of the Buena Vista medals being for distribution, I take on private account and the bill for $24.50/100 is made out accordingly.

The privilege of striking bronze copies of these medals is willingly granted you, not only in consideration of your care and pains in preparing them, but as the means of disseminating through the country authentic copies of those national memorials.

Very Respectfully
Your Obd Svt
Wm. Ballard Smith
Secretary of War

D. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint.

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From
Hon. Geo. W. Crawford
Secy. of War
Washington July 28/49

Relative to Medal.
Enclosing bill for $30.00

Recd. 30th.

From Hon. Geo. W. Crawford
Sec. of War
Washington
July 28/49

Rec. 30th.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Department of State
Washington Oct. 11th 1842.

Robert M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint U. S. Philda.

Sir,

An application has been addressed to this Government, through the Treasury Department, by Mr. Charles Serruys, the diplomatic representation of His Majesty the King of the Belgians at Washington, for copies of all the Medals struck by order of the American Congress, in commemoration of the striking incidents, Civil, Military and Naval illustrative of the history of the United States, from the commencement of the Revolution to the present time.

The President is desirous of obtaining information to enable him to judge whether a compliance with this request will be practicable either in whole or in part.

If

It is understood that the dies are deposited in the United States Mint at Philadelphia. I would thank you to inform me, therefore, whether the series is, or is not, perfect, and in either event, what would be the cost of a complete suit of these Medals so far as the dies have been preserved, — in Gold, Silver, and Copper respectively.

I am, Sir, Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

A. O. Upshur

From/ Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Sec. of State.
Oct. 11 / 43.

Rec. 14th.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington 29 July 1834.

Samuel Moore Esq.
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Sir.

The enclosed Tables showing the Weight and fineness of the silver coins of the South American States sent hither from the Consular Commercial Agency of the U. States at the island of Trinidad are forwarded to you for examination, with a request that they may be returned to this Department.

I am, Sir, respectfully.
Yr: obt: Svt:
John Forsyth

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Secretary of State
July 29th. 1834

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 1967

Department of State.

Washington 13 May 1834

Samuel Moore Esq.
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Sir.

I have the honor to to forward to you certain specimens of coin sent to this Department by Alexander Danouille U.S. Consul, at Santa Martha, Colombia, together with an extract from his letter of the 16th. of April which relates to them.

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I am, Sir, respectfully,
Yr: obt: Svt:

Louis M'Lane.

from Hon. L. McLane
Sec. of State
with extract from U. S. Consul
at Santa Martha Colombia
& bundles of plant seeds
May 13. 1834

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MAY 17 1967

Note:

For a list of records in this jacket, see:

"List No. 3"

RG 104 Mint Bureau

Finding Aid Folder under "Philadelphia Mint" tab, Branch Office, 11E

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L. J. Holverstott
5/1/47

List #4

Miscellaneous List of Important Papers Found In Engraver's Vault (Now Deposited In Superintendant's Vault.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

You can send the letter to me by Express or
by other mode as may be most convenient
to you.

Very Respectfully
James Rob[illegible] Crawford
Boston Mass[illegible]

Mr. Brewster & Bell
Newtonbury
Connecticut.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21st 1855.

My Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of yesterday with its enclosures.

The information given me is complete except as to the "Bache ~~Lowe's~~ Medal", the occasion of which is not noticed in the extracts you send me.

If that can be supplied without too much trouble I will be further obliged.

I will put the Bache ~~Lowe's~~ medal under the head of "Miscellaneous" in view of there being no legislative enactments enabling it to be struck.

If you can help me to a full set of the laws of the U. States for the Mint Library I will be much indebted to you. or for

a suggestion to whom I should apply for copies.

To & From P. G. Washington, Esq.

Dec: 21/55

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Relative to authority &c. for certain Medals.

Treasury Department
March 20 1854

Sir

I have received the nine specimens of the proposed one cent coin enclosed in your letter of the 18th. instant & will trouble you to send say about 100 more perfect specimens when they shall be prepared, accompanied by a Report on the subject to be submitted to Congress.

I am very Resp.
Yours
Sec. Treasury

J. R. Snowden Esq.
Director of the Mint
Phila.

From the Sec. of the Treasury

Respecting the proposed land coin
serie 100 to be sent
a report to be submitted
to Congress,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

28th March. 1884,

Treasury Department
February 24 1857.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 20th instant, accompanied by specimens of the cent authorized to be coined by the Act of Congress of the 21st February 1857, together with a statement of the component metals, and the weight of the said coin as directed by the Act, and with a description of the form and devices thereof, as fixed by you, and have hereby to state my approval thereof. A duly authenticated copy of the act is herein enclosed, and you will consider yourself authorized to purchase the metals required for the coinage in open market.

I am Very Respy
James Guthrie
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

J. Ross Snowden, Esq.
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia Pa

From Sec. of the Treasury

Approving of Device
for New Cent Coin —
also enclosed Authenti-
cated copy of the Act
Authorizing coinage of
New Cent

LIBRARY OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

Feb. 23, 1857.

Sec 5 That from and after the passage of this act the standard weight of the cent, coined at the Mint, shall be seventy two grains, or three twentieths of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece, and said cent shall be composed of eighty eight per centum of copper, and twelve per centum of Nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the director of the Mint with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, And the coinage of the half cent shall cease.

LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

123 &
124

From
Hon John S Phelps
H R
Washington

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Nevadas Bill
&c

Jan 9. 1857.

Room Committee of Ways & Means
House Reps Washington Jan 31. 57

Dear Sir —

I have furnished to friends several members and Senators with a few specimens of the new cent as proposed by the Bill which we passed through the House.

Will you send me say 200 by Express and the bill of expense &c.? I will on receipt, forward you the cent —

Very Truly
Your &c
Lewis Campbell

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

J. Ross Snowden
Supt. U.S. Branch Mint
Philadelphia

From

Hon L. D. Campbell

H. R. Washington

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

requesting specimens

of pups and kittens

com

Feb. 2. 1857.

Salisbury N.C. Dec 15/55

James R. Snowdon Esq.
Director U.S. Mint

Dear Sir

The Dies for Medals for Comm. Stoke Esq. Jno. will be forwarded from New York today to you.

We wish
46 Fine Silver Medals weighing 20 oz.
36 Fine Gold Medals in small dies, with about $13. worth of Gold
All the above to be struck & finished in the best manner.

Sorry as convenient please send us bill & we will permit the Amt. & give orders where to pay them.

With many thanks for your kindness we remain

Yours Respy
Thompson & Co.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

From Bronson & Bro.

Dec 17th.

Order for Medals for Connecticut State Agricultural Society.

OCT 1 1957

Copy

The Mint Fund of the Mint of the United States

In

To James C. Booth Master and Refiner of the Mint

for

Gold and Silver Bullion furnished from my Melt Furnace as follows

1855

March 17	To	3 21.62 Silver 999 fine (for Franklin Institute Medals)	@ 24 Cts a Standard		$ 5.25
" "	"	3 40.93 " " " (" Mass Horticultural Soc'y do)	3 50.98	"	59.32
June 2	"	3 119.00 " 999 " (" Boston Public School do)	132.15 / 3 129.13	"	153.59
" 15	"	3 2.35 Standard Gold (for "Mass Hort'l Soc'y" do)			42.16
					$ 543.07

Received from the Hon J. Ross Snowden Director of the Mint of the United States, Three Hundred and Forty Three Dollars being the value of the above Gold & Silver Bullion in Exchange for the above (&c.)

J. C. Booth
Master & Refiner
U.S. Mint

Statement

No 6

(Pay Roll No 8)

1st & 2nd Qtr 1833

Designs
Received
Sept 28th 1853

Newark Sept 28th 1853

Mr Jas. Rob Snowden,
Director of Mint.

Dr Sir, I send herewith designs for 3 differt. pieces in accordance with your circular of July 28th. I have drawn them all of the same size, that either design might suit the largest piece.

I can scarcely flatter myself so much as to anticipate their adoption but should they be, I would like to make more finished drawings, which a press of other engagements has prevented me from doing in the present case. In case of their not being adopted I presume of course they will be returned to

Very Respectfully
Yours
Jno R Chapin
75 Orchard St
Newark

Washington
Dec 20 1885

My dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 18th instant. I have had searched the Journals of the Old Congress & the Statutes of the present Government and send you exact copies of all that relate to the striking and presentation of the Medals to which you refer

I send also the
authority (not legislative)
for the Bache medal.
You will judge whether
the last ought to be
enumerated with the
others. of higher character

Sincerely yours
P. G. Washington

J. H. Snowden Esqr

If the copies cost
answer. I will send
the books - to be returned
when you have ex
amined them.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 20 Jan. 1853

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a package containing some gold coins, which I wish, through the aid of the Department to have sent to Mr Delenil of Paris. They are to be used as patterns to serve in the construction of a weighing machine for the use of this Mint, and as it is very desirable that the package shall not be opened till it reaches Mr Delenil, I hope that it may be forwarded to our Minister at Paris, among the despatches from the Department of State.

Very respectfully
your obt Servt

Chas N Eckert
Director

Hon. Edward Everett
Sec'y of State,
Washington.

Mint of the United States.
Philad.a April 17, 1854.

Sir,

I have your favor of the 15th inst in relation to striking medals for the use of the "Association of the Industry of all nations". As the striking of medals is not a mint transaction, it has been usual to procure the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever such applications are made. I have accordingly sent a copy of your letter to that office, and shall be happy to receive a reply, which will be sent to you again.

I am, very respectfully
Your obt. servant,
James Ross Snowden
Director.

Wm. Whittaker Esq.
of the Committee &c.
No. 43 10th St.
New York

Mint of the United States
Philadª Jan. 1854.

Dear Sir,

Having by my circular of the 26th of July last invited Artists, Engravers, and other persons of taste to forward me designs for the new silver coinage, and having stated that an impartial examination would be made of such designs as might be forwarded for that purpose, and that for those three which should appear best fitted to the object in view a ~~competant~~ proper ~~and liberal~~ remuneration would be made, I have now to state that although none of the designs presented are well adapted to the object in view, I have considered that the one presented by you has sufficient merit to be embraced in the three for which I would award compensation. I have therefore to request your acceptance of the sum of $30, the amount which I have decided to give to each of the three selected, which will be paid to ~~you~~, on ~~your~~ signing presenting ~~at this~~ the enclosed receipt at this office.

Very Respectfully

Director

Mr Charles Nahl
San Francisco
Cala.

To,

Mr John H. Chapin
Newark
N J

6th of Jan 1834

New York, April 12. 1854.

J. Ross Snowden Esq
Dear Sir:

The enclosed from our Secretary, I beg leave to send you.

I was much interested in the published proceedings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on March 13th, as to procuring the distribution of copies in bronze of our National Medals, and called the matter to the attention of our Society. The accompanying resolution was adopted, with the purpose of aiding if possible to accomplish an object so desirable. My associates on the committee have requested me to write, and ascertain your views as to the most proper manner of carrying out the duty committed to our charge. We wish to co-operate with you, and not originate any course of action of our own.

Will you be good enough to inform us how we can do so. Will it be necessary to address the Secretary of the

LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Treasury. Can we induce the other Historical Societies of the Union to join in some design. Any suggestions upon the subject will be kindly received and adopted.

Truly

Yours very respy

John C. D. Greenway

Fm.

John C Devereux Esq
N. York City

Enclosing a copy of a resolution of the Historical Society of N York on the subject of a ~~Medal Department in the Mint~~, distribution of copies in bronze of the National Medals

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

14th April 1854,

Mint of the United States
Philad. Subject: Ship Money.

Sir:

Being invited by some person of the 85th cell[illegible] in reply to the suggestions contained in my letter of a previous date I present a few additional remarks in relation to the propriety of establishing a medal department at the mint.

As previous to late has been [illegible] law made for the preservation of the dies from which medals were ordered to be struck, no provision for taking a permanent copy of them. As fast the dies have been by some of the recipients of the honor, or friends, medals have requested as their property and not that of the government. But there is the permanent copy of some of the officers of the mint assisted and encouraged by several of the secretaries of the Treasury, most of the dies have been returned or recovered, and they are now in the custody of the chief officers [illegible]

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Mint of the United States
Philad.a 28th April 1864.

Sir:

Being invited by your favor of the 18th ult.o in reply to the suggestions contained in my letter of a previous date to present a few additional remarks in relation to the propriety of establishing a medal department in the mint.

No provision by law has hitherto been made for the preservation of the dies from which medals were ordered to be struck, so as to retain or preserve copies of them. In fact the dies have by some of the recipients of the honor of a public medal been regarded as their property and not that of the government. But through the personal efforts of some of the officers of the mint assisted and encouraged by several of the secretaries of the Treasury, most of the dies have been obtained or recovered, and they are now in the custody of the chief coiner.

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I present herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Historical Society on the subject under consideration together with a list of the dies now in the mint. The list embraces 63 in number, including the Presidential medals — some others which were made in France, among which is that of Washington before Boston, and Gen. Greene at Eutaw are now in the Mint museum at Paris. If few are supposed to be lost, but by renewed efforts might perhaps be regained. But as it requires great care in their preservation, they are no doubt, if in existence, mostly injured and perhaps decayed.

It seems proper that the government should take charge of this important subject by establishing a medal department in connection with the Mint. Provision to be made for taking copies in lieu of the dies preserved in the Mint, as well as those which may hereafter be ordered. It would seem appropriate that each state or the Historical Society of each

130

State should be supplied with such copies; and other copies in gold, silver and brass should be struck and disposed of under such general regulations as the Director of the Mint with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury might prescribe. Such an enactment in addition to the public objects secured, would relieve us from the embarrassment which attends the present system of striking medals in the Mint, in relation to which I had the honor to present some objections in my letter of the 30th of August last. I repeat here that the striking of medals at the Mint ought not to be the source of profit or gain to any officer or workman engaged therein, but should be performed under the official salary or per diem compensation which they receive.

I herewith enclose a project of a law which I present to your consideration.

I have the honor to be,

with great respect, your faithful servant,

Director.

Hon James L. Pettigrew
Sec. of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

130

Mint of the United States.
Philad.a April 14, 1854.

Dear Sir,

I have your favor of the 12th inst, enclosing an extract from the proceedings of the New York Historical Society. I am much gratified to learn that the suggestions I have made in respect to Medals meets with your approbation and that of the Society.

On the 5th inst I submitted my views on this subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with a list of the Medals also now in the mint, and a projet of a law to accomplish the object in view. I suppose the Secretary will present my report to Congress in a short time. When that is done, I will thank you to aid us in procuring the necessary legal enactment.

With my thanks to your Society, and to you personally, for your prompt and kind offer of co-operation, I am, very sincerely, your friend,

James Ross Snowden

John C. Hoffman Esq
Chairman, Committee &c. &c.

To,
John C. Devereux Esq
New York

Medal Department in
the Mint.

14th April, 1854.

Plattsburgh, Nov 8/53

Superintendent
U. S. States Mint
Philadelphia

Sir

Will you please inform us by return of Mail if you can strike, & finish up 50 Silver Medals weighing about 2 oz. & 36 Gold Medals worth about $5.? If so please give us your terms per each Medal, — Can you furnish the Material — & at what price?

Yours very Resp.
Thomson Bros

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY CHICAGO

P.S. If we can arrange the Matter we will send you the Dies within a few days

Immediately

1125

From & To
Bronson & Bro.
Waterbury
Conn

Medals.

Nov. 12. 1855.

Mint U. S. Phil. Aug. 20/49

Sir,

Mr. C. C. Wright sent to us the dies for Genl. Scott's medal, and they have since been hardened and polished with perfect success. We hope to have the honor of sending the medal to you within a few days

I have received this morning a letter from Mr. Wright asking me to make application to you for the amount due to him for his work on these dies. The sum agreed upon for this work is $2000 and it has been nicely earned

R. M. P.

Hon. G. W. Crawford
Sec. of War

To/
Hon G. W. Crawford
Sec. of War
Washington

20 Aug 49

Sec. of War

Mint U.S. Phil Jan. 4 1849

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, with the designs of two medals to be presented, one to Major Gen. Scott, and the other to Maj. Gen. Taylor. My aid in the execution of these medals shall be cheerfully given.

So much of the work as can be done at the Mint will occupy but a few days; but I fear that it will be impossible to have the dies engraved before the end of February as you desire.

The national medals heretofore voted by Congress are 2½ inches in diameter: the designs which you have sent are one inch wider. Thus the correspondence of the series will be broken; and yet the devices for the reverse seem to require this increased space.

I join in the opinion that Wright of Newyork is fully capable of engraving the medals in a satisfactory manner. There is also an artist in Boston named Mitchell who may be considered able for the work. If both could be employed the work would be much sooner finished.

I think it desirable that our Chief Coiner Mr. Dole, who is well acquainted with the making of dies, should have a personal

interview with Mr Wright at least and perhaps also with Mr Mitchell. If you do not agree to this measure I will therefore ask Mr. Pole to visit these artists, — learn if they can undertake the work, — when it can be accomplished and at what cost.

Yours

R M P

Dr

Hon W L Marcy
Secy of War

Hon W L Marcy
Sec War
Washington

4 Jan. 1849

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1849.

Sir,

Mr. Peale returned to-day from his visit to the die-sinkers, Messrs Wright of New York and Mitchell of Boston, and I now report to you the result of his interviews.

Mr. Wright ~~agreed~~ was willing to undertake the execution of the Obverse of General Taylor's medal, for $600, and with a pledge to complete it in forty days after receiving the dies. The reverse he would not undertake for less than $1000, and no certain limit of the time could be given.

Mr. Wright would undertake the execution of ~~the~~ Gen. Scott's medal, obverse and reverse, for $2000, and in five months time.

It was hoped that Mr. Mitchell would execute the reverse of Gen. Taylor's medal, and he was visited for this object, but he declined ~~doing this~~ undertaking the work.

Your desire that this medal should be completed by the end of February cannot therefore be ~~attained~~ gratified.

Mr. Wright is a good artist, and would, I have no doubt, execute the work which he would undertake in a satisfactory manner. It might therefore be desirable that the Taylor Medal should be entrusted to his hands. But for the Scott Medal, of which the designs is still more intricate, I am disposed to agree with

the suggestion of Gen. Totten, that it should be made in Paris. The agency of Mr. Rush would be most efficient in this case.

I await for your instructions.

R. M. P.

Sec.

To/
Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

To/
Secretary of War.
Jan 13, 1849.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 20, 1849

Sir,

I have the satisfaction of ~~reporting~~ stating that the ~~last~~ medal, accurately from the full weight, the dies for General Taylor's medal; the whole have been already in our hands. They have been subjected to the usual dangerous process of hardening, and it has been performed with perfect success.

The diameter of the medal will be 3¼ inches, being an inch greater than any ~~[illegible]~~ of the army or navy medals heretofore made. The weight will be about 21 ounces, ~~[illegible]~~.

~~The following estimate has been [illegible]~~

I have accurate the following estimate of the ~~[illegible]~~ expense of the medal, independent of the work of the weight.

Forging & turning dies and collars complete	$ 50.
Hardening and polishing dies	50.
Fine gold, estimated for 250 oz.	434.
Striking medal,	25.
Case for medal,	10.
Expenses of Chief Coiner, for making New-York and Boston, to make contracts for the dies, — authorized by the last [illegible] of Congress	40.
	$ 609.

Approved June 21

I believe these charges to be just and moderate, and I therefore ask your consent to them. If this be granted, the work will be accomplished in a short time; and I am in hesitation in saying that the model and the best production of this character that has yet been executed in America.

R. M. T.
D.C.

Hon. G. W. Crawford
Secretary of War

To
Hon. G. W. Crawford
Secretary of War,
Secretary of Wat.
June 20/49.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, April 26, 1849.

Sir,

With a letter dated Jan. 31, 1849, the late Secretary of War sent to me "the designs of two medals to be presented, the one to Major General Scott, under a resolution of Congress of the 9th of March ~~last~~ ~~[illegible]~~ 1848, and the other to Major General Taylor, under a like resolution of the 9th of May;" and ~~the Secretary~~ he "requested that the designs ~~should~~ might be placed in the hand of a competent die-sinker, and that they might be urged to completion with the least practicable delay."

This letter was followed by a correspondence which led to the engagement of Mr. C. C. Wright, of New York, ~~and with the approbation of the Department~~, for the engraving the dies, on the terms which will be found in my letter to the Secretary of the 13th of January, approved by him in his letter of the 19th, and accepted by Mr. Wright, in a letter of the 24th, of which a copy was sent to the Department on the 26th. ~~By the terms~~

By the terms of this arrangement Mr. Wright is to receive $1600 for the ~~die~~ dies, obverse and reverse, according to the designs sent for General Taylor; and $2000 for Gen. Scott, obverse and reverse, equally to designs sent and received."

I have now the honor to send herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Wright, in which he gives an account

of the progress which he has made, and which I hope you will find to be satisfactory. The impression which he has sent with it is a lead, and shows that the dome die is finished and the work considerably advanced. The head of Gen. Taylor is an admirable ~~specimen~~ work of art.

~~Mr.~~ You will see, by Mr. Wright's letter, that he asks for an advance of $800 ~~for the~~ on the his contract; and ~~I think~~ it is more than fully earned. ~~I therefore join him, though, in urging that this advance payment is not should be made~~ I think it, therefore, both just and safe, that this payment be made to ~~the~~ him. He is address is C. C. Wright, Die Engraver, 80 Nassau St., New York.

Have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. P.

Do.

Hon. George W. Crawford,
Secretary of War.

Pos/

G. W. Crawford

Sec. of War

Washington

26 April 1849

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

War Department,
Washington, July 7. 1849

Sir,

I received yesterday your letter of the 5th instant, with the medal voted to General Taylor by the Resolution of Congress of May 9. 1848. The execution of the work is in every respect satisfactory, and justifies your judgment in the selection of the artist, to whom, as a specimen of his skill, it is highly creditable. The thanks of the Department are due to you for your care and pains in the preparation of this national memorial.

It would be desirable to preserve in this Department copies, in bronze, of the several medals recently prepared under its direction in pursuance of resolutions of Congress. I would thank you to furnish me with an estimate of the cost of striking a few copies — presuming the dies are in your possession.

The bill of expenses has been approved.

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt
[signature]
Secretary of War

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint.

From

Hon. G. W. Crawford

Secretary of War,

July 7, 1849.

Rec'd. & H.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

War Department
January 30. 1849

Sir.

I transmit, herewith, the designs of two medals to be presented, the one to Major General Scott, under a resolution of Congress of the 9th of March last, and the other to Major General Taylor, under a like resolution of the 9th of May. It was the wish of the Department that these designs should be completed some months earlier, in order that more time might be allowed to the die sinker in preparing his work; but the difficulty in finding a suitable artist for the designs, together with the time and labor necessary in the finish of a work of so much minuteness have delayed their execution until now. Permit me to request that these designs may be placed in the hand of a competent die-sinker, and that they may be urged to completion with the least practicable delay. That intended for General Taylor, it is desirable should be finished and struck off before the last of February. Indeed, if both the medals can be prepared for presentation by that time, it will be highly gratifying to the Department to receive them then.

It is important that the dies for these medals should be prepared with great care by the best artists of the country, and that the medals should be made from some of the California

gold lately deposited at the mint. In respect to the selection of a suitable die-sinker, the Department has entire confidence in your better judgment on the subject, at the same time, it submits to your consideration the name of a person who is reported to have brought the art in this country to something like European perfection. His name is Wright and he has his studio in an obscure place in Maiden Lane, New York, — his residence is understood to be in Brooklyn.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Serv
W. L. Marcy
Secretary of War

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

gold lately deposited at the mint. In respect to the selection of a suitable die-sinker, the Department has entire confidence in your better judgment on the subject, at the same time, it submits to your consideration the name of a person who is reported to have brought the art in this country to something like European perfection. His name is Wright and he has his studio in an obscure place in Maiden Lane, New York, — his residence is understood to be in Brooklyn.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt Serv
W. L. Marcy.
Secretary of War

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

From,

Hon. L. Marcy
Sec'y War
Washington

Rec'd Jan. 4 3 Jan. 1849

Hon. W. L. Marcy.
Secretary of War.

Engineer Department.
Washington, 9th December 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a drawing made under your directions, in this office, for a Medal voted by Congress on the 9th March 1848 "to be struck & presented to "Major General Scott with devices emblematic of the series "of brilliant victories achieved by the Army under that general "officer"

The obverse of the Medal represents a head of General Scott, under a scroll containing the title & name of the General, & above the words "Resolution of Congress, March 9th 1848."

The reverse exhibits a chain of six Eliptical wreaths, each containing a picture typical, respectively, of the several brilliant achievements of Vera Cruz; Cerro Gordo; Contreras; San Antonio & Churubusco; Molino del Rey, & Chapultepec and enclosing a central space occupied by the crowning object of the campaign — the reduction & occupation of the City of Mexico.—

I trust you will find that the device now presented, meets satisfactorily the spirit of the Resolution of Congress. Much detail is necessarily involved in a work embracing such a series of battles; and the execution, in a manner worthy of the extraordinary events commemorated, and of the nation whose approbation & gratitude are signified in the act of striking an imperishable memorial thereof, should be intrusted only to an artist of the very highest skill. I accordingly advise that the design be transmitted to our Minister in Paris, with instructions to commit it to the hands of the person of highest European reputation in that department of Art.

I must not fail to add that the beautiful execution of the design, is due to Mr. G. C. Humphries, a young gentleman now employed as a Draughtsman in this office.-

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your Most Obdt.
W. J. Potter Mt Eng Engr
Hagley

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia April 11th, 1848

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., in which you ask my assistance in preparing a second medal for Major General Taylor, voted him by Congress by the Joint Resolution approved March 2d 1847. I need not assure you that any service I can render to you in this matter shall be cheerfully given.

I have consulted with Mr. Peale, and we propose that new dies should be made both for the face and the reverse. The head must be the same as in the medal sent, but a difference may be made in the size or form of the letters. For the reverse dies ~~not the wreath~~ have we propose to have a new wreath which will distinguish it from the former.

Thus we recommend for the Obverse, a head of General Taylor, with the legend

Major General Zachary Taylor.

For the Reverse an oak wreath with the inscription

Resolution of Congress
March 2d 1847.

Monterey
September, 1846.

As we have a hub for striking the head upon the obverse die, and a ~~the~~ new likeness of General Taylor is not required, the expense of preparing the medal will be reduced, and the Peale accordingly presents the following estimate.

For one pair of dies hardened and prepared complete $450.

~~Gold medal~~

Fine gold weighing 8 oz. $\frac{15}{100}$,	~~$167.50~~	167.50
Striking ~~the~~ medal,	~~20.~~	20.
Case,	~~5~~	5.
		~~192.50~~
Total cost		642.50

If these proposals meet your approbation, the medal can be prepared and sent within the present month.

The portrait of Gen. Taylor painted by Mr. Brown is now in the Mint, and is no longer required by us. It would seem fitting to bring it to your Department. Shall I send it to you?

R. M. P.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

Philad Apl 1st 1848

Estimate for a pair of dies and Medal voted by Congress to General Taylor 1847.

One pair of dies Hardened and polished complete $450.00

Gold Medal weighing about 8 oz $\frac{15}{100}$

Fine Gold	$167.50	
Striking	20.00	
Case	5.00	192.50
		$642.50

Obverse — Head of General Taylor, with legend "Major General Zachary Taylor"

Reverse — An oak wreath with the inscription "Resolution of Congress" March 2nd 1847

"Monterey
"September 1846"

P.O.

Hon. W. L. Marcy
Sec. of War
Washington

1 Ap. '48

Washington City
8th May 1847

Sir,

I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken, in stating that I have a set of Napoleon Medals (24 in number) which were put into my possession for sale by a Gentleman from Virginia, and who stated that he was under the impression you might purchase them. They were struck at the Mint in Paris and thought to be unsurpassed in execution; they are made of the finest copper, and bronzed in the most beautiful style, and executed about 25 years ago. I forgot to mention that they represented Napoleon's principal victories. His price is $60 for them.

I have also 6 other Medals, representing G. Washington, Franklin; Paul Jones on one side, and the Bon Hom Richard & Serapis on the other; also Kosciusco, J Egar Howard & Wm Washington, for sale, and executed at the same, and out of the same kind of material. Price $30

If you think the above worthy of attention will you please answer this.

Very resp. yr
Ob. Servant
Pollard Webb

Col. R M Patterson
at the Mint
Philadelphia

24/60/24
48
12

139

From,

Polland Webb

Washington

Recd 10th 8 May '47

Mint of the United States.
Dec. 12, 1846.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., regarding the execution of the medal voted by Congress to General Taylor, ~~in response to your question I beg leave to make the following remarks~~ and asking me to ~~make to you such a~~ present "my views on the subject, ~~and~~ with such suggestions as may facilitate the object contemplated."

I comply cheerfully with this request, and have, in the first place, to recommend that the work be not placed in the hands of a die-sinker, as this course would be not only very expensive, but would probably require a resort to some European artist. In lieu of it, I would advise the following

I comply cheerfully with this request, and recommend the following measures:

First: that a likeness of Gen. Taylor be procured in profile. A good daguerreotype would answer very well.

Secondly: that a medallion ~~be~~ of this kind and bust be made in wax, on a plate of about four inches in diameter. Mr. Chapman of New York would be competent to make it.

Thirdly, this being done, the remainder of the work required for making the obverse die can be committed to ~~the~~ Mr. Franklin Peale, the Chief Coiner of the Mint. A cast is made from the medallion, in iron. This is used as a pattern, and a reduced copy of it is cut in steel, by the action of an apparatus, called a portrait lathe, ~~of~~ which we have ~~at~~ in our possession here.

~~For the reverse, I would recommend~~

When the likeness is thus cut on the die, the legend is to be struck in, and will consist, I presume, of the name and title, — "Major General Zachary Taylor.

For the reverse, I would recommend that no emblematic design should be attempted, but that it be composed of a wreath, enclosing the words

Resolution of Congress
July 16, 1846.
Palo Alto.
May 8, 1846.
Resaca de la Palma.
May 9, 1846.

The medal awarded to Gen. Scott presents an example of that which is now ~~recommended~~ suggested.

For the ~~work of~~ dies thus described, (hardened and polished com-plete,) etc. Peale estimates the whole cost at $500.—

For the gold medal the estimate is as follows:

8 oz. fine gold, at $20.67,	$165.36	
Striking & wastage	20.	
Case, — — — — — —	5.	190.
Whole cost — — — —		$ 790.

May I venture to make another suggestion? It is that, besides the medal of gold which is sent to General Taylor himself, there be a large number of copies struck in bronze, to be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the War Department.

In this case, it would be necessary to make hubs for the purpose of replacing the dies when injured. Including this work, etc. Peale presents the following estimates.

500 bronze medals, at $1.50 —		$750.
" cases — — — "	1.—	500
		$1250.

Mr. Peale asks me to present the medals which are sent with this letter. That in bronze

is for yourself, and that in silver will we request you to give to the President. — They were made by the process recommended in this letter. The medallion was modelled by Mr. Chapman. You will not fail to observe that the hand and shoulder are in too great relief, — the former to such an extent as partially to overshadow the features of the face. This is a fault easily avoided in a new medallion.

I beg you to be assured that any services which I can render ~~in carrying into execution the work entrusted to you by the vote of Congress~~ to you in this matter, ~~regarding the execution of the medal voted to Gen. Taylor,~~ are fully at your command.

R. M. S.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of State.

52

P.

Hon W. L. Marcy,
Sec. of War
Washington

12 Dec. '46

MAY 1 0 1951

Estimate for dies and medals for Genl Taylor

One pair of dies

Obverse — Likeness in profile of Genl Taylor

Legend. "Major General Zachary Taylor"

Reverse — a wreath enclosing the

Inscription "Resolution of Congress

July 16. 1846

Palo Alto

May 8 1846

Resaca de la Palma

May 9 1846

(The medal to General Scott includes the medal)

Engraved and polished complete — $ 600.00

Gold medal

8 oz fine gold at $ 20.67		165.36	
Striking and costing	20 =	20.	
Case		5.	190.00
			790.00
Bronze medals 500 @ 1.50		750	
Cases @		500	1250.00
			$ 2040.00

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint of the United States,
Feb. 28, 1842.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 25th, I have to state that the only medals wanting to complete the collection on which we are engaged are those awarded to

Capt. John Stewart,
Maj. De Fleury,
Captors of André, and
Gen. Kosciusko.

I am happy to learn that it is in your power to reduce this list to the first two names.

Copies of the following medals are now in progress:

Gen. Anthony Wayne,
Gen. Washington,
Col. Washington,
Col. Howard,
Gen. Greene.

~~The copies of~~ all the other military medals are now completed, ~~as are also the~~ and we have begun the series of Indian medals, by striking those which bear the head of ~~bearing the heads of the Presidents, beginning with the~~ Jefferson. One of these ~~Indian medals~~ is the largest medal ever struck in this country in solid metal ~~it was originally~~ which is four inches in diameter. The first were struck in sheet silver. ~~We have struck it in solid copper, and it is the largest specimen executed at this Mint.~~

As to the medal voted to Gen. Lee, I have to state that Mr. Longacre, the chief Engraver of the Mint undertook to make the dies, but failed. The head die, badly executed, and finally spoiled, is now in the Mint. There is a good portrait of Gen. Lee in the Philadelphia Museum, painted by the late Charles Willson Peale.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To,
Hon. Jno. C. Spencer,
Secretary of War.

To the Sec. of War.

Feb. 28. 1821.

Department of War,
January 24th 1842.

Sir,

Herewith enclosed you will receive a copy of my letter of this date to A. R. Perkins Esq. of Philadelphia, which, it is believed, will enable you to obtain the medal of General Wayne.

Very respectfully
Your Ob't Servt.
J. C. Spencer

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

From
Sec. of Navy.
Jan. 24. 1842.
Recd " 26. "

Copy

Department of War
January 24th 1842

Sir.

Your letter of the 20th instant has been received.

The Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, R. M. Patterson Esq. will be advised of your kind Offer to afford an Opportunity of obtaining a copy of the medal presented to Genl A. Wayne for his gallantry at the storming of Stony Point, and he will be requested to apply to you accordingly.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
J. C. Spencer

A. R. Perkins Esq.
Philadelphia

Recd 26th.

MAY 1 0 1957

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1842.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive yesterday your letter of the 24th inst., and this morning Mr. Perkins has placed in my hands the original gold medal voted to Gen. Anthony Wayne, on the occasion of the storming of Stony Point. It is a fine medal, in good preservation, and will answer perfectly well for the electrotype copies which we propose to make.

I had the pleasure to receive, yesterday, by Dr. Harlan, Mr. Pettrich's medallion likenesses of the President, — one in wax, and one in plaster of Paris. They are well executed for one purpose, and we shall proceed, without delay, to the next step, which is to have a copy or copies cast in iron.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson.

Hon. J. C. Spencer,
Sec. of War.

To Hon. Jno. C. Spencer,
Sec. of War.
Jan. 27/42.

MAY 10 1967

Mint of the United States,
~~Philadelphia, Jan.~~
Jan. 4. 1840.

Sir,

I have the honor to send enclosed the account, presented by Mr. Eckfeldt, for the material & work of the Morgan Medal, struck here under your instructions, & sent to you on the 14th ult.

With great respect,
your faithful servant,
R. M. P.
Dr

To/
Hon. Joel R. Poinsett
Secretary of War,

(Over)

Philad^a., Jan. 3d, 1840.

The United States,
To Adam Eckfeldt, Dr.

To 4 oz. 16 dwt. of fine gold, for a medal to Gen. Morgan. —	$99.22
" Wastage on this gold, ——	5.00
" Polishing dies, collar, &c., ——	15.—
" Striking & Completing Medal,	10.—
" Case & box ——	4.—
	$133.22

Correct
(Signed) R. M. Patterson,
Director of the Mint.

To/
Hon. Joel R. Poinsett,
Sec. of War.

Jan. 4. 1840.

War Department
November 1st 1839

Sir,

With this communication you will receive, from the hands of Mr. S. A. Elliot, a box containing the dies for restriking the Morgan medal, as authorized by the Act of July 20: 1836. to which you are referred. These dies have just been received from France, where, as you are aware, the department caused them to be prepared, under the direction of our Minister to that country. They appear to be executed in a superior manner, and will, no doubt, enable you to have the medal re-struck in a very handsome style. I will be much obliged to you if you will be so good as to inform the department of the time when it will probably be in your power to have it finished, in order that measures may be taken to have it promptly delivered to whomsoever it has been devised by the late Morgan Neville for whom Congress intended it.

Very respectfully
Yr. mo. obt. Serv.
R. Poinsett

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the U.S. Mint
City of Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

Firm/

Hon. Joel R. Poinsett,
Sec. of War,
Nov. 1 / 39.

Rec'd. 4th.

War Department
December 26th 1839

Sir,

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, respecting the non acknowledgment by the Department of the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant and of the Morgan medal which accompanied it. Both came duly and safe to hand and I regret the inadvertent omission to inform you to that effect. Be pleased to accept my sincere thanks for your promptness, and for the very superior manner in which you have caused the medal to be executed.

Very respectfully
Your obt Serv
J. R. Poinsett

Doctor R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

From/ Hon. Joel R. Poinsett,
Sec. of War.
Dec. 26. 1839

Recd Dec. 28th "

Mint U.S.
Dec. 14/39.

Sir,

I have the honor to send you, herewith, by the present mail, the Morgan Medal, struck under the act of July 20, 1836, and of which you sent me the dies, by Mr. Elliot, early in December last. I hope that you will find the medal executed to your satisfaction.

May I pray that you will have them to show it may be shown against touching the surfaces. The stain thus made is indelible.

The bill for the gold used, and the work done here, will be sent to you in a short time.

R. M. P.

To/ Hon. Joel R. Poinsett
Sec. of War.

To Sec. of War.

Dec. 14/39.

MAY 11 1957

Mint of the United States.
Nov. 5th, 1839.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive, by the hands of Mr. Elliot, your letter of the 1st inst., together with the new dies for the Morgan medal. The dies are rusted, but only superficially, and can be restored by us to good order. The execution of the dies is excellent, being inferior only to the admirable original of Dupré, — the best in the whole American series.

No time will be lost in preparing the medal: when it is ready, you shall be informed. That you may form some judgment of the execution of the dies, I send you impressions from them, taken in fusible alloy.

R. M. P.

Hon. Joel R. Poinsett,
Sec. of War.

To/ Hon. Lot M. Morrill,
Sec. of War.

Nov. 5. 1869.

Department of War
March 12th 1838

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 17th ultimo and the 1st and 3d instant, and to inform you of the safe arrival of the medal intended for General Ripley.

In your letter of the 17th ultimo you enclosed the Account of Mr Eckfeldt, principally for fine gold furnished by him for the series of medals voted by Congress to General Jackson and others, and which contains a charge for the same article furnished for the medal for General Ripley. Except for this last charge the Department has no funds applicable to the payment of the Account, but will present the subject to Congress and ask an appropriation for that object, excepting the charge of interest which cannot be allowed. If Mr Eckfeldt will state a separate account for the gold supplied by him for General Ripley's medal, and you will certify to its correctness, it will be approved and sent to the proper officer of the Treasury for settlement and payment.

For the two hundred dollars called for in your letter of the 3d instant, in order to pay Mr

Eckfeldt's bill against the medal for Col. Croghan, a requisition has this day been made upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and you may therefore expect to receive, in a day or two, a warrant for the amount.

Very respectfully
Yr mo ob Serv

J. R. Poinsett

Dr R M Patterson
Director of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia.

Sec. of War.
March 12/35.

Rec'd 14th.

Mint of the United States
Feb. 17th. 1838

Sir,

In my letter of the 10th inst., I promised that Gen. Ripley's Medal should be ready this week. It is proper therefore to state, that it has been successfully struck, and is ready except as to the case in which it is to be placed, and which has been delayed by the sickness of the workman.

This medal is one of a series voted by Congress, and struck at the Mint, on which a large balance is due to our Chief Coiner, Adam Eckfeldt, Esq. and for which he has made application in vain to Your department. I send herewith a copy of a bill from Mr. Eckfeldt, sent to Your predecessor, in May 1836, and there is now added to it the further interest, and the account for Gen. Ripley's medal.

It appears that Judge Hopkinson was employed by the Department as an agent for procuring the former medals, and that funds were furnished

to him for that purpose. But Mr. Eckfeldt knows the government only in this business; and he now renews to You, his appeal for payment, with confidence that his claim will no longer be neglected.

You will observe that by far the greater part of it is for the fine gold which he furnished for the Medals.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your faithful servant,

To/
Hon. Joel R. Poinsett
Secretary of War.

To/ The Secretary of War

Feb. 17. 1838.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

100

Mint of the United States,
March 1st, 1838.

Sir,

I have, at last, the pleasure to send you the Medal prepared for Gen. Pillsbury. It has been kept back two or three weeks by the illness of the workman employed to make the Morocco Case.

Mr. Eckfeldt requests me to ask your attention to my letter of the 17th ult., containing his account.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To
Hon. Joel R. Poinsett.
Secretary of War.

To/ Hon. Joel. R. Poinsett,
Secretary of War.

March 1st. '38

MAY 11 1957

Mint U.S.
Feb. 10/38

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 8th inst., I have the honor to state that our Chief Coiner promises that the Medal for Gen. Ripley shall be struck next week.

RMP

Hon. Joel R. Poinsett
Sec. of War.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

B/ Sec. of War.
Feb. 10/38.

War Department
March 22d 1837

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and of the medal for Colonel Croghan, which came by the same mail.

RECEIVED IN THE CENSUS BUREAU

You are correctly informed as to a provision having been made, at the late session of Congress for the preparation of new dies for renewing, agreeably to the act of July 2d 1836, the medal voted by the Continental Congress to General Morgan; but as that act directs that the medal shall "be struck from the original die", I deem it proper that every exertion, possible, should be made to find it. In this I beg leave to ask your assistance and co-operation and, unless you are satisfied that the die cannot be recovered, to request that you will institute, in Philadelphia, such enquiries as may, probably, lead to its discovery. When the Department shall be satisfied that it cannot be found, or, if when found it be not sufficiently perfect to execute the medal by, measures shall immediately be taken for

the preparation of new dies.

I will thank you for an answer to this communication at as early a day as may be compatible with your convenience.

Very respectfully
Yr mo ob't Serv—

R. Pomeroy

Dr Robt M. Patterson
Director of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

P. S. Should your enquiries respecting the die not prove succesful, I will thank you to furnish me with such information, in relation to its form and devices as you possess and can conveniently procure, to aid in forming a design for new dies.

R. P.

Hon. Joel R. Poinsett
Secretary of War,
March 22d, 1837.

Rec'd 24th.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MAY 11 1967

Department of War
February 8th 1838

Sir,

Permit me to enquire what is the present condition of the medal for General Ripley and when it will probably be finished.

Very respectfully
Yr mo ob Serv

J. R. Poinsett

Doctor R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

Fwd

Wm Jas R. Powell
Lic. of Wac.
for Feb. 8/38
Rec'd Wch.

War Department
March 13th 1837

Sir,

In my letter of the 27th of January last, I made known to you that it was very desirable that the medals for General Ripley & Colonel Croghan should be received here previous to the adjournment of Congress, then in session, and in your reply you advised me that if no accident occurred in hardening the die for General Ripley's medal, both would "be finished and ready for delivery in the course of two weeks." This Department not having learned that any accident had happened in the operation of hardening the die alluded to, a confident expectation was entertained, as well by it, as by the last President, that the medals would be received here in time for presentation prior to the 4th instant, and the disappointment of both, consequent upon this not being the case, was very great. In all such matters, it should be an important consideration to carry into effect as speedily as possible the wishes of Congress, and this is no less demanded by a due sense of justice to the individuals concerned. In the case of General Ripley it would therefore be

a source of deep regret, that after the intention of Congress to reward in a high and honorable manner his distinguished services in the cause of his country, had remained so long unregarded and been at least entirely forgotten, and that when this culpable neglect had at length been perceived, the least delay, which could possibly be avoided should take place. Permit me, therefore, to enquire what is the present state of the work, and to request to be informed of the earliest practicable period when it can be completed and the medals placed in the possession of this department.

Very respectfully
Your obt Serv

P. H. Butler
Secretary of War, ad interim

Doctor R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Sec. of War.
March 13, 1837.
Rec. 16th

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1857.

Sir,

I have felt much mortified and vexed by the delay ~~of the~~ in finishing the medals for Gen. Ripley and Col. Croghan, but I could not prevent it. This business was committed to Mr. Eckfeldt, our Chief Coiner, but not in his official capacity, — for there is no medal department in the Mint. My promises were made in his name, and in reliance upon his punctuality. This delay may perhaps be imputed to an excess of caution. He ~~that~~ has always stated, in answer to my urgent requests that he would proceed in the work, that he was afraid to harden the dies of Gen. Ripley's medal while the matter was so cold. He now promises that he will make the attempt immediately.

I am happy to be able to send you Col. Croghan's medal, ~~for~~ which is just finished. I have been told that an application was made, at the late session of Congress, for the purpose of ~~[illegible]~~ making a new

Very respectfully,

Your faithful Servant,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. of War.

March 16, '37.

Mint U. S.
Phila. Jan 30, '67.

Sir,

I have ~~had~~ the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 27th inst.

The dies for the medals of Gen. Ripley and Col. Crapson are completed, except the hardening of the former. If no accident occurs, in this operation, both medals will be finished and ready for delivery in the course of two weeks. I make this statement on the assurance of the Chief Coiner, to whom this matter is committed.

Mint
R. M. P.
Director

Col. Wm.
B. F. Butler,
Sec. of War, ad int.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sec. of War,
ad interim.

Jan. 8th, '87.

War Department
January 27th 1837

Sir,

As it is desirable that the medals for General Ripley and Colonel Croghan should be received here in time for presentation previous to the adjournment of the present session of Congress, I beg leave to request to be informed whether they have yet been completed, and of the earliest period when they will probably be delivered at this place.

Very respectfully,
Your obt Servt
R. P. Parker
Secretary of War, ad interim

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

Sem/ Sec. of War.
Jan 27, '37.
Rec'd 30th.

Mint U. S.
March 28, 1837.

Sir,

In compliance with the request made in your letter of the 22 instant, I have made particular inquiries respecting the dies of Gen. Mason's medal, and they lead to the conclusion that if these dies are not to be ~~not will~~ found in the State department, it is hopeless to look for them elsewhere.

The revolutionary medals were engraved in Paris under the direction, successively, of Dr. Franklin, Col. Humphreys, and Mr. Jefferson.

Dr. Franklin procured ~~ordered~~ the medals of Gen. Wayne, Col. Fleury, and Col. Stewart, for the taking of Stony Point.

Col. Humphreys procured those of Gen.ls Washington, Gates, and Greene.

The others were procured by Mr. Jefferson.

Now it appears that Mr. Jefferson alone made his contracts so as to secure the dies as well as the medals, and these dies were forwarded to the department of State, - the seat of government,

at the time, being in New York. — Of this general fact, Mr. Short, who was Mr. Jefferson's Secretary, has a distinct recollection, though he does not remember any thing particularly of Gen. Morgan's medal.

Mr. J. Francis Fisher, (who was an attaché of Mr. Rives' in Paris,) tells me that he looked carefully over the dies of American Medals at the Mint, and that the die of the Morgan Medal was certainly not among them.

Mr. Fisher procured, from Mr. Warden, (formerly the U. S. Consul General at Paris,) an impression, in soft metal, of the reverse of Gen. Morgan's die, and he has put it into my hands. It is a battle scene admirably executed by the celebrated Dupré. I have never seen a medal superior to it.

I do not know of any impression of the face of this medal. Dr. Mease, in his "Description of American Medals," gives the following account of it. "Device. An Indian queen with a quiver at her back, in the act of crowning an officer with a laurel wreath: his hand resting

on his sword: a cannon lying on the ground, various military weapons and implements on the back ground. — Legend. Daniele Morgan Duci Exercitus Comitia Americana."

Dr. Meade cannot recollect whether he ~~saw~~ saw ~~the~~ an impression of the medal, or took the description from a book. I fear that an impression is not to be found in this country; and I would most respectfully recommend that application be made to Gen. Cass to procure a copy in Paris if possible. Mr. Barnes can probably assist him in his inquiries ~~the branch~~. I mention this, of course, on the supposition that the search in the State Department shall prove unsuccessful.

I will do any thing I can to aid you in executing the object of the act of July 2d, 1836. Mr. means to try the experiment of making a die ~~from~~ of the reverse of the medal, by means of a portrait lathe which I have just procured from Paris, and which is used there successfully in copying dies. I will communicate to you the result of my trial.

R. M. P. Dickins

To Sec. of War.

March 28, 87.

War Department
May 2d 1837

Sir,

I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th March, till I could hear from Mr Neville of Cincinnati, who, after an unsuccessful search in the Department of State for the dies of General Morgans medal, was written to for information upon the subject. Mr. Neville is the descendent of General Morgan, and is to possess the new medal when completed. He writes me that he has obtained from France copies of both of the faces of the Medal, and has also discovered the copy of it in Silver which was given by order of Congress to General Washington.

I enclose an extract from Mr. Nevilles letter from which you will perceive that he wishes the medal executed in France. This wish will be complied with, and I have therefore to request, that you will give yourself no further trouble about the matter, and to tender to you my warm acknowledgements for that which you have already taken, and for the kind proffer contained in your letter, to do all in your

power to aid me in executing the act of Congress respecting the Medal. Of this proffer I will avail myself, should circumstances render it necessary to trouble you

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
J. R. Poinsett

Doct. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

Sent
Hon. J. R. Doolittle
Sec. of War.
May 2, 1867.

Rec'd

Extract of a letter from Morgan Neville Esq. to The Hon J. R Poinsett, dated Cincinnati, April 19, 1837.

"I have not the means of examining the late law passed in my favor, but if there be nothing prohibitory, or specifically directory in it, I should prefer the work being executed in France. I am an advocate for domestic manufactures, where a national interest is involved, but in the case of the fine arts, I hold the case is entirely altered; and besides I believe we have no native die sinker in America; all we have are Germans, as far as I know and all the specimens they have given in the medals awarded to the Officers of the late War, are clumsy in production, and unclassical in conception, at least as far as I have had an opportunity of examining them. Moreover I doubt if the 1150 dollars allowed, will be sufficient compensation in this country, whereas in Paris it will be ample remuneration. My medal was struck by Dupré, the best Artist in Europe, and the reverse presenting a Melée the perspective effect, of which, I fear, could not be imitated in this Country. My friend, Genl. Cass, would have it done for me, with pleasure."

War Department
October 20th 1836

Sir

This Department being desirous that the provisions of the Act of the last Session of Congress respecting the medal for General Ripley shall be carried into effect with all possible dispatch, I beg leave to enquire what measures have been taken by the mint for the completion of the medal in question

Very respectfully
Yr mo obt Servt
C. A. Harris
Acting Secretary of War

Robert M. Patterson Esqr
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

If no accident happens the Medal will be completed in the course of ten Weeks

From
C. A. Harris, Esq.
Actg Sec. of War.
Oct. 20, '36

Rec'd & ans'd. 22d.

Mint of the U. S.
Phila. Oct. 22, '36.

Sir,

The dies for Gen. Ripley's Medals are finished, with the alterations ~~for~~ ordered ~~for~~ by the War Department. If no accident occurs in hardening them, the Medal will be completed in the course of two weeks.

Yours
R. M. P.

To
C. A. Harris, Esq.
Acting Secretary of War.

To C. A. Harris, Esq.
Acting Sec. of War.
Oct. 22, '36.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, May 4, '54.

Sir,

I send you herewith Mr. Eckfeldt's bill for ~~the amount~~ his charge on the medals voted by Congress in 1848, and on which, including interest, there still remains due to him $1735.25. I have already, at your request, sent you an estimate of what will be required to complete Gen. Ripley's medal, and which ought to be included in the same appropriation. This medal will be completed as soon as your final orders are received respecting the inscription.

Very respectfully
Your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson.

Hon. Lewis Cass,
Sec. of War.

Sec. of War.
May 4, '36.

MAY 1 1957

War Department
March 21st 1836

Sir,

I beg leave to call your attention to the request in my letter of the 11th ultimo, to be furnished with an estimate of the amount required to complete the medal for General Ripley.

Upon recurring to official records, it appears that General Ripley was in the two battles at Erie of August 15th 1814 and September 17th 1814. Both of these dates, therefore, must be inscribed on the medal.

I will thank you for an early reply, that the appropriation may be asked of Congress.

Very respectfully
Your ob Serv
Lewis Cass

Doctor R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Sent/
Hon. Lewis Cass
Sec. of War,
March 21, 1848.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, March 24, 1848.

Sir,

I have ascertained that the additional date, "Aug. 15, 1814," can be introduced into the remaining die of Gen. Ripley's medal without deforming it, and it shall be done as soon as I receive your explicit orders to that effect.

The additional cost for completing this medal will still not exceed $200, as I stated in my letter of the 21st.; but the account with our Chief Coiner, for the medals voted in 1814, has never been settled, in consequence of the delay in this medal, and this will probably somewhat increase the appropriation that it may be necessary to ask. etc. Eckfeldt promises me to make out his account in a day or two, and I will forward it to you.

Yours &c.
R. M. Patterson

Hon Levi Woodbury
Sec. of War

Hon. Lewis Cass
Sec. of War
Mar. 24, 76.

War Department
February 15th 1836

Sir,

Since my last communication to you on the subject of the medal for General Ripley, this Department has been advised by Judge Hopkinson, that its completion has been delayed by the uncertainty as to whether one of the dates should be on it. This will be ascertained here. Meantime, I request that you will furnish me with an estimate of the amount that will be required to finish it, distinguishing between the cost of completing it as it is, and of completing it, with an omission of all that relates to the battle of Erie, which I am at present inclined to think should be obliterated from the die.

Very respectfully
Yr mo obt Serv
L. Cass

Doctor R. M. Patterson
Director of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

From

Ann Lewis Esq.
Secretary of War

dated 15
rec.d 29 } February 1836

War Department
August 21st 1835

Sir:

I transmit a copy of a letter, addressed to your predecessor on the 26th May, in relation to the medal, ordered to be prepared for Col. Croghan, by Resolution of Congress.

As no answer has been received from him, I will thank you to inform me what measures have been taken for the execution of this work.

Very respectfully
Your obt Svt

Lewis Cass

Doct
Robert M. Patterson
Supt of the Mint
Phila

Sent/ Hon. Lewis Cass,
Sec. of War.
Washington.
Aug. 24. '35.

Rec'd Aug. 27
Ans'd " 28.

Copy

Doctor Samuel Moore
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

War Department
May 24 1835

Sir,

At its late Session, Congress passed a Resolution, requesting the President "to cause a Gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, and devices, and presented to Colonel Croghan. No appropriation was made for effecting this object. I now transmit a design for the medal, which has been approved by the President. If you can execute this work before an appropriation is made, it is the wish of the department that it should be done. If you cannot complete it, without an appropriation, you are requested to cast the die, and proceed as far as you can. An estimate of the cost will be submitted to Congress at its next Session.

Mr. Moritz Furtz has applied to be employed as the Artist, but the Department entrusts to you this selection, and the necessary instructions and arrangements.

If you will correspond with Colonel Croghan,

at this place, he will give you the necessary information in regard to the portrait to be engraved.

Very respectfully

Your Mo. Obt. Servt

Signed Lewis Cass.

at this place, he will give you the necessary information in regard to the portrait to be engraved.

Very respectfully

Your Mo: Obt. Servt.

Signed Lewis Cass.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1835.

Sir,

Your letter of the 24th has called my attention to the subject of Col. Croghan's medal, which seems unfortunately to have been lost sight of during the change of office from my predecessor to myself.

I have set inquiries on foot to ascertain where Mr. Fenton is to be found, and, when as soon as I can communicate with him, will endeavour to make some arrangement by which he may be set to the work without further delay. In the mean while our Chief Coiner promises to have the die prepared.

Most high respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director &c.

Hon. Lewis Cass.
Secretary of War.

To/ Hon. Lewis Cass,
Sec. of War.

Aug. 28. '35.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, '35.

Sir,

My inquiries to ascertain where Mr. Fantz, the Die Sinker, is to be found, having failed, here I have thought it possible that this information might be procured in your Department. If it can, and you will communicate it to me, I will immediately endeavour to make arrangements with Mr. Fantz, on the subject of the Medal noticed to Col. Croghan.

I am most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
Hon. Lewis Cass,
Sec. of War.

To/
Hon. Lewis Cass.
Sec. of War

Sept. 4, 35.

War Department
September 8. 1835

Sir,

In answer to your enquiry of the 4th inst. I have to inform you, that Mr. Moritz Furst is believed to be now in New York. In May last he was in Baltimore. The place of his residence is not known.

I will thank you to state whether the design for the medal for Col. Croghan, which accompanied the letter to your predecessor of the 14th of May, has been received.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Svt.
L. Cass.

Doct.
R. M. Patterson
Director of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Trans/
Sec. of War.
Washington
Sept. 8, '35.

Trans/ Sec. of War.
Sept. 8, '35.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1835.

Sir,

I received yesterday your information with regard to Mr. Moritz Furst, and wrote to him immediately.

The design for Col. Croghan's medal, drawn by Lieut. Wash.n Hood, ~~is in my hands~~ and sent from your Department, is in my possession

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To/
Hon. Lewis Cass,
Sec. of War.

Sd/ The Sec. of War.
Sept. 10, 1835.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Sep. 24, 1835.

Sir,

I have just had an interview with Mr. Christian Gerst, who arrived here from New York this morning. He makes the proposals which I enclose; and which, after consultation with our Chief Coiner, I can recommend for your approbation. When this is made known to me, Mr. Gerst shall be immediately set to work. The sole additional charge for the medal, including the gold, collar, case, &c., will be $250, making the appropriation required $2050.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson

To
Hon. Lewis Cass,
Sec. of War.

To/
The Sec. of War.

Sep. 24, '35.

C

The undersigned offers to execute the Dies, for the Medal voted to Col. George Croghan, at the last session of Congress, on the following terms.

2. The whole charge for the dies to be eighteen hundred dollars, ($1800,) the same as heretofore charged for medals of the same class. In this the cost of forging and turning the dies is included.

3. If the reverse die shall break in hardening, an additional charge of six hundred dollars to be made for a new one. If the face die break, no charge to be made for replacing it.

4. The work to be completed by the end of February.

5. No payment to be required until the dies are finished and delivered at the Mint, and the appropriation made by Congress.

1. The dies to be executed after the design furnished by Lieut. Mach.n Hood, and approved by the President: except as to the ornamental border, which has never been introduced in the medals voted by Congress, and is not of practicable execution. (Signed) Moritz Furst.

Phil.a Sept. 24, 1835.

Proposals of Mr.
Moritz Furst, for the
execution of the Dies of
Col. Croghan's Medal.

Sept. 24, '35.

War Department
September 28. 1835

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 22th inst and return the proposition of Mr. Furst to make the Dies for the Medal for Col. Croghan, for the sum of Eighteen hundred dollars. You are authorised to accept this proposition, & you will please to give Mr. Furst suitable instructions.

Very respectfully
Your obt Svt
L. W. Cass

Docr
R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint.
Phila

From Sec. of War
Sep. 28, 1835.

Oct. 1.

My dear Joseph, Paris 20th December 1830

I ought perhaps to write to Doctor Patterson, but as my Eyes have of late become very weak, I must deliver him a message in your Letter. Call on him immediately therefore, and read to him that part of this, referring to the "Sour a Portrait". I wrote to him by last Packet, since which I have submitted to Messrs. Hottinguer, the letter from him on the subject - they confirm my impressions on the subject that at least in offering, the drawing on Philadelphia for the payment of the instrument, would be injudicious, the Exchange for such a transaction would be at 5 francs for the Dollar, Interest about 4 Months also, together with the usual Commission, but at 1 per Centum. I think the better way to proceed with this affair (in case the Doctor shall still wish to have the Instrument) would be to remit 3000 francs to Messrs. Hottinguers to pay the Artist for the machine, when it shall be finished, there will of course be some Expenses of boxing, with the transportation to Havre, but this I should think, would not amount to above 100 francs - but stop - the boxing here is expensive, therefore ~~no~~ knowing nothing of the Volume, I can form no idea on the subject of cost. I told the Doctor in my Letter, that the Artist who works for the Mint of Paris in such matters (as they informed me at the Mint here) is a certain Monsieur Contamin, ~~No 40~~ Rue Montmorency No. 40. In instructing Mr. Hottinguer therefore, let the Doctor be precise, either limiting him within the fixed Bounds, or as he shall deem proper, as Mr. H will pay over the amount he informed me, agreeably to the Direction, to be given him by the Director of the Mint. What a Pity the Doc did not give me a discretionary

blunder. He has lost the benefit of my invaluable aid by that huckstering spirit which forms no part of the character of the Doctor, but which he has allowed to enter into that of the Director of the Mint. He ought to know by this time, that I am not in the habit of ~~being~~ giving ~~my~~ beyond the value when making a purchase. He should have said positively, give 2000 francs, or buy it at the best terms you can. But I shall not be here in Paris to execute the order, as the Artist requires 4 months to finish the work which from my experience I should think ~~many~~ many months at the least. In instructing Mr. Hottinguer, let the Doctor direct him to pay for the instrument to the artist who shall make it, ~~and~~ He must not calculate on me, as I shall not be in Paris to attend to it. He would therefore be disappointed in making any such arrangement which would have reference to me. The question of War or Peace will affect our movements, other things influence our being next Summer at Paris, which I cannot decide on now. Whenever I shall know you shall be advised. But whilst here I can put the thing in train by arranging the cost with the Workman if the orders to do so arrive in time. It will afford me pleasure to do so, but I repeat it, the Doctor can not depend on my being at Paris to do any thing after his order shall arrive. I wrote to him that Mr. Brent, the Consul said he would attend to it. The Doctor can choose between them. I believe the affair could be managed by me as well, but that it is unlikely will happen. We shall hardly be at Paris next Summer. Yet nothing therefore be done in the affair requiring my aid, as he may be disappointed. We are warlike here, the Americans are preparing to be able to leave France, and it is not generally thought we shall be able to

stitutions, or such destructive measures, as will make
Residence here, if not impossible at least disagreeable
Now a word as our own affairs - I wrote you about
the sale of 220 Arch Street - the Papers are all ready for
execution - but I wish you to ascertain definitely if
the Property be actually sold - if Mr Lewis consent
to pay the whole purchase money down, on delivery of
the deed, or if it would be agreeable to him, to allow
a Ground Rent to remain on the Property of $440 per
Annum, that is 5½ per Cent on the $8000 unpaid
clear of deduction, the usual way in ground Rents -
You will let me know all these Particulars, when I
propose having the affair completed about June next,
as I wrote you before - ~~you enquire~~ Can a Lot on
Chestnut or Walnut West of Broad be bought, or at
what Rate? let me know about all Particulars -
The Gazettes came by last Packet - You will have
the file of Paris Gazettes as usual. We are all well - the
at the arrival of our little Grandson, Hele
"Stuck up," as Chesterfield says. Pour Adelle de B.
bad Way - I believe I told you that she was but lately
confined with a daughter - Still born - Both her
Parents are here - Adelle is likely to suffer martyrdom
under the care of the Doctors - She has an inflammation
of the Leg, which promises to be both tedious, as well as
painful. Her mother is almost distracted about
her, she told me yesterday she thought she had been
badly managed - they are all friendly towards
Madame De B, pressing us to allow her to take your
Sister Helen home to Detroit as well the next Summer
promising her all sorts of pleasures which the can offer
to induce her to go - Love to all enquiring friends -
believe me dear Sarah Your affectionate father

Par le paquebot Americain
du Havre de New York

Joseph Coleman Fisher Esq.
No 128 Walnut Street
Philadelphia

Paris 5 Octobre 1848
Mon. Charles Lenox

I Elias Boudinot Director of the Mint of the US, do hereby acknowledge that a Lott at the end of ~~Fourth~~ Sixth Street on which the furnace belonging to ye Mint is built, is held by permission from Edmund Physick Esq as Agent & Attorney to Wm Penn and as his Tenant at will — and I do hereby promise to remove the ye Furnace off the Premises and deliver the possession thereof to the ye Edmund Physick or his Constituent or his lawful Attorney at any time hereafter, on two months notice to do the same — As witness my Hand this 5th day of March 1800

Elias Boudinot Director

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

78

Director's Acknowledgement of having taken a Lot at the End of 6th Street from Edmund Physick &c

March 5th 1800.

26 2

MAY 1 1967

Dr. James Ross Snowden Esq Director

1859		Dollars cts	Dollars cents
Sept. 30	To Balance as per settlement	2574 28	
Oct 12	To Amount received from Fulton Institute Lancaster, Pa, for 15 fine silver medals @ $3.25 and 25 Nickel @ $2.25 Voucher No. 1	105 00	
" 18	To Amount received from Penn State Agl. Society for one fine gold medal @ $105 & 12 fine silver medals @ $5 — Voucher No. 2	165 00	
" 29	To Amount received from D. G. Eshleman Sec. Lancaster Co. Agt. & Mechs. Association for 55 fine silver medals @ $2.50 and 94 Bronze Medals @ $1 Voucher No. 3	231 50	
November 21	To Amount received from John A. Selby, Act. Md. Inst. for 75 fine silver medals @ $3.50 and 15 fine gold Medals @ $8.50 Voucher No. 4	390 00	
December 19	To Amount received from Conn. State Agl. Society for Eight fine gold medals @ $12 - and 27 Silver Medals @ $3.50 Voucher No. 5	190 50	
" "	To Amount received from Fulton Institute Lancaster, Pa, for Six fine silver medals and $3.25 and 2 Nickel Medals @ $1.81½ Voucher No. 6	23 13	

December 31 Balance to Dr $2,664.80

Director of the Mint.

3,679 41

Medal Fund

Cr.

1857			Dollars Cents	Dollars Cents
October 12	By this amount paid Chief Coiner for materials & labor in manufacture of 15 fine silver and 25 Nickel Medals for the Fulton Institute Lancaster, Pa.:			
	Fine Silver	Voucher A	3575	
	Nickel C.	A	544	
	Labor	E.	4316	8435
" 19	By this Amount paid Chief Coiner for Materials and Labor in manufacture of one fine Gold and 12 fine Silver Medals for Penn State Agricultural Society:			
	Gold	Voucher A	9880	
	Silver	Voucher A	4465	
	Labor	" D	824	15169
" 29	By this Amount paid Chief Coiner for materials and labor in manufacture of 55 fine silver & 94 Bronze Medals for Lancaster Agr & Mech Ass.:			
	Silver	Voucher A	9732	
	Copper	" of	900	
	Labor	" G.	5407	16039
November 10	By Amt. paid John R. Des Forges	" I.		1250
" 21	By Amt. paid for Materials & Labor in manufacture of 75 fine Silver and 15 fine Gold medals for Maryland Institute:			
	Gold	Voucher A	17056	
	Silver	" A	11963	
	Labor	" C.	2654	31673
" 29	By Amount paid Chief Coiner	J.		8900
Dec 2	By amount paid E Dufrene	K		1375
" 19	By Amount paid Chief Coiner for materials and Labor in manufacture of 6 Silver and 2 Nickel Medals for Fulton Institute:			
	Silver	Voucher A	1338	
	Nickel	" A	192	
	Labor	B	849	2219
" "	By Amount paid Chief Coiner for materials and Labor in manufacture of 8 fine Gold Medals & 27 Silver Medals for Conn. State Agr. Society			
	Gold	Voucher A	8577	
	Silver	Voucher A	5965	
	Labor	" A	1484	16026
" 28	By Amount paid John B. Springer	" I		375
" 31	Balance			26480
				367941

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Several of these artists are dead: the arts regret bitterly the loss of Droz, Duvivier, Andrieu, Dumarest, Gatteaux Sen. &c. Others remain to us; but their modesty would refuse all eulogy: their works speak for them: it will however be permitted to mention here the eminent Dupré, who employed Sculpture in engraving, & to whom we are indebted for not only medals of the first order, but for the finest coins of the Republic, under the types of force & justice; the head of Liberty, the emblem of law, represented by a genius writing upon tables. This artist who reposes from his many labors, has lived sufficiently long, to see his pupils & rivals aspire to follow in his footsteps.

The Mint of medals ~~of Napoleon~~ remained at the Louvre until July 1804: at this time, it was removed by order of Napoleon 1st. first Consul, to the buildings, which is now is, attached to the Coining mint.

The collection of medals of Napoleon are more than 200 in number; it forms a complete history of this reign, remarkable for the great events which succeeded each other so rapidly.

Since the Empire, the genius of arts has to draw its inspiration from "Peace", and ~~nevertheless the~~ numismatic art, worthily sustained by the artists under the reign of Napoleon, has been continued to this day with the same distinction.

Now that the Medal mint is united with the coining mint, the two kinds of manufacture are nevertheless carefully separated: all this is under the control of the Minister of Commerce, & public works, who has charge of the fine arts. This union has no other object than to render less costly coining, to make sure of the legal fineness of the medals in precious metals, & to save the expense of a special direction, which has reduced the expenses 25 c. from what paid previously to annalmas, & has formed a museum ~~of the~~ of medals & coins useful to the progress of the arts.

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

About Artists and
Medals.

Augustus Dupré
Born Oct. 6 1748
Died Jan. 30 1833

Washington Medals, Medallets, Tokens, &c., &c.-

Lancaster Medal - 2 Copies. Size 19¼
Washington before Boston " 18
do. "Presidency relinquished" 3 Copies Sizes 15 - 13½ and 13
do. Rev. Eagle & Scroll "Independence" " 14
"He Hero's of Lib. Friends of People's Independence" " 14½
"Georgius Washington." Rev. "Natus Virginiæ", etc. " 13 Two Varieties.
Washington & Franklin." Rev. "1783." Eagle & Globe. " 12½
G. Washington Ex. Gen.l Continental Army Rev. "Washing reunit par un rare assemblage les talens du Guerrier & les vertus du sage." Size 12½
Washington. Rev. "Presented by the Metropolitan Mechanics Institute." Size 12
10 Geo. Washington Born Virginia Feb. 11, 1732. Rev. Genl. Amer. Armies - Resigned 1783. Pres. U.S. 1789. Size 13⅓
Genl. George Washington. Rev. "Born Feb. 22d 1732 Died Dec. 14. 1799." Size 13⅓.
Ob. Bust of 8 First 8 Pres. U.S. (Wash. & Van Buren). Rev. Names of the first 8 Presidents. Size 13½.
Ob. Sower scattering grain. "U.S.A." Rev. "Secure Presidency. Geo. Washington Moderavi. Size 13¾
"George Washington, Esq.r Late Pres. of the U.S.A." Rev. Made Com. in Chief of Am. Forces 15 June 1775. "Will Encamp, &c." Size 13 Size. 13.
"Washington Temperance Society." 1 Variety Rev. Hours of Temperance. 2 Variety Rev. Bust of Franklin "Mech. Saving Ass.n"

16 George Washington. Rev. Genl. of Amer. Armies 1775 Resigned Command 1783 Elect. Pres. U.S. 1789 Re-Elect. 1793 Resigned 1797. Size. 11½
"Patria Patet." Rev. "Struck & distributed in Civi Procapin &c." Size 9½.
"George Washington 1796." Rev. "Repub. America" in Scroll & Inscription similar to 16. Size 10.
George Washington. Rev. "Liberty & Security" Size 10
do do. 1795 " 8½
One similar to No. 10. Size 9¼
George Washington. Rev. "Success to the U.S." Size 7.

Tokens - payable by Clark & Harris. Size 8
" C. Wolff, Agent Clark N.Y. " 7½
Ob. "George Washington". Rev. "General Lafayette." Size 3.

Cents.

"G. Washington President 1." 1792. fine 11
do. fine 9½
"Washington President. 1791." 2 Copies " 9
"Washington & Independence" 1783" do " 8
do. Rev. "United States" " 8
"Washington President" Rev. Half Penny 1793. fine 9
"Washington" Rev. "One Cent." fine 8

Historical Tokens.

No. 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 of Sage's collection fine 9¼
No. 2 of Lovett's Series Phila. " 9½

"Compositions. Spiel-Marke"
Ob. General Washington" Rev. Eagle. fine 9
" do Head of Liberty Rev. do do. 9
do. do do. 5

"Compos. Spiel-Münze"
Ob. "General Washington" Rev. Head of Liberty. fine 6.
" do. " "In unitate fortitudo" "
" do " do. " 5. 2 Copies
do. " "Washington & the new N.Y." &c. Capitol at Washington. fine 6.

An impression in Gutta percha of Eaton of Wright & Bale Engravers N.Y.

ARCHIVES OF THE

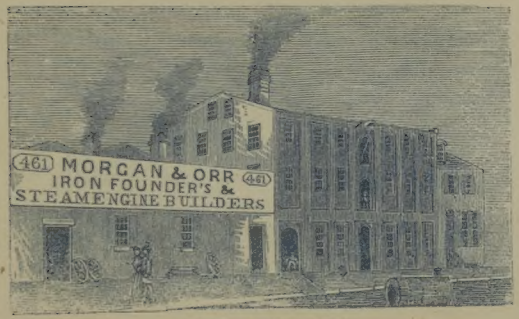
List

Washington Medals
Tokens &c

List #4 (Continued)

Miscellaneous List of Important Papers Found In Engraver's Vault (Now Deposited In Superintendant's Vault)

Philadelphia October 23rd 1855



Mead department U. S. Navy

To MORGAN & ORR Dr.,

Iron Founders, Steam Engine Builders

AND GENERAL MACHINISTS,

No. 461 CALLOWHILL STREET, above 12th,

North Side.

To 1 Roller, Bed & Pinion for "Philadelphia County Agricultural Society" Die } $ 5 00

Rec^d payment

Morgan & Orr

Duplicate

Col R Snowden

Director U.S. Mint

Will please hand to the bearer the reverse die of the bronze medal of the Phila^a Society for promoting Agriculture and oblige

Alfred L. Kennedy

Sec^y

25

Dr. Kennedy
Secy

"Philad^a Agricultural
Soc^y"

order for the delivery
of the Medals

GEORGE MEGEE.
SAMUEL H. CARTER.

Philadelphia, Nov 17th 1855.

Medal Fund U. S. Mint

To GEO. MEGEE & CO., Dr.,

Nos. 9 & 11 Branch Street, above Third,

between Race and Vine.

To 2 Strips Copper 48# a 40c $19.20

Duplicate

Recd payment
Geo Megee & Co

Pingalam Medals

14

Copy of this sent

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, November 29th 1856

Hon. Jas C. Dobbins Sectry
Secy of the Navy

Dr. to the Medal Fund

For preparing Gold Medal, ordered for Com. Engraham
as follows

2.688 Fine Gold	$216.50
Time of hands Employed in Striking	20.00
Cash paid for Case	2.50
	$239.00
	60.20
Total Amount Due	$666.20

The National Archives of the United States

Sleir Hos

For preparing

Copy of Mint Acct

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8th 1855

Hon. Jas C. Dobbin
Secy of the Navy

Dr. to the Medal Fund

For preparing Bronze Medals from "Ingraham's Files" as follows

To bill of Copper		$19.20
Time Employed in Striking Medals		31.00
To bill of Bronze ~~Preparation~~		2.00
To " for 10 Cases	@150	15.00
		$67.20

Mint

Geo. Megee & Co.
Nos. 9 & 11 Branch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacture to order every kind of
STILL OR VESSEL
REQUIRED BY
Grain, Turpentine and other Distillers,
Sugar Refiners, Brewers, &c.
Also Bath Boilers & Heaters, Dying Kettles,
Mineral Water Fountains,
Copper Work for Steam
Engines, Factories, &c., &c.

Philadelphia, Oct 1 1855

M. to the Medal Apartment

To GEO. MEGEE & CO., Dr.,

Nos. 9 & 11 Branch Street, above Third,

between Race and Vine.

GEORGE MEGEE.
SAMUEL H. CARTER.

1855

Sep 27 To Strips of Copper 5¼ lb. a 40c. $2 10

Duplicate

Recd Paymt
Geo. Megee & Co
per F. E. Polcon

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 30th June 1835.

To,
Daniel Sturgeon
Treasurer.

Charge Your account of "Gold Coinage" with Thirteen Thousand One hundred and thirty five 70/100 Dollars ($13,135.70) being the net proceeds arising from the Sale of Eight hundred & twelve 512/1000 Ounces of Gold Sweep, of the value as estimated by the Assayer of the Mint of Fifteen thousand One Hundred & Sixteen 51/100 Dollars ($15,116.51) — Charge Your account of "Profit & Loss" with One Thousand Nine hundred and Eighty 81/100 Dollars ($1,980.81) being the difference between said estimated value and the proceeds arising from the Sale of said Sweep — the loss occuring on the Sale thereof, and credit Your account of "Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage" with the Amount and estimated value of said Sweep — being the Sum with which this account is now charged, viz: Fifteen thousand, one hundred & Sixteen 51/100 — the value of Eight hundred & twelve 512/1000 ounces of standard gold in Sweep.

And for so doing this shall be Your Warrant.

oz. 812.512 = $15,116.51 value of sweep
13,135.70 Proceeds from Sale
$1,980.81 Loss by Sale

Director

Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia, July 6, 1855.

MoR Dr. Gold Bullion March 1855

Deposited gr wt.	7,068.47	st oz 6,858.003	val ~~$5,594,005.36~~	127,390.76
Parted from Silver	832	832	~~15.83~~	15.85
Total for March	gr oz 7,068.899	oz 6,858.855	~~$5,594,021.21~~	$127,606.61 X

MoR for Silver bullion of March

				Mint value
S.P. Dep	gr oz 111,075.55	st oz 111,299.79	~~$136,342.25~~	129,512.48
S.B.	3,354.30	3,034.11	3,553.87	3,553.87
Parted	654.93	654.93	762.11	762.10
Total	gr oz 115,084.78	st oz 115,008.83	($140,658.23)	$133,828.45 X

Silver Coins ~~$20~~
~~20~~
~~Dimes~~
~~25 Dimes~~

Expenses Dr. $600.06

Amt Dollars $998.

Gold Bullion 2 Dr (for March included)

gr	68,444.264 =	68,128.930	$1,267,574.97	2 m
	7,068.899	6,858.855	127,606.61	March
g	75,513.163	$74,987.785	$1,395,121.58	X Gold Manual

	657,369.96 =	654,572.62	$761,684.50	
Sil	115,084.78	115,008.83	133,828.46	
g:	772,454.74	769,581.45	$895,512.96	X Silver Manual

18

June
1855
1856
1857
Letters
&
Statements

Mint of the United States:
June 30th, 1855.

Hon: Daniel Sturgeon:
Treasurer Mint U.S.:

Charge your a/c. of "Gold Coinage" with Thirteen thousand One hundred and thirty five $\frac{70}{100}$ Dollars ($13,135.70) being the net proceeds arising from the sale of Eight hundred and twelve $\frac{512}{1000}$ ounces of Gold Sweep, of the value assestimated by the Assayer of the Mint of Fifteen thousand, One hundred and Sixteen $\frac{51}{100}$ Dollars ($15,116.51) – Charge your a/c. of "Profit and Loss" with One thousand Nine hundred and eighty $\frac{81}{100}$ Dollars ($1,980.81) being the difference between said estimated value and the the proceed arising from the disposal of the said Sweep – the loss occurring on the sale thereof, and credit your a/c. of "Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage" with the amount and estimated value of said Sweep – being the sum with which it was charged, viz: Fifteen thousand, One hundred and Sixteen $\frac{51}{100}$ Dollars – the value of Eight hundred and twelve $\frac{512}{1000}$ ounces of Gold in Sweep.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Director.

Ozs: 812.512 = $ 15,116.51 Value of Sweep
13,135.70 Proceeds from sale
1,980.81 Loss by sale.

19

Wm. Collect, Printer, No. 55 S. 4th St.

Philadelphia June 9 1855.

M Medal Coined of the Mint of the U.S.

To **GEO. MEGEE & CO.**, Dr.,

Nos. 9 & 11 BRANCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,

BETWEEN RACE AND VINE.

GEORGE MEGEE — SAMUEL H. CARTER.

1855

June 9 To Cop. Strips 2 lb. 3 4 oz. $10 40.

for Pierce & Williams Mint

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., 116 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.'S
GREAT
Eastern, Western & Southern Express.

$ 110

Philadelphia, Dec 8th 1852

Received of U S Mint

one pkg and said to contain Medals

MARKED S. C. Dobbin
Sec'y Navy
Washington D.C.

To be forwarded as addressed: THE EXPRESS COMPANY not to be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from fire, railroad accidents, ocean or river navigation, etc., UNLESS SPECIALLY INSURED BY THEM, AND SO SPECIFIED IN THIS RECEIPT.

Freight,

Insurance,

FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

W Edwards

CRAIG, PRISTER, 116 CHESTNUT ST., OVER THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

21

Bronze Inscription

Medals (10)

Receipt of Adams Express Co.

for Package

directed to

Hon James C. Robbins

Secy of the Navy

Washington D. C.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., 116 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.'S
GREAT
Eastern, Western & Southern Express.

$

Philadelphia, November 28th 1855

Received of J. Rof Snowden Esq. Director of the Mint ~~and said to contain~~

One Package containing Medals

MARKED Benj E. Perkins Chairman School Committee Danvers Mass

To be forwarded as addressed: THE EXPRESS COMPANY not to be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from fire, railroad accidents, ocean or river navigation, etc., **UNLESS SPECIALLY INSURED BY THEM, AND SO SPECIFIED IN THIS RECEIPT.**

Freight,

Insurance,

FOR THE PROPRIETORS, W Edwards

CRAIG, PRINTER, 116 CHESTNUT ST., OVER THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

"Peabody" Medals

Receipt of Adams Express
for 1 Pkge of Medals
directed to
P. C. Perkins
Danvers Mass

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 116 Chestnut St.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

GREAT EASTERN WESTERN & SOUTHERN

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

Philadelphia Jan 29 1850

Received from J. & R. Snodgrass in apparent good order, the undermentioned articles, marked as per margin, which we agree to forward to ..... only, and deliver to ..... Agent, subject to the agreement now made, and herein expressed as follows, viz.:

It is agreed, and is part of the consideration of this contract, that we are not to be responsible for any loss or damage arising from the dangers of Railroad, Steam or River Navigation, Leakage, Fire, or from any cause whatever, unless the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or negligence of ourselves, or agents; and we in no event to be liable beyond our route, as above receipted. Valued under $50, unless otherwise herein stated.

Fragile fabrics, or fabrics consisting of, or contained in ***GLASS***, will not be received, unless the character of the same is fully and clearly marked on each package; and even then the Company reserves to itself the right to refuse such goods.

Freight

MARK.	ARTICLE.
Wm. L. Dobbs	One box
W. Ritz	One box
J. & R.	One box

For the Proprietors,

W. F. Murphy, Stationer & Printer, 116 Chestnut Street, over Adams' Express Office, Philad'a.

22

"Ingraham" Gold & Bullion

Rect of "Adam Express Co"
for
Pkge marked
Hon J. C. Dobbin
Secy of the Navy
Washington D. C.

MAY 15 1957

Received Philad: Nov 18th 1868 from Hon J. Ross Snowden Director of the Mint of the U.S. Two Packages containing Metals, (1 = 25 Silver & 1 = 60 Copper) of Philad: Agricultural Soc'y

Alfred L Kennedy

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

24

Recd for Medals

delivered, for

"Philad: Agricultural

Society"

MAY 10 1967

"Duplicate"

Received Philad.a May 1st 1860 from the Mint of the United States, One Package containing 100 Medals (to wit 25 Fine Silver, 25 Bronze "Appleton" & 50 Bronze Hortl Soc'y Medals) directed to Mr. H. Austin Esq.r Treasurer Mass. Horticultural Soc'y, Boston Mass.s

Wm. Kneeland
for
R. Cripley & Co

26

"Mess. Hall & Tracy"

Rec'd & duplicate

(per "Rensley & Co's Express")

for 1 Pkge of Medals

ADAMS & Co., No. 116 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ADAMS & CO'S

GREAT EASTERN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

Philadelphia June 11 1855

Received from A. T. Mills in apparent good order, the undermentioned articles, marked as per margin, which we agree to forward to _____ only, and deliver to _____ Agent, subject to the agreement now made, and herein expressed as follows, viz.:

It is agreed, and is part of the consideration of this contract, that we are not to be responsible for any loss or damage arising from the dangers of Railroad, Steam or River Navigation, Leakage, Fire, or from any cause whatever, unless the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or negligence of ourselves, or agents; and we in no event to be liable beyond our route, as above receipted. Valued under $50, unless otherwise herein stated.

Fragile fabrics, or fabrics consisting of, or contained in *GLASS*, will not be received, unless the character of the same is fully and clearly marked on each package; and even then the Company reserves to itself the right to refuse such goods.

Freight

MARK.	ARTICLE.
A. Burk	One Piece
Boston	Bill $22.00
Mass	C.O.D.

For the Proprietors,

W. F. Murphy, Stationer & Printer, 116 Chestnut Street, over Adams' Express Office, Philad'a.

1855 27

"City of Boston"

Medals

Receipt of Adams & Co

for 1 Pkge of Medals

directed to

N. Bishop Esq.

Supt of

Public Schools

Boston

Mass

Philadelphia August 30 1858

Duplicate

Mint Medal Fund of the Mint of the U.S.

To **GEO. MEGEE & CO.**, Dr.,

Nos. 9 & 11 Branch Street, above Third,

between Race and Vine.

GEORGE MEGEE.
SAMUEL H. CARTER.

August 30	To Copper Strips 23 lb. @ 40 c	$9.20

"Penna Agricul. Soty"

THE CONGRESS LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

Part original sent to Washington D.C.

U. S. Mint

Abstract No. 3
Chief Commissary of Stores
Vouchers made b. o.

Copy 177

8L

Dr. Chief Coiner his account of Silver

1795		£	Dwts	Grs	Dollrs	Cts	Mills
Sept. 30.	To Ballance of his account to the Treasury	69 341	7	20	80.009	25	5
Oct. 1.	Silver Bullion delivered him for coinage in pursuance of a Warrant of the Director Vouche 6.	12.407	12	–	14.316	46	–
		81.748	19	20	94,325	71	5
Dec. 31	To Ballance from old account	11.318	9	4	13.059	71	5

Contra Cr.

1795		Ounces	Dwts	Grs	Dollrs	Cts	Mills
Dec. 31.	By Silver coinage received from him in the Dr. ending this day as P his account (voucher mark'd 2.)	70430	10	16	81.2100	–	–
	By Ballance carried to his account	11.318	9	4	13.059	71	5
		81.748	19	20	94.325	71	5

Errors excepted

Mint of the United States

Treasurers Office

Abstract of A
Chieftainship of Ro-ld
Sumner
1795

(copy)

81

Dr. Chief Coiner his account of Gold Cr.

1795 ~~Sept. 30~~ X Oct. 31	To gold Bullion delivered him for coinage at sterling fineness, in the quarter ending this day, as p. abstract No. 2 & vouchers marked d	ounces	dwts.	grs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Mls.	Dec. 31	By Gold Coinage received from him on the qr. ending this day as p. his account & voucher marked f	oz.	dwt.	gr.			
		1462	2	23	25,993	72				452	12	12	11498	—	
X Sept. 30	To balance from rd acct.	45	3	21	803	41		"	By Balance carried to the qr.	364	11	8	11817	13	
		1507	6	20	26,797	13				1507	6	20	26,797	13	
Dec. 31	To Balance from qr.	364	11	8	11817	13									

Wm. Mitchell
Treas. Office

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., 116 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.'S
GREAT
Eastern, Western & Southern Express.

$

Philadelphia, June 19 1855

Received of 10 Smut

On Pkg ~~and said~~ to contain Gold Medal

MARKED J. B. Austin Esq Treas.
Maf Hort Soc
Boston

To be forwarded as addressed THE EXPRESS COMPANY *not to be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from fire, railroad accidents, ocean or river navigation, etc.,* UNLESS SPECIALLY INSURED BY THEM, AND SO SPECIFIED IN THIS RECEIPT.

Freight,

Insurance,

FOR THE PROPRIETORS G. Hunter

Craig, Printer, 116 Chestnut St., over the Express Office.

Mass Hist Soc

Gold Medal

Recept of Adams &c

Invited to

J. B. Austin Esq

Freeman

E. H. H. Esq

Boston

Mass

Supplicate next Meet

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.'S
GREAT
Eastern, Western & Southern Express.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., 116 Chestnut St., Phil

Philadelphia, June 21 1856

Received of W. L. Hunt

1 Package and said to contain Needles

MARKED Brevet. Lieut Gen'l Winfield Scott
U. S. Army
Office Ord. Washington
New York

To be forwarded as address. THE EXPRESS COMPANY *not to be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from fire, railroad accidents, ocean or river navigation, etc.,* UNLESS SPECIALLY INSURED BY THEM, AND SO SPECIFIED IN THIS RECEIPT.

Freight,

Insurance,

FOR THE PROPRIETORS, J. K. Hunter

CRAIG, PRINTER, 116 CHESTNUT ST., OVER THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

30

Geo. Scott

Prange & Medlo

Receipt of Albany Co

for

the Package

Duplicate Receipt

Received, Philad.a Sept. 14th 1855
of E. Roberts Snowden Director of the U.S. Mint
One Package containing 85 Fine Silver Medals, and
One Package " 40 Copper Medals
Struck for the "Penn.a State Agricultural Society"

Conrad Bar & Son
11 & Arch Sts.

36 Medals Corrected & Del.d in Wm Dec 23/56
Pkg 18/56

Penna. Agricul. Soc'y

Medals

Recd of C. Bard & Son for the 2 Pkges of Silver & Copper Medals

MAY 10 1887

Dec. 8, 1857

Sir,

I send herewith, by the Adams Express Company, the two bronze copies of the Mexrakawa Medal which you requested me to strike in your letter of the 3d. inst. The list for the names, and for those which I should be made in order to protect them from injury and to exhibit them to good advantage, you will please find enclosed.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
your obt. servant,
Chas. Pfeifer Jacobs
Director U.S. Mint.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin
Sec. of the Navy,
Washington City.

P.S. I have not received information from Afon whether the gold medal sent to Com. Afon had reached Afon. I have

also to call your attention to the bill
enclosed in my letter of the 29th
ult.o for which you will please
send me a draft including
the amount of the bill for the
copper medals, herewith enclosed.

To.
Sec. Navy

Mr Graham Medal Dies

Nov 19. 1855.

687
25-0

943 5-0
1974

171.7 5-0

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

6375
250

3617
1511
1170

Nov. 19th

Sir,

I herewith enclose a sketch for the Impression that I propose, and receive — having learned that a more formal acknowledgement was desirable than that which was contained in my letter of the 8th inst.

The dies have been hardened and are now in a condition to be used for striking the medals, which shall be done as soon as the gold and copper blanks can be purchased. In a few days the medal will be ready to be presented to you.

I take this occasion to say that the dies have been prepared in a very satisfactory manner, and that the medals to be struck from them will be very creditable specimens of art, highly creditable to the government, and to the artist who prepared the dies, as notes of the officers who designed the devices and all others concerned in the execution. I have the honor to be with great respect your obt. Servt.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin
Sec. of the Navy, Washington City.

James Pollock
Director U.S. Mint.

Victoria Sept. 18th 1855

Mr. S. Brunch Mint St Francois Co

Bought of Thos Miller

1855			
Sept. 18	To 24 Jeans Muffler	$	7 50
" "	2 Ropes Cts		1 00
		$	8 50

Nov. 27. 1855 Received of D R Sumner Esq Director, the above bill in full

for Thos Miller

Geo. Spindler

115

A. Miller

H.S.S.

Philada. Nov. 14th 1855

U. States Branch Mint St. Louis Mo

Bot. of Adm. Miller

1855

Nov. 14th 1549 No 1 Brick @ 4½ 4549 36

" " 21 = 4 in tile @ 15 12

" " 5 Russel fire chips @ 8 12

3 boxes containing tiled bricks 1 87½ 82 48

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

Received of J. R. Snowden Esq
Director the above bill in full
for Adm. Miller
Geo. Smith

114

A. Miller

$82.48

Philadelphia Nov. 14. 1835

U. S. Branch Mint St Francisville

Bought of Thos. Miller

1835			
Nov. 14	No. 14 Muffler Sp.	$ 4	51
"	" 24 Vests Cin	3	00
"	One Barrel Jam Box	0	87
		$ 8	18

THE PRIVATE ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Nov 27, 1835 received of D K Snowden Esq Director the above bill in full

for Thos. Miller

Geo. Snider

113

A. Miller

#18

Sir,

Your favor of the 10th inst. with the Silver Gilt for assay was received this morning. The assayer makes duplicate assays of the gilt. The enclosed report from that Officer exhibits the results of the same. The Gilt is this day returned to you for "Adams Express Co."

We make no charge for the above examination.

Very respectfully,
J. R. Snowden
for Director U.S. Mint

J. P. Dillon Esq.
Chief Asst. Mint & Assay Off.
Indianapolis
Ind.

Indianapolis, Indiana,
Dec. 10, 1855.

H. R. Linderman, Esq.
U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia —

Dear Sir:

You will please accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you have advised me of your readiness to comply with the request of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, in the matter of making an assay of a sample of Silver ware.

The assay can be made from the goblet herewith forwarded by express — being a goblet weighing 8 ounces, or thereabouts.

With respect to the incidental expenses, the amount will be forwarded, on receiving a statement of the charges, with a certificate of the results of the assay. The placing of a private mark upon the goblet, will enable you to identify it, if such identification should, hereafter, become necessary.

Very respectfully,
John B. Dillon,
Sec. Ind. State Board Agr.

From & To
J. B. Drum Esq
Sec Ins St Bank
Indianapolis

A Mayor Letter

Dec 13 1845

Dec. [illegible] 5.

Dear Sir,

The following is an extract from a letter from Hon. J. C. Dobbin Secretary of the Navy (dated 9th inst.) to the Director of the Mint:

"The Gold Medal to be presented to Commander Ingraham was duly received, and gives great satisfaction for the skill displayed in the execution of the die and the striking of the Medal".

It gives me great pleasure to communicate the satisfaction expressed by the Secretary of the Navy for the skillful manner in which the die for the "Ingraham Medal" was executed by you.

Very resp. Yours,

[illegible]

E. B. Ingraham Esq.
Engraver [illegible]

Nov. 29th 5.

Sir,

I send you to-day, per the Atlantic Steamer, the gold medal to be presented by the President to Commander Paulding, which I have struck pursuant to your directions.

There has been some delay, in striking the medal than I could have wished, but it is owing to the fact that the hardness exists in the dies of the mint have temporarily disappeared the upon appropriated to the medal business, and the work consequently has been attended with some embarrassing circumstances. The Engraver will delay, for a few days, the preparation of the two bronzed copies of the medal which you desire for the use of your department.

I hope the manner in which the

under has been executed will meet the approbation of the government.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
your obt. servant,

James Pollock
Director U.S. Mint

Hon. J. C. Dobbin,
Sec. of the Navy,
Washington City.

P.S. Please find enclosed a bill for the amount due the Mint.

J. P. S.

Navy Department
November 3, 1855.

Sir,

The Department learns from Mr. James B. Longacre, who contracted with it for the execution of the Dies for the Ingraham medal, that they are now finished, and has, this day, instructed him to deliver them to you for the purpose of having the medal struck, which, I have to request, you will be kind enough to have done as early as practicable.

In addition to the gold medal for Captain Ingraham, the Department desires that ten bronze medals may also be struck for it, and when completed, that the account of the mint may be sent, with the medals, to the Department.

I am, respectfully
Yr. ob't. Svt.
J. C. Dobbin

Col. J. R. Snowden,
Director of the U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia

156

From & to

Secretary of the Navy:

Nov: 5th: 1855.

Relative to situation of the "Ingraham" medal.

June 9th 5.

My dear General:

General Patterson some time since communicated to me your request that I should cause to be struck for your acceptance bronze copies of the medals prepared by order of Congress and the Commonwealth of Virginia, for your distinguished services in the wars of 1812 and the war with Mexico.

I have now the pleasure to state that they are completed, and are ready to be delivered at your order: as follows. 5 large medals - Mexican wars, by order of Congress, 5 large medals, Mexican wars, by order of Virginia, 5 medals, wars of 1812, by order of Congress. The cost of these medals is $72.20/100.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
your friend & obt servant,

James Rogers Vanneter
Director U.S. Mint

Lt. General Scott,
Commanding U.S. Army.

Washington City.

P.S. I send you herewith a copy of my last annual report on the operations of the mint in which you will find a list of the bullion medals struck by order of the Sec. of War and now at the mint. This list may be interesting to you. J. R. V.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. Simpson (the Engineer of this Point) on the subject of the fabrication of the medal awarded by Congress to the lamented Commander Inglehart, of the U.S. Navy. I have no objection under the circumstances to Mr. Simpson giving his attention and direction to the execution of the medal, if it meets with Your approval.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obt. Servant,
[illegible]
Director.

Hon. James Guthrie
Sec. of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

32

"Penn in State Agricul Soc"

Medals

Rec'd of Bardwell

for 1 Pkge

8 Fine Silver Medal

Received Philad: July 1st 1876 of Mr. J.
Roe Bunten Director of the Mint, Mint
One Package containing 12 Silver
and 3 Copper Medals, belonging to the
Penn: State Agricultural Society

Conrad Bara & Son
Jos. H. Coppler

33

Penn: Agricul Society

Medals

Rec'd of Pendleton
for 10 Kgs of
Silver & 3 Copper
Medals

Rec'd Philad: Feby 1886 from Hon J. Ross Snowden Director of the Mint U.S.
Three (Bronze) Copper Medals of the Penn'a State Agricultural Society

Conrad Bond & Son
Jos H. H. Supplee

34

Penn: Agricl Soc'y

Medals

Recd of Board of Ins

for 3 Copper (Bronze)

Medals

Received Philad.a March 12th 1866 from Hon J. Ross Snowden Director of the Mint, One Package containing 8 (Eight) Fine Silver Medals belonging to the "Penn.a State Agricultural Society"

Conrad Bard & Son

32

"Penn in State Agricul Soc"

Medals

Rec'd of Bardwell

for 1 Pkge

8 Fine Silver Medal

Received Philad: July 1st 1876 of Dr. J.
Von Amman Minister of the U. S. Mint
One Package containing 2 - Fine Silver
and 3 Copper Medals, belonging to the
"Penn: State Agricultural Society"

Conrad Baer & Son
Jas. H. Hopple

Penn & Agricol Soc'y

Medals

Rec'd of Mr Preston
for 10 Kgs of
7 Silver & 3 Copper
Medals

Rec'd. Phila. Feby. 1886 from Hon.
J. Ross Snowden Director of the Mint Dr. S.
Stine (Bronze) Copper Medals of the
Penn'a State Agricultural Society

Conrad Bora & Son
Jas. H. H. Supplee

34

Penn: Agricl Soc'y

Medals

Recd of Board of Ins.

for 5 Copper (Bronze)

Medals

MAY 10 1967

"Copy"

"The Medal Fund" of the "Mint of the United States"

Dr.

To James C. Booth Director & Refiner of the Mint

for

Silver Bullion furnished from my Department

as follows.

1855

Septr 1st To 3 Bars 35.95 Silver 997 Fine for Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society

Medals — 35.21 Standard Silver — $ 33.48

Received from the Hon J. Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint of the United States, Two Hundred and Eighty Five 2/100 Ounces (285 2/100) Standard Silver Bullion in Exchange for the above

Signed J. C. Booth

Dir R

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY

28

Statement

No. 10

(Pay Rolls No 11)

Oct. 1833

72

Post Office Boston
Dec 18th 1856

Dear Sir

I should like a specimen of the new cent, if you can furnish me with one you will greatly oblige

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Sr
Wm L. Rockingham

To
J. Ross Snowden
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Pa

From & to

W L Bottingham
Boston

Mar Cent

Dec 16. 1856

Astoria Long Island
March 12. 1857.

James Ross Snowden Esq
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

I have been afraid that you might have thought I had forgotten the medals you were kind enough to lend me, but the truth is, that though my little shop has been at work all the time, it has been chiefly busy with making original likenesses &c, and it is only a few days since I recommenced copying medals. —

I now return you the 6 medals you loaned me, the bronzing is varied, but if you have any preferences I can give any colors you may prefer, as you will see by the accompanying copies made by me of other medals, which please accept. & let me know whether any future ones I may send will suit you best on boards, singly, or in trays. —

I send you the likeness in a rosewood case of Mr. John Allan, an Antiquary & medallist of New York, who was so this last month & several friends from Philad.a & elsewhere

met at his house in N.Y. on his birthday & presented him with a splendid Scrap Book and I took occasion to present a medal the reverse with his birth 1777. in figures & letters & the obverse with the likeness, which I now send you — It was deemed by all present extremely like & it does great credit to my jack of all trades, who cut it out in wax with a penknife & shoemakers awl. alone from a daguerrotype I had taken & we electrotyped it —

I send you a Napoleon & Marie Louise by Andrieu. which I procured in Lead — I am not aware it was ever struck —

Also. a Jubilee Calvin. by Bovy, the Swiss artist (who is still alive) & who made the large medal you lent me —

Also a Mary de Medicis. by G Dupré 1624

The strips will speak for themselves, the only remark about them is that there are two or three not named in your report 34 Congress 1 Sess. Senate. Ex Doc 51.

The only articles which do not come from my hands are the two sides of the seal of Louis 18. 1795. in Lead. — This must have been made I think while he was at his father in laws in Sardinia. — The Artist Tiollier. — There are some defects in the Obverse. The reverse is perfect.
It must be appreciated in France for the Dealer who sent it to me from Paris charged me fr. 50. for it. I have made perfect copies & a splendid medal from them. ...

Let me congratulate you on the passage of the Coin & medal bill. I only saw extracts from it. If you have it I should like an extract as far as the medal department is affected. — Does it allow the Mint to use their dies for the benefit of the public, or does the absurdity still prevail of giving only copies to the honored individual?? —
I have now specimens of the work of 150 Dié Sinkers, their names are at your service —

I have at my command, copies in chloride of all the medals struck prior to the late Mexican war. — They are so trashy that I would not take the trouble to copy them; if you could let me have originals I should much like it & I will only keep them a few days. — Those named in the Report, already alluded to from page 24 to page 47. —

I have a few of the originals say.

page 35. Morgan Medal.
36. Genl Taylor
" Genl. Scott.
40 Washington at Boston.
41. Genl. Wayne
42 Col. Fleury . . but it is battered. —
" Paul Jones.
46. Jefferson . Indian medals
Jackson "
Polk. "

In return I shall be glad to give you copies of some rare medals

If you send any they will be directed E. S. Wooley. care Howland & Aspinwall 54 South St.

Yrs truly
E. S. Wooley

No. 1.

4. Reformers. Calvin Farel Viret & Beza
Swiss — by A. Bovey.

Admiral de Ruiter.
The dutch Admiral was killed in a Naval
Battle with the French. & died at Syracuse
29 April 1676.
This Medal was struck at Amsterdam
see Bizots Historia Metallique 1687. p: 302

The 2 Brothers Cornelius & John De Witt.
They were torn to pieces by a Mob. (being opposed
to the prince of Orange.) at the Hague 20 Aug 1672
Their friends had this Medal struck representing
on the reverse the Mob as Wild Beasts.
The year is indicated by the Capital Letters
in the Exergue MDCLXXXII
by Avry.

Leonardo da Vinci
Reverse Pen & painters Brush. by Herard. 1669.

From do
E. D. Woolsey Esq.
New York

Medals &c,

March 18. 1857.

No 2.

Louis. 13th. of France.

Reverse struck on Birth of his Son Louis 14th.
being church of St. Louis at Paris which was built by him & his Son was baptized at it consecration by Cardinal Richelieu by Molart 1638

Louis 14th. of France.

Reverse. on occasion of the Treaty of peace of the rest of Europe with Sweden & Denmark.
See Histoire de la Vie et du Regne de Louis le Grand by Bruzen de la Martiniere. a la Haye. 1742. Vol. 4. page 204
by. Roettier

The Dutch. Baron Imhoff.
Governor of India.
was in India in 1741.
by Mollghey

Reverse of a Medal struck by
Fred. King of Sweden 1731
by the celebrated. Hedlinger

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No 3.

Henry Clay
Reverse.

by C.C. Wright.

Daniel Webster.
Reverse. by do

General Washington.
Struck by Eccleston. an Amateur 1805
Indian as reverse. by. Webb.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

No 4.

Washington La Fayette & Kosciusko.
with Dates on reverse.

by Rogat.

General Taylor's medal.
given by State of Louisiana.
Obverse.. A Pelican.
Battle scene..
4 Battles named in the Legend.

by C C. Wright

New Haven. 1638 & 1838.
Davenport preaching — 1638
The City as it was improved. 1838

by ?

Reverse of Victoria's visit to
Guildhall. — 1837

Wyon's
Masterpiece

Treasury Department

March 31st 1841

Sir:

I herewith enclose a copy of a letter from Genl Millson of the House of Representatives and will thank you to furnish me with the means of making a specific reply

Very respectfully

Your obed Svt

Thos Ewing

Secretary of the Treasury

J. Rob Snowden Esq

Director of the Mint

Phila

68

From
Howell Cobb
Secty Treasury

Enclosing Copy of letter
from Leo Mullson
House of Representatives

Mch. 24. 1860

Pendleton

A Joint Resolution for bronze copies of United States Medals

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to have copies made on bronze of all such gold or silver medals as have heretofore been struck at the Mint and by order of the Government and of which the original dies are in its possession and that one copy of each of said bronze medals be deposited in the library of each State having a State library and that the expense of the same be defrayed by the mint and by the sale at cost price of such medals to societies and individuals.

And be it further Resolved That hereafter whenever an honorary medal is ordered by Congress it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint in like manner to have copies struck in bronze to be presented and sold as aforesaid and that twenty five copies of the same be put at the disposal of the President of the United States.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

March 26, 1860
Read twice and
referred to the
Com. on the
Library

Mr Cornelius
Colson
introduced as
the following
joint resolution

July 6 59.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and, for exchange, the package therein referred to.

The half dimes of 1942 are in a bad condition, but I have taken one of the two, namely, the one with a hole in it, the other I return to you. The washington half-penny taken is in good condition and is a very fine specimen. I am making a collection one for the Mint and the other, if I can accomplish it I wish to present to the Ladies Mt. Vernon Association.

The subject of a Confederation of 1785 is new to me, and have no such specimen in the Mint. If you will send it to me I will make you a suitable return for it.

In an answer to your query I have to state that I do not know where you can obtain a dime of 1792. The Mint has not one in the Collection. We have a specimen struck in Copper.

I find I must omit one of the pieces I mentd. in my letter of the 1st inst., but I have added one or two. and send you as follows:

1. Half dollar of 1838, Sor. flying eagle
2. " " " 1839 eagle attacked
3. Cent of 1854 flying eagle
4. " " plain obverse, do
5. & 6. Pattern set (1 c.) of ephemeral nickel cents of 1858.

We have but a few Colonial pieces in the Mint and as you state that you have duplicates of some of them I will be glad to accept such as you may think worth to send.

I will be glad to hear from you at your convenience; and in case you visit Phila. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Mint.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. Servant,
James Pollock.
Director of the Mint.

Benjamin Haines Esq
Elizabeth,
N. Jersey.

Notice.

In compliance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, the Mint will be closed on Friday the 4th inst.

The Director hopes that the day will be observed and kept by the Officers and ~~employes~~ persons employed in the Mint, as "a day of Humiliation Fasting and Prayer." That all, with humility and penitence, seek the aid of the God of our fathers to avert from us the evils which are impending over our hitherto happy and united, but now depressed and distracted Country.

In the words of the Psalmist "Let us offer the sacrifices of righteousness and put our trust in the Lord."

Mint of the United States.
January 3. 1860.
James Pollock
Director.

Notice
of
Closing of Offices on 4th
January 1861. the
same having been
recommended by
the President of
the United States,
as a day of
Fasting Humiliation
& Prayer

Phila

Smithsonian Institution
Washington April 2nd 1860

Dear Sir,

Accompanying this we send you a gold dollar of which the enclosed copy of a letter will give you an account.

It would be interesting to ascertain the diminution of weight of the coin, and to determine if possible whether this was do to attrition or chemical action in the gizzard of the fowl.

Very respectfully
Your obedt. servt.

Joseph Henry

Secretary

E. R. Snowden Esq.
U. S. Mint.
Phila.

Smith

Joseph Henry Esq
Sec Smithsonian
Institute
Washington City

Gold dollar letter
from Chickens ~~[illegible]~~ Gizard
in Utah enclosed

April 7. 1860

MAY 1 1967

Camp Floyd Utah Territory
February 29th 1860.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed herewith I send you a card containing a "Gold Dollar" (or the remains of one) found in a Chicken's Gizzard, If you think it a curiosity, and worthy of a place in the Cabinet of the Institution, please accept of it for that purpose.

The worthy "Saint" who brought the chicken to Market, and from whom I purchased it, was somewhat chagrined to learn that he had sold to a "Gentile" a fowl that he had unknowingly fed on such rich food.

With much respect
Your Obedient Servant,
Henry Little
Capt. U.S. Army

To Professor J. Henry.
Smithsonian Institution.
Washington D.C.

April 7. 1.

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 2nd inst with the enclosures stated.

In accordance with your suggestion I have caused the gold dollar to be weighed, and we find that it has been reduced in weight from 25.8 grains (standard weight) to 18.44 grains, showing a loss of 7.36 grains, or about 28½ per cent. It has not been of our province to speculate upon this remarkable loss, but it is well known that the gizzard of a fowl is a workshop in which hard substances are ground up in time and force. The dollar seems to have been in the chicken's gizzard a considerable time, and must have been turned over and over a great many times.

I herewith enclose the gold dollar.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant

James Ross Snowden.

Director of the Mint.

Dr. Joseph Henry LL.D.
Secretary
Smithsonian Inst.

Mint of the United States.
Philad^a March 22. 1860.

Sir,

I present herewith a statement of the Medal fund account ~~of Medals manufactured at the~~ for the Quarter ending 31st Dec 1859 and enclose vouchers for the items charged therein. The account exhibits a balance of $15 to the credit of the Medal Fund.

To
Sec Treasury

Enclosing Statement
Mecc Fund a/c
4th Qr 1882

March 22, 1883.—

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia March 22, 1860.

Sir,

I present herewith a statement of the medal fund account for the quarter ending 31st December 1859, and enclose vouchers for the items charged therein. The account exhibits a balance of $2,664.80, to the credit of the medal fund.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your faithful servant,
James Ross Snowden.
Director of the Mint.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Hon Howell Cobb,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington City.

Copy

Mint of the U.S., Phil. 14 Jan 55

Dear Sir

By an arrangement with Capt Eastman ~~of the Navy Department~~ on behalf of the Navy Department, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, I agreed to give attention and direction to the execution of a medal for Commander Ingraham - To be presented by the President &c. And the only suitable machinery for producing the models for the same with which I am acquainted, is that in the Mint connected with your own Department; and altho' its employment for the purpose referred to, cannot in any way interfere with the regular business of the Mint, or occasion any detriment to the public service; the obvious propriety of having an expression of your approbation, induces me to request the favor of your attention, and if necessary, to confer with the head of the Department embracing the operations of the Mint

(Sign) James B Longacre
(Engraver)

J R Snowden Esq
&c

F. Perit, Pres. I. Smith Homans, Sec.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

New-York, 12 June 1861

Genl

The Chamber of Commerce propose to distribute medals to the officers and soldiers recently engaged at Forts Sumter and Pickens.

The Committee having this matter in hand would be pleased to receive from you, on or before Monday morning next, designs for such medals with an estimate of cost of

2 in gold
30 or more in silver
100 or more in Bronze

with any suggestions you may think proper to make on the

subject.

The Committee will meet on Monday at 12 O'clock

Your Obedt Servt

Smith Harris,

Secretary.

Messrs. DuBois & Eckfeldt.

U. S. Mint

Phila.

June 15. 1.

Sir,

Your letter of the 12th inst. to Messrs Dalton & Eckfeldt, was referred to me by those gentlemen for reply.

Although the time allowed has been too short to enable us to give much attention to the subject presented in your letter, I have prepared, and herewith enclose, a Design for the Obverse of a Medal, such as appears to be contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce of N.Y. for presentation to the defenders of Forts Sumter & Pickens. The Design has been hastily prepared, and is not as perfect as it could have been made, if more time had been taken to prepare it. A brief description of the Design is attached thereto. For the Reverse of the Medal, I propose a Laurel Wreath surrounding a blank for the name of the recipient, and such additional inscription as you may deem appro-

priate.

I also enclose a communication prepared at my request from the Engraver of the Mint, suggesting a design for the medal in question.

It will give me pleasure to afford you any assistance that I can in furtherance of the laudable object the Chamber of Commerce have in view.

If the design I enclose is not used, I will thank you to return it to me.

Very Respectfully,

Director of the Mint.

J. Smith Homans Esq.
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce,
New York.

P.S. The price suggested by the Engraver for making the dies is perhaps too high. They can probably be made cheaper. If you can get them made on more favorable terms, the facilities afforded by the Mint for striking the medals may be taken advantage of to procure them as cheap as possible.

Mint of the United States.
Philad.a March 15. 1862.

Dear Sir.

The following bronze medals, recently procured from the Mint of Medals, Paris.- where the dies are.- will be furnished, at the rates annexed, to parties who have purchased from the Mint, the National Medals of the United States:

Washington before Boston	Size 42.	$3.00
John Paul Jones, capture of the Serapis	Size 36	2.50
John Eager Howard for Battle of the Cowpens	Size 28	2.00
Col. Wm. Washington, for the same	...	2.00

Very Respectfully,
J. A. Pollock
Director of the Mint
per R. E. S.

To.

Copy of within letter sent to the following persons.

1 C. W. Lewis. Rockville Ind
2 J. Edwards Troy N.Y.
3 C. P. Nichols Buffalo N.Y.
4 J. Mickley Phila.
5 C. Ferris jr Wilmington Del.
6 A. Engelhamm Burlington N.J.
7 J. P. Putnam Boston Mass.
8 J. B. Brooke Phila
9 Aymen & Co. N.Y.
10 J. T. Rigney Baltimore
11 Wm. Schmoltz San Francisco

Copy of Circular
Relating to
Trade Medals,

March 1762.

MAY 1 1 1967

(Copy.)

No. 115.

Paris, February 19th 1842.

Sir:

I enclose in the Despatch Bag, sent to day, a package consisting of Eighty bronze medals commemorative of persons or events in our Revolutionary War.

They were struck at the request of the Hon. James Pollock, Director of the United States mint at Philadelphia, from the original dies now in Paris.

The bill paid by me for these medals amounts to, three hundred and fifteen francs, to wit:

20 medals	Washington,	6.50 =	130.00
20 "	Paul Jones	3.95 =	79.00
20 "	Cowpens	2.61	53.00
20 "	Cowpens	2.61.	53.00
	Total - Francs		315.00

The above amount Mr. Pollock, in behalf of the United States mint will please remit.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Wm. L. Dayton.

His Excellency
Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State &c, &c, &c

Cambridge, June 14, 1862

To the Superintendent of the
United States Mint, Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences have, at their last meeting, awarded the Rumford Premium to Mr. Ericsson. It consists of a gold and silver medal of the intrinsic value of $300.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The dies, you may remember, were returned to the authorities of the Academy from the mint about a year ago.

I desire as chairman of the Rumford Committee to obtain the good offices of the United States Mint in striking these medals, and with your approbation, will forward the dies to your address, together with a draft sufficient to cover all the incidental expenses. It is deemed that the actual weight of the gold and silver should be of the value of $300.

It is further desired that two ~~[illegible]~~ copies of the medal be brought be made

and send a note the copies in gold and silver.

Will you please inform me, if there be no objection on the part of the Committee, what the probable total amount will be that I may send the draft.

I am very respectfully yours,

E. N. Horsford

Chairman of Rumford Committee American Academy of Arts & Sciences.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

From,
E. W. Horsford
Chm. Rumford Com.
Cambridge
Mass
Medal for
Emerson

June 16 1862

$1.35
5
$6.75

21
10
210

1 21. 2
21. 1

293 (14
2
8 8 4

3000
7
293.

Cambridge, June 19. 1862

James Pollock Esq

Dear Sir,

I sent forward yesterday by express the dies for the Rumford Medal.

I fear you will find the difficulty with the size of the dies to strike two medals one of silver and the other of gold

of the intrinsic value of

$300. But the Academy would

like as large medals as, with

good haste, can be struck

with these dies in order that

the value may approximate

as nearly as possible to $300.

A very thick medal, would,

I suppose be objected to, as

a work of art, so that the

matter must be settled

within pretty narrow limits.

I will comply with your suggestion in regard to the fragment.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

I am very respectfully

Your obt servt

E. N. Horsford

Chairman of

Rumford Committee

Am. Acad. Arts & Sciences

5.10
2.50
1.00
.75
.50
.25
1.00

11.07
3.00
14.07

Cincinnati June 16th 1862

Dear Sir

Inclosed you will find a draft for $36 for the following Medals. Two of each of those French Medals one set being for Mr Myer $12.00
Set of all the Silver Medal which you showed me 11.50
Presidential Medal of J Buchanan No 521 size 48 in the first Circular you sent me 2.50
One Proof set of 1862 3.00
$36.00

Please send them as fine as possible and oblige

Yours Respy

To
Jas. Pollock Esq
Phil. Pa

Jos. Jamone
No 285 Central Avenue
Cinti Ohio

Cincinnati June 16th 1862

Dear Sir

Inclosed you will find a draft for $36 for the following Medals. Two of each of those French Medals, one set being for Mr Ayer $19.00
Set of all the Silver Medal which you showed me 11.50
Presidential Medal of Buchanan No 52 Type 48 in the first Circular you sent me 2.50
One Proof Set of 1862 3.00
$36.00

Please send them as fine as possible, and oblige

Yours Resp.ly

To
Jas. Pollock Esq
Phil. Pa

Jos. Jarvone
No 280 Central Avenue
Cinti Ohio

From Do
Jas Zanone Esq
Cincinnati
Ohio

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Minerals & curios
received & sent

June 26 1862

MAY 11 1967

Buffalo March 18th 1862

James Pollock Esq
Director U.S. Mint
Dear Sir

Your favor of the 15th, offering the Medals of Washington, Jones, Howard & Wm Washington came duly to hand. I thank you kindly for the offer and should avail myself of it did I not have the Medals named. Is there no way to procure the following Medals

Maj Genl Wayne,
Captain Stewart,
Colonel Henry,
Maj Henry Lee,
Maj Genl Green,
Commodore Preble,

Have you any duplicate Washington pieces? I shall be happy at anytime to avail myself if any opportunity offers by which I can add to my list of medals &c - Do you know of any dealer in Paris who can furnish a catalogue of Medals. Coins. price &c? -

Yours Respectfully
C. P. Nichols

Inv. & D.

Mrs C. P. Nichols

Buffalo

N.Y.

(2 letters,

covering medals

sent in copy.

March 29 1862.

Buffalo Feby 7th 1862

Dr. Pollock Esq
Director
U.S. Mint

Medals, Proof Sets &c, came duly to hand. I shall want ten of the common dollars, besides some other pieces which I will order in a few days. I have sent to London, England some of the Allegiance Medals.

Yours Respectfully
C. P. Nichols

LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES MINT

P.S.
I am in hopes that you will strike some of the Washington Pieces in Silver.

Newburyport, Mass., Apl. 1/62.

James Pollock, Esq., Director of United States Mint.

Dear Sir,

I have noticed that you have at the Mint fac similes of National and other American medals of historic interest, which you will furnish to collectors at reasonable rates. Could you send me a list with the prices? There is in this city, owned by a friend of mine, the original die of one half of the Washington medal made by Jacob Perkins, in 1799, on the death of Washington, which

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I should think would be of special value to you for the fame of the maker. What would you allow me for this in exchange? — and what would you allow for copies of this medal, of which a few remain in this vicinity?

Very respectfully yours,
Wm. C. Todd.

Philada May 16. 1862

My dear Sir,

You will confer an obligation on me, as well as on my friend in New York, if you will have the following medals struck for him in Silver.

No. 1. Major General Gates – size 34 –
" 2. General Morgan – – " 35
" 18. Captain Thomas Truxtun – – " 35.

Be kind enough to inform me when they are ready, and I will call and pay for them.

If in any way I can reciprocate your kindness, it will afford me pleasure to do so.

Respt. & truly Yours
Arthur G. Coffin

Hon. James Pollock
U. S. Mint.

Anthony G. Coffin Esq

John Medals.
Gen. Gates. & Morgan &
Capt Truxton.
May 16. 1862.

MAY 11 1907

City Hall, Boston, May 27, 1862.

Dear Sir:

Will you have the goodness to cause to be prepared, from the dies at the Mint, and forwarded to me, Medals, of the following number and description, viz.

"Franklin", one hundred & ~~thirty~~ fifteen (~~130~~) 115.

"City" one hundred & thirty (130)

You will favor me, if you will inform me of the receipt of this, and also of the time when the medals will be ready.

Very respectfully yours,

Barnard Capen, Secretary,
School Committee

To

James Pollock Esq. or the Director of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

Trans to

Benj and Caper

Sec School Com

Boston

Mass

May 30th 1862.

Treasury Department
First Auditor's Office
November 1st 1842

Archibald McIntyre Esqr
Treas. United States Mint
Philadelphia

Sir,

Enclosed, herewith, find a copy of a letter, addressed by the First Comptroller, of the Treasury, to John R. Depeyster, Esqr. Supt. Public Printing, which will govern you, in regard to the tax, of 3 per cent, on the wages of workmen.

The amount of subtreasurer No 135, is $90.00, and not $60.00, as stated, you will find a copy.

Very Respectfully

W. L. Sayre
Auditor

148

CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTONIA CONDITA A.D. 1630.

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools,

City Hall, May 31. 1862.

Dear Sir:

I fear I have made a similar omission before, in more than one instance; as it does not occur to me to mention the metal which is required, — an essential item, however, I acknowledge. Please excuse the omission, and compose the medals of Silver.

Very respectfully yours,
Barnard Capen,
Secretary, School Committee.

James Pollock Esq.
Director, U. S. Mint.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint-G. 17 day of June S. M. B.
G. B. 18 day " 16 day of June
B. R. 19 " "

In the early part of June 1863 the whole of Gen. Lee's army invaded the State of Pennsylvania.

In complying to a call made by the Gov. of the State the following employees of the U. S. Mint volunteered their services.

Names	Co. or Regiment.
Capt. Harvey	Blue Reserves
1 Lieut. Jas. C. Fitzsimmons	Capt. Mann's Co.
2 " N. Speiring.	"
2 " Frank Garrigus	Grey Reserves
Non Commissioned Officers & Privates.	
Chas. A. Wake	Capt Manns Co
Chas. B. Houseman	"
Geo. H. Brazier	"
R. J. Wager	"
John S. Bamm	"
Wm. King	"
J. M. Poulson	"
Jacob. Walker	"
Edward B. Cobb.	"
Jas. McNally	"
Wm. Williams	"
Howard White	"
Geo. Alcorn	"
Paul Essex	"
Robt. Orit	"
A. B. Corsin	"
Jas. S. Irwin	"

Continued.

Benj. J. Buckman	Capt. Mann's Co.
Chas. W. Wood	"
Jas. E. Sass	"
John Huntley	"
Wm. L. Smith	"
David Mercer	"
Wm. Engles	"
Thos. Craven	"
B. M. Simpson	"
Aud. Fleming	"
Lewis Dingee	"
John S. Humphries	"
R. S. Simpson	"
John Lucas	"
Wm. Barger	"
Jas. Poole	"
Wm. Vandenhuchen	"
Henry Reihlie	Guy Reserves
John Markes	"
Henry C. Pollock	"
Jacob Orie	Blue Reserves
E. L. Schlem	Millis Battery
Thos. Myrtle	"
John Myrtle	"
Ambrose Straub	"
A. L. Snowden, first lieut. Troop,	"

The above enlisted men remained in service until the ~~danger was~~ emergency for which they were called, had passed, when on the 27th of J.C. they returned to duty at the Mint.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

1863

Invasion of
Penna. by insurgent
army of Gen. R. E. Lee
list of Mint employes
that volunteered.

Invasion of Pennsylvania.

Jun 17th

In the early part of June, 1863, the principal ~~army of the~~ Insurgent army under the Command of Gen R. E. Lee, invaded Pennsylvania, occupying Chambersburg, ~~Gettys~~ and the surrounding County of York ~~and~~ Gettesburg — Near ~~the Gettes~~ Gettesburg ~~blood~~ on the 1st, 2nd & 3d of July, one of the most desperate conflicts of modern times took place, between the ~~Fed~~ U. S. forces commanded by Gen Meade, & the Insurgent army of Lee, which finally terminated in favor of the Union army, — Genl Lee retiring safely by a rapid retreat to and across the Potomac.

The news of this formidable invasion spread an alarm throughout the State, and large numbers of the Militia volunteered in response to the call of Gov. Curtin for the defence of the State.

The direction of the Govt (Explor. Lewis Pollock) having made known to the Employes of the institution, his desire that as many of them as could leave home should volunteer for the defence of the State, the following persons ~~volunteered~~ immediately offered their services and ~~immediately~~ proceeded at once to Harrisburg, where they reported to the Governor were mustered into the service of the U. States, viz:

June 17. 1863.

Invasion of Penna
by Gen. Lee & his army.

List of Employees of
Mine who volunteered &c

J

Mint of the United States

Philadelphia, November 8th 1872.

Pursuant to a call by the Director, a meeting of the officers and employees of the United States Mint, was held in the Coining Room, at half past twelve o'clock, to take appropriate action upon the death of

Major General George G. Meade.

Hon. James Pollock, the Director was on motion of H. C. Hickok Esq, called upon to preside, and O. C. Bosbyshell selected to act as Secretary.

After a few feeling and eulogistic remarks by the Chairman, a committee, consisting of Professor Booth, Professor DuBois, and Col. A. London Snowden, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee H. C. Hickok Esq., related a number of personal incidents connected with the war-life of General Meade.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:-

Whereas, In the providence of Almighty God, the distinguished soldier and patriot, Major General George Gordon Meade, has been removed by death, it is

Resolved, That while we bow in humble

resignation to this bereavement, we join with our fellow-citizens throughout the land in expressions of sorrow at the decease of the distinguished soldier who in the darkest period of the late war commanded and directed the movements of the army which hurled back the tide of invasion, and turned the contest in favor of the Union.

Resolved, That his high bearing, and eminent ability, and noble devotion to duty, combined with characteristic modesty, in every position in life, affords an example worthy of praise and emulation.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the above resolutions to the family of Genl. Meade, signed by the officers of this meeting, and also to furnish the papers with copies.

On motion adjourned.

F. A. Rogers
President.

Attest:
O. C. Bosbyshell
Secretary.

United States Mint, November 8th 1872.

Major Genl Geo. G. Meade.

Minutes of a meeting held by officers & employes relative to the death of Genl Meade, with Resolutions passed thereat.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Filed Nov. 8th 1872.

80

Department of State
Washington June 27 1893

James Pollock. Esquire
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia
Penna

Sir:

Your letter of the 24th. relating to the inscription of the medal for Captain Adolphe Paillou, has been received.

You might engrave on the scroll "Presented by the President of the United States to Captain Adolphe Paillou" and place the full inscription as given to you in the letter ordering the medal on the outside of the case containing it

Respectfully
Your obedient servant
Theodore W. Dwight

Theodore W. Dimon, Esq
Disbursing Clerk
State Department
Washington D.C.
Jany 27. 1873

Inscription on medal
to Capt Adolphe Pailloux,

Recd Jany 28/73

Treasury of the United States,

September 23, 1875.

My dear Davis:

If a letter is written for Davis sig. and yours and mine if necessary to James Pollock Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia in Governor behalf Dr Linderman will have the matter fixed up for whom he goes there in a week or so. You can write the letter betw them anyone else. I suppose you may have seen

THE LINCOLN FELLOWSHIP OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ARCHIVES

Gen. G. since we saw Grindermann yesterday.

Would come down but am too busy. Gen. Grant has gone to Philadelphia for a week.

As ever

Jas. H. Ralston

Letters and Documents found in with List #4 that are not on the list

Nov. 19th 8.

I have received, pursuant to the direction of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin Sec. of the Navy, from James R. Longacre Esq. the Obverse and the reverse dies of the medal to be presented by the President of the U. States to Commander Ingraham, U.S.N. pursuant to the joint Resolution of Congress passed August 4. 1854.

The dies will be used for striking the medals for Commander Ingraham, and others for the Navy department, and such two blanks at the Mint for future preservation and future use when required.

James Pollock
Director U.S. Mint.

November 5th

Sir,

It will give me great pleasure to cause the Mexican Medals to be struck for your Department in accordance with the request contained in your favor of the 3d inst.

As the dies will have to be hardened it will take about two weeks to have the medals struck. As soon as they are completed I will send them to you by Express, and present a statement of their cost.

I have the honor to be
With great respect,
Your obt. servant,

James Ross Snowden,
Director U.S. Mint.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin
Secretary of the Navy
Washington City.

Assay Office
Decem. 13 5

To the Director of the Mint.

The silver goblet, forwarded by Mr Dillon and received this day, shows by duplicate assays 885 thousandths fine, which is equal (very nearly) to a deficiency of two cents per ounce troy, as compared with 900 thous. the present standard of U.S. silver coin.

Very respectfully

J. R. Eckfeldt

Sect. 1st 5

Hon. James C. Dobbin
Secy of the Navy

Dr. to the Mexican Star &
Sw. Manufacturing Co. Range Works for Engine Shi
as follows

To bill of castings		$189.80
Wm. Cuffley & Co. Stocking		31.00
bill of Range Mirror		2.00
" for Wheels	Forward	65.00
		$287.80

2 Washington & Independence 1783
Rev. Liberty seated. United States.
1 is a proof in very fine order
2 Washington & Independence 1783
in uniform. Rev. Liberty seated. United States.
1 Washington & Independence 1783
Reverse One Cent Unity States of America
1 Early impression of Washington
before Boston (Medal large) fine.
Also a number of small (Spiel
Munze) tokens, of Washington.
2 Electrotypes of Wash. Cent of 1791
large and small eagle.
2 Electrotypes of Wash. Cent of 1792
different dies. Also a silver plated
elec. copy of the Wash. half doll.
I have had several tempting
offers for my 1792 half dismes.
Please state what pieces you
would desire, if any, and what
pattern pieces you would exchange
am a private collector, and

Elizabet.

James R. Snowden Esq.

Sir,

I send a list of what I have in the Washington line.

2. Martha Washington half dimes 1792 genuine and in fair order.

2 Washington Cents 1791 large eagle 1 in very good order & one fair.

1 George Washington Rev. Lib[illegible] of 1795. Small eagle a[illegible]

1 George Washington. Rev. Legend. Liberty & Security. Asyl[illegible] The two above in very good[illegible]

2 Washington (Double hea[illegible]

1 Washington President. [illegible] Halfpenny. (Ship) Fine.

1 Washington (Grate Pattern) (

2 Washington & Independence 1783
Rev. Liberty seated. United States.
1 is a proof in very fine order
2 Washington & Independence 1783
in uniform. Rev. Liberty seated. United States
1 Washington & Independence 1783
Reverse One Cent "Unity States of America"
1 Early impression of Washington
before Boston (Medal large) fine.
Also a number of small (Spiel
Munze) tokens, of Washington.
2 Electrotypes of Wash. Cent of 1791
large and small eagle.
2 Electrotypes of Wash. Cent of 1792
different dies. Also a silver plated
elec. copy of the Wash. half dollar.
I have had several tempting
offers for my 1792 half dimes.
Please state what prices you
would desire, if any, and what
pattern pieces you would exchange
am a private collector, and

do not wish to part with my small collection of Washington tokens for money. I should have written sooner had I not expected to have visited Phila. this week. I must defer my visit. I have a few pattern pieces.

1 Ring dollar (gold) 1852
1 Flying eagle half dollar 1838
12 different pattern nickel cents of 1858
1 Flying eagle dollar. 1836.
1 Nickel cent of 1856
1 two cent piece — do —

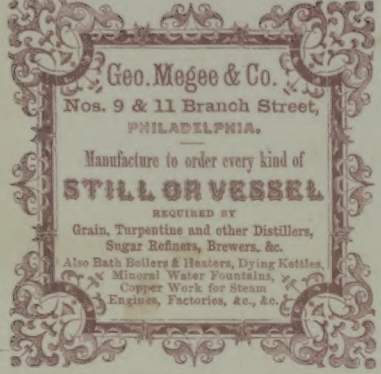
Some of the pattern pieces are rubbed. I want to obtain a perfect set, if possible. I am afraid of our dealers in coins. I should like to obtain them patterns and will part with some pieces that I prize highly, in exchange. I remain

Respectfully Yours
Benjamin Haines
Elizabeth
New Jersey

Tom to
Benj Adams
Elizabeth
New Jersey

Washington
Mudas

June 30. 1859



Philadelphia, Oct 1st 1855

M. The Medal Apartment

To **GEO. MEGEE & CO.,** Dr.,

Nos. 9 & 11 Branch Street, above Third,

between Race and Vine

GEORGE MEGEE.
SAMUEL H. CARTER.

1855

Oct 1	To Cop. Strips	15½ lb. @ 40c.	$6 20

Duplicate

Recd Paymt
Geo. Megee & Co
per F. E. Wilcox

Philadelphia October 25th 1855

Medal & Repairs to U. S. Mint

To **MORGAN & ORR** Dr.,

Iron Founders, Steam Engine Builders

AND GENERAL MACHINISTS,

No. 461 CALLOWHILL STREET, above 12th,

North Side.

To 1 Collar, Bed & Pinion for "Peabody" Die $ 5 00

Rec^d payment

Duplicate

Morgan & Orr

Projet of a law to establish a Medal Department in the Mint.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted &c that there shall be established at the Mint of the United States a Medal Department, to be under the direction and control of the Director of the Mint, but the Director may designate such officer or person as he may deem proper to have the immediate charge of the same, under his direction, and he may employ such workmen as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. Medals of gold, silver and bronze may be struck for any department of the government, for any state or society or person or persons under such general regulations as the Director with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 3. The machinery of the Mint not otherwise employed, and applicable to the purposes of this department, may be so applied under such restrictions as the general operations require, at the discretion of the Director,

Sec. 4. ~~The profits~~ An account of the receipts

THE NATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY STONE STREET

and expenditures of this department shall be kept by such persons and in such manner as the director may prescribe, an abstract of which shall be quarterly ~~presented~~ transmitted to the Treasury department; ~~the profits~~ the profits which may accrue therefrom shall be applied to the enlargement of the Cabinet of Medals and Coins at the Mint, and for supplying National and State Scientific institutions with copies of the public medals.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To the Sec. of the Treasury
Washington City

Respecting the striking
of medals at the Mint.
Proposing a medal department
including proof of
a law establishing the same
also enclosing a list of
medals Dies in the
chief Coiner's custody.

8th April 1854,

Mint of the United States
Philad.a April 6, 1854

Sir,

Being invited by your favor of the 1st inst. to the suggestions contained in my letter of the 27th of March, for additional remarks in relation to the propriety of establishing a medal of award in the Mint.

No provision by law has yet been made for the preservation of the dies from which medals were ordered to be struck, nor for taking or preserving copies of them. In fact the dies have by some of a previous of the nature of a notice medal been regarded as their property, and not that of the government. But to avoid the personal effect of one of the officers of the Mint assisted and encouraged by one of the secretaries of the Treasury, most of the dies have been destroyed or removed, and they are now in the custody of the chief clerk of the Mint.

I present herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Jamestown Historical Society in the subject under consideration, by which a set of the dies is in the mint. The issues embraced in them, including the Revolutionary Medals — some other medals were made in France, among which is that of Washington before Boston, and Gen. Greene

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at Eutaw are now in the Mint museum at Paris. A few are supposed to be lost, but by renewed efforts might, worthy be regained. But as it requires great care in their preservation, they are no doubt, if in existence, greatly injured and perhaps defaced.

It seems proper that the government should take charge of this important subject, by establishing a medal department connected with the Mint. Provision to be made for taking copies in bronze of the dies preserved in the Mint, as well as those which may hereafter be ordered. It would seem appropriate that each state or the historical society of each state should be supplied with such copies and other copies in gold, silver and bronze should be struck and disposed of under such general regulations as the Director of the Mint with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury might prescribe. Such an enactment in addition to the public objects secured, would relieve us from the embarrassment which attends the present system of striking medals in the Mint, in relation to which I had the honor to present some objections in my letter of the 30th. of August last. I urged then that the striking of medals at the Mint ought not to be the source of profit or gain to any officer or [illegible] engaged therein, but should be performed under the official salary or per diem

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compensation which they receive.

I herewith enclose a project of a law which I present to your consideration.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Your faithful Servant.

(Signed) James Cofs. Snowden
Director.

Hon. James Guthrie
Sec. of the Treasury
Washington City.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

At a stated meeting of the New York Historical Society held in the Chapel of the University of the City of New York on Tuesday evening April 4th. 1854.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with J. Ross Snowden, Esq Director of the Mint of Philadelphia, and the Secretary of the Treasury, or take such other measures as may seem to them advisable, to effect a distribution among the Historical Societies of the United States, of copies in bronze of the National medals, heretofore, or hereafter to be struck at the instance of the general government.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee. viz:

Mr J. C. Devereux

Mr A. Warner, and

Mr G. H. Moore.

Extract from the Minutes

Andrew Warner, Rec. Secy

THE ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 2d 1857

Dear Sir,

Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of 20th ult., I send by Adams' Express, a package containing the following copper bronzed medals:

Gates, Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, Lawrence, Burrows, McCall, Croghan, Perry (Three), Elliott, Harrison, Shelby, Warrington, Blakely, Henley, McDonough, Cassin, Scott, Gaines, Porter, Brown, Miller, Ripley, McComb, Stewart, Biddle, Taylor (2) Virginia to Scott, Stony Point, Cowpens, Morgan, Howard, Greene, Preble; in all 38.

The others named in your list are not at present in our cabinet.

These medals you will please return at your early convenience in accordance with the enclosed marks on the cases, & their bases.

Yours truly

Director.

L. S. Woolsey Esq

From & to
~~Messrs~~ E. J. Worsley Esq
Care of Messrs Hulme & Stopford
N.Y.

Transmitting Measles
&c

April 3. 1857.

Newyork 24 April 1869

Dear Sir

I send by Adams Express 37 of the 38 Medals you kindly loaned me I think you will say that they look better than when they started on their trip. — I have imitated the French Bronze. —

I also send you 14 Electrotype Copies of medals made by me for your collection & I shall be happy to send you more, if you would like them, & tell me whether you wish them on strips, trays or half medals as these are.

I have retained 1 Medal belonging to you — an Electrotype — Preble bombarding Tripoli. — It was so badly made as are also the other 4 Electrotype medals returned, that I wished to send you one better made from the moulds taken of your medal. It will take two

or three days longer to make it &
as your shelves have been denuded
for my benefit I think it best to
send the other 37 at once.

You lent me an Indian medal
of Thos Jefferson. large size
Andrew Jackson. small size
Polk. small size
I should like to complete the set
of Presidents & will be much obliged
if you will send me the largest size
you have of the remaining presidents
Madison — Monroe — Adams —
Van Buren — Tyler Taylor Filmore

and if you have the large size of Jackson
& Polk I should like those also. —

I may find them useful in making
exchanges in England & France, where
money will not purchase copies. —

I have taken passage for myself & family on 27 May from this port &
I repeat that if you think I can be
useful to you at the British Museum
or London Mint & also at the Paris
Mint it will give me pleasure to do so

Yours truly

E. Woolsey

Fmit & Co
L J Rodney Esq
N.Y.

Measles &c

May 2, 1857

Electrotype Copies of Medals

Henry 8th found a Gold Medal in Duke of Devonshire's collection. Plate of it in Snelling's Work.

Cosmos 2. Duke of Tuscany Antique

Admiral Van Tromp. found a dutch Medal

London Exhibition Medal.
obverse & reverse. by the Wyons

George Canning.

3 French Deputies

Queen Anne. by Croker

Batavian Lion. Dutch Medal

Prince of Portugal.

John Campbell Duke Argyle by Dassier

Louis 16. Restorer French Liberty

Napoleon obverse &
reverse – Il mourut sur un Rocher.

Armstrong medal,	1756.	
Gates. medal	1777.	✓
Lee.	1779.	
Washington	1799	
Truxton.	1800.	
Hull.	1812.	✓
Jones.	1812	✓
Decatur.	1812	✓
Bambridge.	1812	✓
Laurence	1813	✓
Burrows	1813	✓
Mc Call.	1814	✓
Croghan.	1835	✓
Perry. Two..	1813	one two three
Elliott	1814	✓
Perrys officers	1813.	
Harrison	1813	✓
Shelby.	1813	✓
Warrington	1814	✓
Blakely.	1814	✓
Macdonough	1814	✓
Henley	1814	✓
Cassin	1814	✓

Scott. 1814 ✓
Gaines 1814 ✓
Porter 1814 ✓
Brown 1814 ✓
Miller 1814 ✓
Ripley 1814 ✓
Macomb 1814 ✓
Jackson 1815
Stewart 1816 ✓
Biddle 1815 ✓
Taylor. July 16. 1846 ✓
elect 2 1847 ✓
Bache. 1846
Loss of Somers 1846
Virginia to Scott. 1847 ✓
Ingraham. 1853
Loss of St. Francis 1853.
Stewart Stoney Point 1779 ✓
Capture of Major André 1780
Wm Washington. Cowpens 1781 ✓ (~~Morgan~~)
Lieut. Howard 1781 ✓
Genl Greene 1781 ✓
John Adams Emory 1782

Peace with the Dutch 1782
Franklin 1783
Franklin 1776
Washington & Franklin 1783.
Preble — 1804 ✓

For such a medal as appears to be contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for distribution to the officers and soldiers recently engaged at Forts Sumter and Pickens, a pair of original dies would be required — As a design for the obverse, I would suggest, a female figure representing the genius of America, with one hand elevating and grasping the flag of the Union; in the other, presenting a wreath; standing upon a rock washed by the waves of the sea — For the reverse, a wreath of laurel enriching the appropriate inscription.

Making the estimate for a medal of two and a quarter inches in diameter (which would probably be considered a suitable size) the cost of the dies including the devices and engraving in the best style; would be $600. — The cost of striking the medals from the dies — including the value of the metals — would be for each medal, in gold $70. — in fine silver $14.00 — and in bronze $2.00 —

Very Respectfully &c

(signed) James B. Longacre Engraver

From & to
J. C. Romans Secretary
Chamber of Commerce
New York

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Design for Medal requested
and sent. Engraver's letter
relative to same enclosed.

June 15/61

Galena, Illinois
May 18. 1865.

Hon. James Pollock,
Supt. Mint, &c.
Dear Sir:
I beg leave to enquire if you are now prepared to strike brass medals of Lieut. Gen.l Grant? If so, I desire to have one for myself, which I will call in some few weeks hence when I expect to be in your city.

Yr. Respectfully,
W. Rawlins

May 22/65 Medals will soon be ready with the Prop & will strike the Grant Medal &
P

145

From
Hon E. B. Washburne
Galena Ills.
Grant Bronze medal
May 22/65.
Ans.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

1853.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
ONE DOLL.

Philad^a December 6th 1855

United States Mint

Bought of Geo Gardom

12 oz of Pulv Sal Ammoniac - - - - -	$ .38
16 oz of Pulverized Distilled Verdegris - - -	1.62
	2.00

Melting department

Rec^d the above in full

Geo Gardom

Ingraham Medal & steel

Duplicate

Received Philad.a May 1st 1855 from the Mint of the United States, One Package containing 100 Medals (to wit 25 Fine Silver, 25 Bronze "Appleton" and 50 Bronzed "Worthy Poor" Medals) directed to Wm. D. Austin Treasurer Mass. Horticultural Soc.y Boston Mass

J. K. Kinsley for
Kinsley & Co

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. C. C. Wright No 80 Nassau St.

Will undertake to execute the Obverse of General Taylor in 90 days after ~~after~~ he receives the dies =

Price $600.

The Reverse will not be undertaken by him to for the Price $1000 and no ~~reasonable approximate can be made~~ = certain estimate of time can be given ~~and~~ & if Mr Mitchell will not undertake it then he will do what he can —

General Scott —

Mr Wright will undertake it for $2000. Obverse & reverse. Five months time —

THE UNITED STATES MINT

See the other side

Note. The object of the chain, is to show the inseperable Union of the States, Should it be deemed objectionable however, a circle composed of shields ⊔⊔⊔ might be substituted, the ends losing themselves in the clouds to indicate the indefinite number of the States.

Projet of a law to establish a Medal department in the Mint.

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Sec. 2. Medals of Gold, Silver and bronze may be struck for any department of the Government, for any State or Society or person or persons under such general regulations as the director with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 3. The machinery of the Mint not otherwise employed, and applicable to the purposes of this department, may be so applied under such restrictions as the general operations require, at the discretion of the Director.

Sec. 4. An account of the receipts and expenditures of this department shall be kept by such person and in such manner as the director may prescribe, an abstract of which shall be quarterly transmitted to the Treasury department; the profits which may accrue therefrom shall be applied to the enlargement of the cabinet of medals and coins at the Mint, and for supplying national and scientific institutions with copies of the public medals.

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List of Dies of National Medals in the Mint of the United States.

No: 1. Horatio Gates

" 2. Daniel Morgan

" 3. Isaacus Hull

" 4. Jacobus Jones

" 5. Stephanus Decatur

" 6. Gulielmus Bainbridge

" 7. Oliverus H. Perry

" 8. Oliverus Hazard Perry (Note Medal 2 reverse)

" 9. Jesse D. Elliott (Reverse same as Perry (No 7))

10. W. Burrows

11. Edward R. McCall (Reverse same as No: 10.)

" 12. Jac. Lawrence

13. Tho: Macdonough

14. Robt. Henley (Reverse same as No: 13.)

" 15. Stephen Decatur (Reverse same as No. 13)

16. Alexander Perry Rod

No. 17 Johnston Blakeley

" 18 Charles Stewart

" 19 Major Genl. Winfield Scott

" 20 Brigadier Genl. James Miller

" 21 Major Genl. Edmund P. Gaines

" 22 Major Genl. Peter B. Porter

" 23 Major Genl. Jacob Brown

" 24 Brig. General Eleazer W. Ripley

" 25 Major General Alexander Macomb

" 26 Capt. James Biddle

" 27 Major Genl. Andrew Jackson

" 28 Governor Isaac Shelby

" 29 Major Genl. William H. Harrison

30 Col. George Croghan

Indian Medal Dies:

Nos. 31, 32 & 33 Thomas Jefferson (Three Sizes)

Nos. 34, 35 & 36 James Madison (Three Sizes)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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Nos. 37, 38 & 39 James Monroe (Three Sizes.)

Nos. 40, 41 & 42 John Quincy Adams (Three Sizes.)

Nos. 43, 44 & 45 Andrew Jackson (Three Sizes.)

Nos. 46, 47 & 48 Martin Van Buren (Three Sizes.)

Nos. 49, 50 & 51 John Tyler (Three Sizes.)

Nos. 52, 53 & 54 James K. Polk (Three Sizes.)

Nos. 55, 56 & 57 New Reverses for Indian Medal class.

No. 58 Capt. Irwin (Three Sizes.)

Nos. 59, 60 & 61 Zachary Taylor (Three Sizes. Indian Medals.)

Miscellaneous.

No. 62 Major Genl. Zachary Taylor (Palo Alto)

No. 63 " " (Monterey)

No. 64 " " (Buena Vista)

No. 65 Major Genl. Winfield Scott

No. 66 Winfield Scott (State Medal)

No. 67 "For Gallantry and Humanity, Dec. 1846." (Bache Medal.)

No. 68 Homer & David Emerson " (Emmons Medal.)

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1853.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
QUAR DOL.

30,
200
60,000

H. R. Lundin

H. R. Lundin
12

25
35
25
12,400

To.
Hon J Guthrie
Sec Treasury

Respecting the
Engraver's request
for permission to
dispense with
making of the
Graham Medal

Jan 14, 1855

Engraver Mint Enclosed
To Sec Treas

To
Lieut Gen Scott
Com. U S Army
Washington

Medals ready for
delivery on his order

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Jan 9. 1855.

Letters,
Statements
&
Bills, &c, &c
of
Medal Select
1855, 6 & 7

84

84

To Sec. Navy
Washington City

"Ingraham Medal
transmitted this
day

Nov 20, 1855

To J B Longacre Esq

Extract from letter of Sec Navy expressing satisfaction as to Ingraham Medal

Dec 12, 1855

5

Estimate for Taylor medal

Forging Turning dies & collars complete.	50.
Hardening and Polishing dies.	$50.00
Fine Gold for medal. (say)	$30.
Striking medal	25.
Case for Medal	10.
Expenses of Agt Boston & New York to make the contracts —	40.
	605.

Buena Vista

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Description of Design for
Medal for the defenders of Sumpter & Pickens

Obverse. A Fortification in the midst of the Ocean, on which an ideal figure of the Genius of America, surrounded by the emblems of Civil & Military authority, is standing in defiant attitude, the left hand rests on a scroll on which is inscribed the Word "Constitution". In her right hand she grasps the National Standard surmounted by the Liberty Cap, and beneath her feet trails the Rebel Flag. Legend: The Defence of the Constitution and the Union.

For the Reverse I propose a Wreath of Laurel & Oak surrounding a blank for the name of the recipient, and such inscription as the Chamber of Commerce may indicate.

The proposition to make a medal of this from other designs & ideas

"Copy"

The Medal Fund of the Mint of the United States

Dr.

To James C. Booth Master & Refiner of the Mint

for

Gold and Silver Bullion furnished from my Department

as follows

1855

Oct 18th	To 3 65/100 Silver 999 fine for "Peabody Medals"	3 70.21 Standard	$87.05
" 22	" 3 27/100 " 999 " (Agricultural Soc'y Medal)	3 11.04 "	27.79
			$114.84
Nov 1st	" 3 26.50 Gold 998 " "Impeachment Medal"	3 27.24 "	$90.50
			$681.34

Received from the Hon J. R. Snowden Director of the Mint of the United States One Hundred and Fifteen 84/100 Ounces Standard Silver, and Twenty Nine 34/100 Ounces Standard Gold in Exchange for the above

J. C. Booth
M & R

Statement

No A

Gold & Silver

furnished

by the M & R

for Medals

4th Oct 1836

Mint of the United States.
March 12th, 1838

Sir,

I had the honor to ~~write~~ send to you, on the 1st inst., the Medal struck at the Mint for Gen. Ripley. As we have no acknowledgment of its receipt, ~~we~~ our Chief Clerk fears that it may ~~not~~ have miscarried, and begs me to make inquiry of you respecting it. He also prays me to ask of you what course it is proposed to take, in your department, with regard to the account which he sent, through me, on the 17th ult.

R. M. T.
Dir

Hon. Joel R. Poinsett,
Secretary of War.

To
Hon. Joel R. Poinsett
Secretary of War.
March 12. '38

March 13th

Dear Sir,

Business has occasioned a delay in replying to your Communication of the 12th inst.

The Cabinet of the Medals you so kindly sent me, as well as those of Lorance pere, reached me in safety.

I thank you for the interesting medals you have sent me, some with fine patinas, with [illegible] others, in a new Case I am getting made.

With with great pleasure send you back, if an original medal as you may choose to apply but are somewhat at a loss to know which of them you desire. Please send me a list, and I will send them at once.

I accept your congratulations on the passing of the act relating to foreign Coin and the Coinage of Gold at his Mint, but I trust it will be [illegible]

[illegible]

and of the hills by the Dance of Tiger. This I
know was done under a misapprehension
of the object of the Institution. It was supposed
that it might interfere with artists in the
preparation of metallic plates; whereas, the
only object was to strike copies from the
metallic plates now at the Mint belonging to
the government. I hope at some future
session I shall be able to strike
copies from the plates, and enlarge our
Cabinet of medals — a subject which has
hitherto been but little attended to.
Medals struck in copper, or other metals, for
the original plates would have been
more interesting than any copies of the
medals, and cheaper, if both, which
under circumstances could be done
struck at the Mint, it would be
desirable for, and offer the means of
a complete set, and rightly the work
of the public Mint which has been the

I am, dear Sir,
with great respect
Your obt. servant,
James Roosevelt.

E. J. Woolsey Esqr
New-York.

House of Repts. March 30th 1860.

Sir:—

I have the honor to request that you will inform me, if such information can readily be obtained, what proportion the profits at the Mints arising from the charges against depositors, authorized by the 18th Sect. of the act of 18 Jan: 1837 the 3rd & 6th Sects. of the act of 21 Feb: 1853, the 7th & 8th Sects. of the act of 3rd March 1853 &c usually bear to the whole expenses of the Mints. What operations of the Mints are gratuitously performed for the benefit of depositors of Bullion. What additional charge against depositors of Gold & Silver bullion would be necessary to indemnify the Government for any expence incurred at the instance of such depositors, in coining, refining, assaying, or other work performed for them. — and generally, such other information as may be necessary to determine in what mode the operations of the Mint for the benefit of such depositors, may be carried on, without expense to the Government. —

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully Yours
(Signed) John S. Millson

Hon: Howell Cobb—
Sec.y of the Treasury

From
John S Mullison
to Howell Cobb,

Inquiries as to
Mint Propts & Charges.

Mch 30, 1860

New York 20 March 1857

Dear Sir

I am obliged to you for your kind offer to send me some medals to copy & I enclose a list of those wanted.

I regret there was no appropriation made for purchasing medals and also that your laudable wish to strike the U.S. medals for the use of the public has been frustrated through a misconception of your intentions.

I hope another season no objection will be offered & I am sure that I can prevent any misconception or objections from this city.

The present plan of confining the distribution of medals to the individual to whom it is given by Congress is an absurdity.

I am Dr Sir
Yrs very truly
S. D. Woolsey

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Col. J. R. Snowden

Mint of the U. States
Phila. Oct. 12. 1857

Miss Carlile & Merrigew

Gentlemen

Yours of the yesterday is at hand. It was not until this ~~[illegible]~~ day that it has been in my power to inform you of the result of the analysis of the metallic button ~~[illegible]~~ and the manufacturing ~~[illegible]~~ to the ~~[illegible]~~ your engaging infusing platinum was purposely defined to be communicated ~~[illegible]~~ by the same occasion.

The buttons on any successful analysis has crumbled and before producing 3.19.22 of Steam Hand folds — which after drawing 2.0.0 for the inner mentioned merchandise any loss, leaves a balance of 1.19.22 value $35.48, which leaves a small consideration for the purpose of closing the acc.t. You may draw at sight on James Rush Treasurer of the Mint at sight.

I can not on enquiry find any grounds for encouraging the importation of platinum for this market.

(over)

~~[illegible]~~ can not see any ~~[illegible]~~ grounds for encouraging the importation of platinum for this market. ~~[illegible]~~

the quantity used is so very small
the quantity used is so very small & could
be no object worthy attention — in the condition in which it is often
found in commerce it would be difficult to dispose
of, and even in the state fitted for immediate use
leave a
a very small quantity would ~~be~~ the
surplus
~~demand~~ — surplus above the demands

Very respectfully
Yours
Saml Moore

Messrs. Castillo & Henriques
New York

No 70
Castillo & Henriques
New York
Oct. 12. 1829
1294

Thank you for the Pen. I will convert the statement into a letter to you & if I may rely on the fine purpose evinced in it as a legal tender

Corey

H. of R.

7th Jany '57

Dear Sir

Enclosed you have an amendment which I proposed to the Conduct of the Committee.

To strike out 5th section & insert the enclosed manuscript 5 section.

Is the description of the weight of the coin correct?

Yours truly

John S. Wheeler

Hon Jas Brown

Director of Mint.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

The Pres Message has arrived & the Compose bill to day. It will pass — to wait

It must be borne in mind that Congress when it has deemed to make foreign coins a legal tender has declared they shall be a legal <u>tender</u>.

Congress has declared the commercial value of foreign coins a provided at which rates they shall be used in payment of <u>debts & demands</u>

What debts & demands?

I answer debts & demands in favor of the Govt.

H. of R.
7th Jan, '57

Dear Sir

I have a demand on me for the new cent. Have given away all but one which must go with the bill to the Senate if my amendment shall be adopted.

All members who have seen it admire it & here they had several applications for a "new cent."

Can you send me some more?

Col Snowden

Yours truly
John S. Phelps

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THE INDIAN MINT

Washington D.C.
January 8th 1859

To
The Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint &c

Dear Sir-

Will you please forward me specimens of the proposed new "Cent" by return mail. I wish to use them in the debate upon the Coinage Bill.

In compliance you will greatly oblige
Very Respectfully
Your obedt Servt

Abram Wakeman

New York.

75

From
Hon A. Wakeman
H. R
Washington

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE REPUBLIC

Mem Cert

Jan 9. 1857.

Estimate of [illegible] for 1794 - 25500

Starting Oct. 1794

Fiscal year starting Oct. 1st

Note:

For a list of records in this jacket, see:

"List No. 4"

RG 104 Mint Bureau

Finding Aid Folder under "Philadelphia Mint" tab, Branch Office, 11E

L. J. Holverstott
5/1/47

RECEIPT BOOK REMITTANCES RECEIVED 1793

Treasurer of the United States

Apr. 9, 1793 – Dec. 31, 1836

84

BONDS, SECURITIES, ETC., UNLAWFULLY ACQUIRED AND INVESTMENTS EXCEEDING THE LIMITS PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 5
AS AMENDED

Description	Par value	Book value	Name directors who, as shown by the ba approved the purchase of these bonds, a quired.

(Non-marketable Bonds, Securities, etc., and Those

NOTE: PENCIL
REMARKS ON BACK
REFERRING TO
AUTHORITY FOR
DUPLICATING MEDALS

3/22/60

No. of Bank, _____

LARGE LINES (NOT TECHNICALLY EXCESSIVE LOANS)

List here all lines of credit which are believed to be subject to criticism, as representing unwarranted extensions of credit to the same or affiliated interests. Include loans, stocks, bonds, or other forms of credit, and explain briefly nature of affiliation. State whether line is disproportionate to bank's resources, or too large in view of financial standing of the borrowers, or why, otherwise, line is thought unwarranted. If any portion of these lines constitutes an excessive loan, such portion should be included also with excessive loans. If a portion only of a large line is included on page 4, include that portion here, but if the whole of a large line is shown on page 4, show only the aggregate here. Describe security, if any, and make any other comment deemed appropriate. Where aggregate line exceeds limit Sec. 5200 state reason for not classing as excessive loan.

Names of borrowers and guarantors	Subtotal of line	Total of line

OTHER LOANS ESPECIALLY MENTIONED

Large loans not included in Slow or Doubtful schedules but which, because of apparently unsatisfactory statement, disproportionate amount of borrowed money, absence of statement, shortage of collateral, or other specified reason, it seems desirable to list for information. Include here all large loans of a capital nature.

No. of Bank, ...

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Include here all large loans of a capital nature.

SAVE
FOR
MR. SINNOCK

Form 20
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

No. of Bank .....

LIST OF REAL ESTATE LOANS

1 Name of borrower	2 Amount of loan	3 Prior lien	4 Estimated value of property	5 Date mortgage taken	6 Maturity of mortgage	7 State whether secured by improved farm or other property	8 Is property located within legal boundary

Dec. 4 – 1856

RESPECTING DISTRIBUTION

OF NEW CENTS

AMONG MEMBERS

OF CONGRESS

RE: First Reducing
Machine
Contamine -

77

WILLINGNESS TO ASSIST

IN OBTAINING LEGAL

AUTHORITY FOR PURPOSE

OF MAKING

POSSIBLE THE DISTRIBUTION

OF COPIES OF NATIONAL

MEDALS TO VARIOUS

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

APRIL-12-1854

Draft for a
notice –

P
1

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Form 23 A
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

No. of Bank ..... *Date of Report* .....

2—16156

MARTHA WASHINGTON
HALF DISME - 1792

84

153

BONDS, SECURITIES, ETC., UNLAWFULLY ACQUIRED AND INVESTMENTS EXCEEDING THE LIMITS PRESCRIBED BY SECTION
AS AMENDED

Description	Par value	Book value	Name directors who, as shown by the b approved the purchase of these bonds, quired.

(Non-marketable Bonds, Securities, etc., and Those

MEDAL
ACCOUNT
STATEMENT

MAR. 22-1860